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CQ ALMANAC CORRECTIONS, 1959

The following corrections are to be made in the 1959 Congressional Quarterly Almanac, Vol. XV:

Page 286, Column 1 -- In schedule of highway allocations, figure for 1957 should read: $1.175† billion.

Page 377, 381 -- Votes of Rep. Hechler (D W.Va.) on Roll Calls 50-52, 55 should read: Announced For.

Page 395, 397 -- In Missouri's 4th District and New York's 43rd, the late Reps. Christopher and Reed are listed as voting. The votes should be credited to their successors: Randall (D Mo.) and Goodell (R N.Y.). In Ohio's 6th District the name of the late Rep. Polk should be replaced by Vacancy.

Page 719, Column 1 -- The Senate Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee's investigations on mortgage credit adjourned 5/29/59 (not concluded).

Page 720, Column 1 -- The Senate Judiciary Special Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee's Investigation of the effectiveness of the juvenile court system adjourned 7/17/60, and did not continue field hearings.

Page 720, Column 1 -- Under Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, add: Funds for Communist causes. Began 2/3/59. Concluded 5/15/59.

Page 721, Column 1 -- Under Foreign Affairs, hearings on the Berlin situation were held by the Europe Subcommittee (not by the full House Foreign Affairs Committee) and concluded 7/8/59.

Page 723, Column 1 -- The Joint Defense Production Committee's investigation into stockpiling under the Defense Production Act lasted one day, 5/29/59 (not concluded 8/18/59).

What is Congressional Quarterly Service?

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Bipartisan Support and Opposition -- The percentage of a Member's votes in agreement with, and opposition to, the bipartisan majority on roll calls on which majorities of both parties voted together.

Voting Participation -- Frequency with which each Member voted.

On The Record -- How often each Member voted, entered into "live" pairs, announced his stand, or answered the CQ Poll.

Conservative Coalition -- The percentage of each Member's votes with or against the majority of Southern Democrats and Republicans on roll-call votes on which the coalition lined up against a majority of Northern Democrats.

North-South Split -- The number of times individual Southern Democrats voted "with" or "against" the Southern position on issues that split a majority of Northern and Southern Democrats.

Federal Role -- How often each Member voted in support of a larger or a smaller role for the Federal Government on selected issues that presented a clear choice between the two alternatives.

A Congressman's Record

To gauge a Congressman's record, locate his name in the Index. Here are listed Congressional committees on which he served and the major legislation in which he played a significant role during the year. Page references to important investigations that he took part in also are included. For his personal data, see the "Ages and Professions" chart for his chamber.

Voting Record -- For a quick survey of the Congressman's voting on the crucial issues of the year, check for his name in the charts entitled "Key Votes."

For a complete record of his voting in any comprehensive field -- such as Agriculture or Foreign Policy -- check the list of Roll-Call Votes (p. 6) that were taken in the House or Senate. Then turn to the vote chart on the page indicated.

CQ lists every record vote for every Member of Congress. Senate votes appear together in chronological order, as do House votes. To find a Congressman's complete record on roll-call votes for the year, check all the charts for the appropriate chamber. Also check his performance by CQ's "Voting Yardsticks" (above).

Bills Sponsored -- Find out what bills he introduced. To do this, refer to the Index of Bills Introduced at the back of the volume. Measures the Congressman introduced will be listed by bill number under his name, together with the general field to which they pertained. For a summary of each bill's purpose, and the name of the committee to which it was referred, turn to the "Bills Introduced" section and locate, under each of the categories in which he submitted legislation, the bills he sponsored.

To discover whether Congress acted on the bills he introduced, check the "Bills Acted On" section, which lists bills that received committee or floor action.

Past Record -- Check the Congressman's past record. Key votes for each year since 1951 appear in the Almanacs for those years. Key votes of 1945-1951 are in the 1951 Almanac, p. 722-43. The most significant roll calls for 1919-1944 are in the 1949 Almanac, p. 100-116. Other actions by the Congressman, beginning with the 79th Congress, may be found in the 1945 Almanac and succeeding volumes.

Checking a Bill

CQ Almanac offers these three main sections for checking legislation:

- Bills Introduced
- Bills Acted On
- Major Legislation

In the Bills Introduced and Acted On sections, information on legislation is broken down into Congressional Quarterly's eight regular categories: Agriculture; Appropriations; Education and Welfare; Foreign Policy; Labor; Military and Veterans; Miscellaneous and Administrative; Taxes and Economic Policy.

Bills Introduced -- Every public bill and resolution introduced during the year is listed under subject categories, chronologically by bill, and then resolution, numbers.

Bills Acted On -- Every public bill reported from committee or acted on by House or Senate during the year is listed under subject categories and divided into "Action Completed" and "Unfinished Business" sections.

Public Laws -- All public laws enacted during the year are listed under Bills Acted On.

Major Legislation -- The legislative history of major bills acted on during the year is presented in the following sequence:

The bill's number, significant dates in its passage through Congress, final public law number, if any.

Summary of the bill's primary purpose and most notable provisions.

Background and history of issues involved, keyed to previous Almanacs for past developments.

Committee testimony, votes and reports.

Floor debate pro and con, highlighting major arguments of both sides before passage or rejection.

All roll-call votes and principal amendments.

Conference proceedings in the case of differing House and Senate versions; outstanding points in dispute and how they were reconciled.

Presidential comments upon enactment of the bill.

Lobby pressures for and against the measure.

How A Bill Is Passed

Note: Parliamentary terms used below are defined in the Glossary, which follows.

Introduction of Bills

A House Member (including the territorial Delegate) may introduce any one of several types of bills and resolutions by handing it to the Clerk of the House, or placing it in a box called the hopper. A Senator first gains recognition of the presiding officer to announce the introduction of a bill. If objection is offered by any Senator the introduction of the bill is postponed until the following day.

As the next step in either the House or Senate, the bill is numbered, referred to the appropriate committee, labeled with the sponsor's name, and sent to the Government Printing Office so that copies can be made for subsequent study and action. Senate bills may be jointly sponsored and carry several Senators' names; in the House each bill carries the name of one sponsor only; however, other Members may file identical measures. Bills written in the executive branch and proposed as Administration measures usually are introduced by the chairmen of the Congressional committees that have jurisdiction over the subjects involved.

Types of Congressional measures:

Bills -- Prefixed with "HR" in the House, "S" in the Senate, followed by a number. Used as the form for most legislation, whether permanent or temporary, general or special, public or private.

Joint Resolutions -- Designated H J Res or S J Res. Subject to the same procedure as bills with the exception of joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution which must be approved by two-thirds of both houses and are thereupon sent directly to the Administrator of General Services for submission to the states for ratification rather than being presented to the President for his approval.

Concurrent Resolutions -- Designated H Con Res or S Con Res. Used for matters affecting the operations of both houses. These do not become law.

Resolutions -- Designated H Res or S Res. Used for a matter concerning the operation of either house alone and adopted only by the chamber in which it originates.

Committee Action

A bill is referred to the appropriate committee by the House parliamentarian on the Speaker's order, or by the Senate President. Sponsors may indicate their preferences for referral, although custom and chamber rule generally govern this. An exception is the referral of private bills, which are sent to whatever group is designated by their sponsors. Bills are technically considered "read for the first time" when referred to House committees.

When a bill reaches a committee it is placed upon that group's calendar. At that time it comes under the sharpest Congressional focus. Its chances for passage are quickly determined -- and the great majority of bills fall by the legislative roadside. Failure of a committee to act on a bill is equivalent to killing it; the measure can be withdrawn from the group's purview only by a discharge petition requiring signatures of 219 House members on House bills, or by passage of a special resolution in the Senate. Discharge attempts rarely succeed.

The first committee action taken on a bill usually is a request for comment on it by interested agencies of the government. The committee chairman may assign the bill to a subcommittee for study and hearings, or it may be considered by the full committee. Hearings may be public, closed (executive session), or both. A subcommittee, after considering a bill, reports to the full committee its recommendations for action and any proposed amendments.

The full committee then votes on its recommendation to the House or Senate. This is called "ordering a bill reported." Occasionally a committee may order a bill reported unfavorably; most of the time a report, submitted by the chairman of the committee to the House or Senate, calls for favorable action on the legislation since the committee can effectively "kill" legislation by simply failing to take any action.

When a committee sends a bill to the chamber floor, it explains its reasons in a written statement, called a report, which accompanies the bill. Often committee members opposing a measure issue a dissenting minority report.

Frequently, the committee proposes amendments to the bill. If they are substantial and the legislation is complicated, the committee may order a "clean bill" introduced, which will embody the proposed amendments. The original bill then is put aside and the "clean bill," with a new number, is reported to the floor.

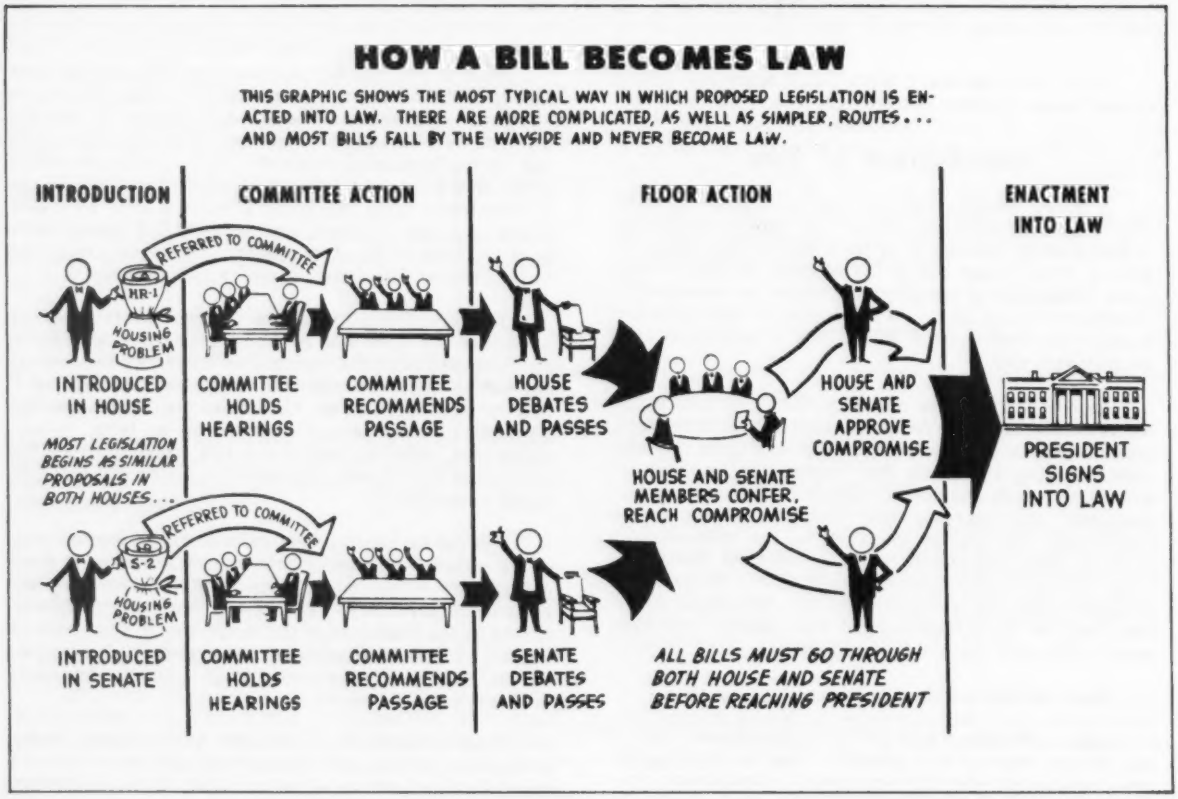
The chamber must approve, alter, or reject the committee amendments before the bill itself can be put to a vote.

Floor Action

After a bill is reported back to the house where it originated, it is placed on the calendar.

There are five legislative calendars in the House, issued in one cumulating calendar titled Calendars of the United States House of Representatives and History of Legislation. The House Calendars are:

The Union Calendar to which are referred bills raising revenues, general appropriation bills and any measures directly or indirectly appropriating money or property. It is the Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.



The House Calendar to which are referred all bills of a public character not raising revenue nor appropriating money or property.

The Consent Calendar to which are referred bills of a noncontroversial nature that are passed without debate when the Consent Calendar is called on the first and third Mondays of each month.

The Private Calendar to which are referred bills for relief in the nature of claims against the United States or private immigration bills that are passed without debate when the Private Calendar is called the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

The Discharge Calendar to which are referred motions to discharge committees when the necessary 219 signatures are signed to a discharge petition.

There is only one legislative calendar in the Senate and one "executive calendar" for treaties and nominations presented to the Senate. When the Senate Calendar is called, each Senator is limited to five minutes debate on each bill.

DEBATE

A bill is brought to debate by varying procedures. If a routine measure, it may await the call of the calendar. If it is urgent or important, it can be taken up in the Senate by unanimous consent, or by a majority vote. The Policy Committee of the majority party in the Senate schedules the bills that it wants taken up for debate.

In the House, precedence is granted if a special rule is obtained from the Rules Committee. A request for a special rule is usually made by the chairman of the committee that favorably reported the bill, supported by the bill's sponsor and other committee members. The request, considered by the Rules Committee in the same fashion that other committees consider legislative measures, is in the form of a resolution providing for immediate consideration of the bill. The Rules Committee reports the resolution to the House where it is debated and voted upon in the same fashion as regular bills. The resolutions providing special rules are important because they specify how long the bill may be debated and whether it may be amended from the floor. If floor amendment is banned, the bill is considered under a "closed rule" which permits only members of the committee that first reported the measure to the House to alter its language, subject to chamber acceptance.

When a bill is debated under an "open rule," amendments may be offered from the floor. Committee amendments are always taken up first, but may be changed, as may all amendments up to the second

degree, i.e., a changed amendment cannot be further altered. Substitute motions, however, are permissible.

Duration of debate in the House depends on whether the bill is under discussion by the House proper or before the House when it is sitting as the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. In the former, the amount of time for debate is determined either by special rule or is allocated with an hour for each Member if the measure is under consideration without a rule. In the Committee of the Whole the amount of time agreed on for general debate is equally divided between proponents and opponents. At the end of general discussion, the bill is read section by section for amendment. Debate on an amendment is limited to five minutes each for supporters and opponents.

Senate debate is usually unlimited. It can be halted only by unanimous consent or by "cloture," which requires a two-thirds vote.

The House sits as the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union when it first considers any tax measure or legislation dealing with public appropriations. It can also resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole if a Member moves to do so and the motion is carried. The Speaker appoints a Member to serve as the Chairman. The rules of the House permit the Committee of the Whole to meet with any 100 Members on the floor, and to amend and act on legislation with a quorum of the 100, within the time limitations mentioned previously. When the Committee of the Whole has acted, it "rises," the Speaker returns as the presiding officer of the House and the Member appointed chairman of the Committee of the Whole reports the action of the Committee and its recommendations.

VOTES

Voting on bills may occur repeatedly before they are finally approved or rejected. The House votes both on the rule for the bill, and various amendments to it. Voting on amendments often is a more illuminating test of a bill's support than is the final tally. Sometimes Congressmen approve final passage of bills after vigorously supporting amendments which would have scuttled the legislation if adopted.

The House and Senate vote both by untabulated voice votes and a recorded roll call of their names, to which they answer "yea" or "nay." The House also uses a standing vote, called a division, and a teller vote, when Members file up the center aisle past counters. The Senate also has a division, or standing, vote. It does not employ the teller vote. House totals on division and teller votes are announced. Division vote totals in the Senate are not announced. Only a roll-call vote reveals the yea or nay vote of a Member.

After amendments to a bill have been voted upon, a vote may be taken on a motion to recommit the bill to committee. If carried, this vote removes the bill from the chamber's calendar. If the motion is unsuccessful, the bill then is "read for the third time." An actual reading usually is dispensed with, although an opponent of a bill can delay this move by objecting and asking for a full reading of an engrossed (certified in final form) copy of the bill. After the "third reading," the vote on final passage is taken.

The final action vote may be followed by a motion to reconsider, and this motion itself may be followed by a move to lay the motion on the table. Usually, those voting for the bill's passage vote for the tabling motion, thus safeguarding the final passage action. With that, the bill has been formally passed by the chamber. While a motion to reconsider a Senate vote is pending on a bill, the measure cannot be sent to the House. Once a bill has been passed by either chamber, it becomes, officially, an "act," though it continues generally to be referred to as a bill.

ACTION IN SECOND HOUSE

After a bill is passed it is sent to the other chamber. This body may then take one of several steps. It may pass the bill as is -- accepting the other chamber's amendments. It may send the bill to committee for scrutiny or alteration, or reject the entire bill, advising the other house of its actions. Or it may simply ignore the bill submitted while it continues work on its own version of the legislation. Frequently, one chamber may approve a version of a bill that is greatly at variance with the version already passed by the other house, and then substitute its amendments for the language of the other, retaining only the latter's bill designation.

Often the chamber makes only minor changes. If these are readily agreed to by the other house, the bill then is routed to the White House for signing. However, if the opposite chamber basically alters the bill submitted to it, the measure usually is "sent to conference." The chamber that has possession of the "papers" (engrossed bill, engrossed amendments, messages of transmittal) requests a conference and the other chamber agrees to it.

Conference

A conference undertakes to harmonize conflicting House and Senate versions of a legislative bill. The conference is staffed by interested senior Members, appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, from the committees which managed the bills. This charges the Members of one house who are most familiar with the bill with the duty of maintaining their chamber's position in the face of amending actions by the conferees (or "managers") of the other house.

The number of conferees from each chamber may vary, the range usually being from three to nine Members in each group, depending upon the length or complexity of the legislation involved. There may be five Representatives and three Senators on the conference committee, or the reverse. But a majority vote controls the action of each group so that a larger representation does not give one chamber a voting advantage over the other chamber's conferees.

Theoretically, conferees are not allowed to write new legislation in reconciling the two versions before them, but this curb sometimes is by-passed. Many bills have been put into acceptable compromise form only after new language was provided by the conferees.

Frequently the ironing out of difficulties takes days or even weeks. Conferences on involved appropriations bills sometimes are particularly drawn out.

As a conference proceeds, conferees reconcile their differences, but generally they grant concessions only insofar as they remain sure that the chamber they represent will accept the compromises. Once in a while uncertainty over this, or the positive refusal of a chamber to back down on a disputed amendment, results in an impasse, and the bills die in conference even though each was approved by its sponsoring chamber.

Conferees sometimes go back to their respective chambers for further instructions, when they report certain portions in disagreement. Then the chamber concerned can either "recede and concur" in the amendment of the other house, or "insist on its amendment."

When the conferees have reached agreement, they prepare a conference report, explaining why they did -- or did not -- retain some amendments, and cut out others. The reports are the justifications to their respective houses of the actions of the conferees, and the explanations, in document form, must be submitted to each house. Conference reports, with an explanation by the House conferees, are always printed in the House. In the Senate an explanation is often made orally by one of the conferees.

The conference report must be approved by each house. Consequently, approval of the report is approval of the compromise bill worked out. In the order of voting on conference reports, the chamber which asked for a conference yields the other chamber the opportunity to vote first.

Final Steps

After a bill has been passed by both the House and Senate all of the original papers are sent to the enrolling clerk of the chamber in which the bill originated. He then prepares an enrolled bill which is printed on parchment paper. When this bill has been certified as correct by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, depending on which chamber originated the bill, it is signed first (no matter whether it originated in the Senate or House) by the Speaker of the House and then by the President of the Senate. It is next sent to the White House to await Presidential action.

If the President approves the bill he signs it, dates it and usually writes the word "approved" on the document. If he does not sign it within 10 days (Sundays excepted) and Congress is in session, the bill becomes law without his signature.

VETOES

However, should Congress adjourn before the 10 days expire, and the President has failed to sign the measure, it does not become law. This procedure is called the pocket veto. Occasionally a President vetoes a bill by refusing to sign it and returning it to the Congress with a message stating his reasons. The message is sent to the chamber which originated the bill. If no action is taken there on the message, the bill affected dies. Sometimes, however, Congress attempts to override the President's veto and enact the bill, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." This requires a two-thirds vote of those present, who must number a quorum and vote by roll call.

Debate can precede this vote, with motions permitted to lay the message on the table, postpone action on it, or refer it to committee. If the President's veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses, the bill becomes law. Otherwise it is dead, and can be revived only by reintroduction and routing through the process all bills undergo.

When bills are passed finally and signed, or passed over a veto, they are given law numbers in numerical order as they become law. There are two series of numbers, one for public and one for private laws, starting at the number "1" for each two-year term of Congress. They are then identified by law number and by Congress -- i.e., Private Law 21, 86th Congress; Public Law 250, 86th Congress (or PL 86-250).

GLOSSARY OF CONGRESSIONAL TERMS

Act -- The term for legislation which has passed both houses of Congress and has been signed by the President or passed over his veto, thus becoming law.

Also, used technically for a bill that has been passed by one house and engrossed.

Adjournment sine die -- Adjournment without definitely fixing a day for reconvening; literally "adjournment without a day." Marks the official end of a Congressional session.

Adjournment to a Day Certain -- Adjournment under a motion or resolution which fixes the next time of meeting. Neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the concurrence of the other. A session of Congress is not ended by adjournment to a day certain.

Amendment -- Proposal of a Congressman to alter the language or stipulations in a bill or act. It is usually printed, debated, and voted upon in the same manner as a bill.

Appeal -- A Congressman's challenge of a ruling or decision made by the presiding officer of the Senate or House. The Congressman appeals to Members of the chamber to override the decision. If carried by a majority vote, the appeal nullifies the chair's ruling.

Appropriation Bill -- Grants the actual monies approved by authorization bills, but not necessarily to the total permissible under the authorization bill. Normally an appropriation bill originates in the House, and is not acted on until its authorization measure is enacted. In addition to general appropriation bills, there are two specialized types. (See Deficiency and Supplemental.)

Authorization Bill -- Authorizes a program, specifies its general aim and conduct, and puts a ceiling on monies that can be used to finance it. Usually enacted before appropriation bill is passed. (See Contract Authorization.)

Bills -- Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated as HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate) according to the house in which they originate and by a number assigned in the order in which they were introduced, from the beginning of each two-year Congressional term. "Public bills" deal with general questions, and become Public Laws if approved by Congress and signed by the President. "Private bills" deal with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc., and become Private Laws if approved and signed.

The introduction of a bill, and its referral to an appropriate committee for action, follows the process given in "How a Bill Is Passed." (See also Concurrent Resolution, Joint Resolution, Resolution, in this Glossary.)

Bills Introduced -- In the Senate, any number of Senators may join in introducing a single bill. In the House, no more than one Member's name may appear on a bill. The result is that in the House many duplicate bills are introduced, only one of which is passed.

Many bills in reality are committee bills and are introduced under the name of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as a formality. All appropriation bills fall into this category, as do many other bills, particularly those dealing with complicated, technical subjects. A committee frequently holds hearings on a number of related bills, and may agree on one of them or on an entirely new bill. (See Clean Bill and By Request.)

Bills Referred --When introduced, a bill is referred to the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject with which the bill is concerned. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Bills are referred by the Speaker in the House and the Presiding Officer in the Senate. Appeals may be made from their decisions.

Budget -- The document sent to Congress by the President in January of each year estimating government revenue and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year and recommending appropriations in detail. The President's Budget Message forms the basis for Congressional hearings and legislation on the year's appropriations.

By Request -- A phrase used when a Senator or Representative introduces a bill at the request of an executive agency or private organization but does not necessarily endorse the legislation.

Calendar -- An agenda or list of pending business before committees or either chamber. The House uses five legislative calendars. (See Consent, Discharge, House, Private and Union Calendar.)

In the Senate, all legislative matters reported from committee go on a single calendar. They are listed there in order, but may be called up irregularly by the Majority Leader either by a motion to do so, or by obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate. Frequently the Minority Leader is consulted to assure unanimous consent. Only cloture can limit debate on bills thus called up. (See Call of the Calendar.)

The Senate also uses one non-legislative calendar, for treaties, etc. (See Executive Calendar.)

Calendar Wednesday -- In the House on Wednesdays, committees may be called in the order in which they appear in Rule X of the House Manual, for the purpose of bringing up any of their bills from the House or the Union Calendars, except bills which are privileged. General debate is limited to two hours. Bills called up from the Union Calendar are considered in Committee of the Whole. Calendar Wednesday is not observed during the last two weeks of a session, and may be dispensed with at other times -- by a two-thirds vote. It usually is dispensed with.

Call of the Calendar -- Senate bills which are not brought up for debate by a motion or a unanimous consent agreement are brought before the Senate for action when the calendar listing them in order is "called." Bills

considered in this fashion are usually non-controversial and debate is limited to five minutes for each Senator on a bill or on amendments to it.

Chamber -- Meeting place for the total membership of either the House or the Senate, as distinguished from the respective committee rooms.

Clean Bill -- Frequently after a committee has finished a major revision of a bill, one of the committee members, usually the chairman, will assemble the changes plus what is left of the original bill into a new measure and introduce it as a "clean bill." The new measure, which carries a new number, is then sent to the floor for consideration. This often is a timesaver, as committee-recommended changes do not have to be considered one at a time by the chamber.

Clerk of the House -- Chief administrative officer of the House of Representatives with duties corresponding to those of the Secretary of the Senate. (See Secretary of the Senate.)

Cloture -- The process by which debate can be limited in the Senate, other than by unanimous consent. A motion for cloture can apply to any measure before the Senate, including, under a 1959 revision, a proposal to change the chamber's rules. It requires 16 Senators' signatures for introduction and the votes of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting. It is put to a roll-call vote one hour after the Senate meets on the second day following introduction of the motion. If voted, cloture limits each Senator to one hour of debate.

Committee -- A subdivision of the House or Senate which prepares legislation for action by the parent chamber, or makes investigations as directed by the parent chamber. There are several types of committees. (See Standing, and Select or Special). Most standing committees are divided into subcommittees, which study legislation, hold hearings, and report their recommendations to the full committee. Only the full committee can report legislation for action by the House or Senate.

Committee of the Whole -- The working title of what is formally "The Committee of the Whole House (of Representatives) on the State of the Union." Unlike other committees, it has no fixed membership. It is comprised of any 100 or more House members who participate -- on the floor of the chamber -- in debating or altering legislation before the body. Such measures, however, must first have passed through the regular committees and be on the calendar.

Technically, the Committee of the Whole considers only bills directly or indirectly appropriating money, authorizing appropriations, or involving taxes or charges on the public. Actually, the Committee of the Whole often considers other types of legislation. Because the Committee of the Whole need number only 100 Congressmen, a quorum is more readily attained, and business is expedited. None of the group's votes can be the time-consuming roll calls which require yeas and nays for the record.

When the full House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, it supplants the Speaker with a "chairman." The measure is debated or amended, with non-roll-call votes as needed. When the Committee completes its action on the measure, it dissolves itself by "rising." The Speaker returns, and the full House hears the erstwhile chairman of the committee report that group's recommendations. The full House then acts upon them.

At this time Members may demand a roll-call vote on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

Concurrent Resolution -- A concurrent resolution, designated H Con Res or S Con Res, must be passed by both houses but does not require the signature of the President and does not have the force of law. Concurrent resolutions generally are used to make or amend rules applicable to both houses or to express the sentiment of the two houses. A concurrent resolution, for example, is used to fix the time for adjournment of a Congress. It might also be used to convey the congratulations of Congress to another country on the anniversary of its independence.

Conference -- A meeting between the representatives of the House and Senate to reconcile differences between the two houses over provisions of a bill. Members of the conference committee are appointed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate and are called "managers" for their respective chambers. A majority of the managers for each house must reach agreement on the provisions of the bill (often a compromise between the versions of the two chambers) before it can be sent up for floor action in the form of a "conference report." There it cannot be amended, and if not approved by both chambers, the bill goes back to conference. Elaborate rules govern the conduct of the conferences. All bills which are passed by House and Senate in slightly different form need not be sent to conference; either chamber may "concur" in the other's amendments. (See Custody of the Papers.)

Congressional Record -- The daily, printed account of proceedings in both House and Senate chambers, with debate, statements, and the like reported verbatim. Committee activities are not covered, excepting their reports to the parent body. Highlights of legislative and committee action are embodied in a Digest section of the Record, and Congressmen are entitled to have their extraneous remarks printed in its Appendix. They may edit and revise remarks made on the floor, and frequently do, so that quotations reported by the press are not always found in the Record.

Consent Calendar -- Members of the House may place on this calendar any bill on the Union or House calendar which is considered to be non-controversial. Bills on the consent calendar are normally called on the first and third Mondays of each month. On the first occasion when a bill is called in this manner, consideration may be blocked by the objection of any Member. On the second time, if there are three objections, the bill is stricken from the consent calendar; if less than three Members object, the bill is given immediate consideration.

A bill on the consent calendar may be postponed in another way. A Member may ask that the measure be passed over "without prejudice." In that case, no objection is recorded against the bill, and its status on the consent calendar remains unchanged.

A bill stricken from the consent calendar remains on the Union or House calendar.

Contract Authorizations -- Found in both authorization and appropriation bills, these authorizations are stop-gap provisions which permit the Federal Government to let contracts or obligate itself for future payments

from funds not yet appropriated. The assumption is that funds will be available for payment when contracted debts come due.

Correcting the Record -- Rules prohibit Members from changing their votes after the result has been announced. But frequently, hours, days, or months after a vote has been taken, a Member announces that he was "incorrectly recorded" and requests -- and almost always receives -- unanimous consent to have the vote corrected in the permanent edition of the Congressional Record. This occurs more frequently in the House than in the Senate. Errors in the text of the Record may be corrected in the same manner.

Custody of the Papers -- To reconcile differences on a bill between the House and Senate, a conference may be arranged. The chamber in "custody of the papers" -- the engrossed bill, engrossed amendments, messages of transmittal -- is the only body empowered to request the conference. That body then has the advantage of acting last on the conference report when it is submitted.

Deficiency Appropriation -- An appropriation to cover the difference between an agency's regular appropriation and the amount deemed necessary for it to operate for the full fiscal year. Regular appropriations normally are passed in one fiscal year for the ensuing fiscal year. Deficiency appropriations are for use in the same fiscal year in which they are passed. (See Supplemental Appropriation.)

Dilatory Motion -- A motion, usually made upon a technical point, for the purpose of killing time and preventing action on a bill. The rules oulaw dilatory motions, but enforcement is largely within the discretion of the presiding officer.

Discharge a Committee-- Relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a measure before it. This is rarely a successful procedure, attempted more often in the House than in the Senate.

In the House, if a committee does not report a bill within 30 days after the bill was referred to it, any Member may file a discharge motion. This motion, treated as a petition, needs the signatures of 219 members. After the required signatures have been obtained, there is a delay of seven days. Then, on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except during the last six days of a session, any Member who has signed the petition may be recognized to move that the committee be discharged. Debate on the motion to discharge is limited to 20 minutes, and, if the motion is carried, consideration of the bill becomes a matter of high privilege.

If a resolution to consider a bill (see Rule) is held up in the Rules Committee for more than seven legislative days, any Member may enter a motion to discharge the Committee. The motion is handled like any other discharge petition in the House.

Occasionally, to expedite non-controversial legislative business, a committee is discharged upon unanimous consent of the House, and a petition is not required. (For Senate procedure, see Discharge Resolution.)

Discharge Calendar -- The House calendar to which motions to discharge committees are referred when they have the necessary 219 signatures and are awaiting action.

Discharge Petition -- In the House, a motion to discharge a committee from considering a bill. The motion, or petition, requires signatures of 219 House members. (See Discharge a Committee.)

Discharge Resolution -- In the Senate, a special motion any Senator may introduce to relieve a committee from consideration of a bill before it. The resolution can be called up on motion for approval or disapproval, in the same manner as other matters of Senate business. (For House procedure, see Discharge a Committee.)

Division vote -- Same as Standing Vote. (See below.)

Enacting Clause -- Key phrase in bills saying, "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives . . ." A successful motion to strike it from legislation kills the measure.

Engrossed Bill -- The final copy of a bill as passed by one chamber, with the text as amended by floor action and certified to by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.

Enrolled Bill -- The final copy of a bill which has been passed in identical form by both chambers. It is certified to by an officer of the house of origin (House Clerk or Senate Secretary) and then sent on for signatures of the House Speaker, the Senate President, and the U.S. President. An enrolled bill is printed on parchment.

Executive Calendar -- This is an additional, non-legislative calendar, in the Senate, on which Presidential documents such as treaties and nominations are listed.

Executive Document -- A document, usually a treaty, sent to the Senate by the President for consideration or ratification. These are identified for each session of Congress as Executive A, 84th Congress, 1st Session; Executive B, etc. They are referred to committee in the same manner as other measures. Unlike legislative documents, however, treaties do not die at the end of a Congress, but remain "live" proposals until acted on by the Senate or withdrawn by the President.

Executive Resolution -- A Senate resolution dealing with executive business rather than legislative, i.e., with the handling of a treaty or nomination. A motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a nomination would be made in an Executive Resolution, instead of an ordinary Senate Resolution.

Executive Session -- Meeting of a Senate or a House committee which only the group's members are privileged to attend. Frequently witnesses appear before committees meeting in executive session, and other Congressmen may be invited, but the public and press are not allowed.

Expenditures -- The actual spending of money as distinguished from the appropriation of it. Expenditures are made by the disbursing officers of the Administration; appropriations are made only by Congress. The two are rarely identical in any fiscal year; expenditures may represent money appropriated one, two or more years previously.

Filibuster -- A time-delaying tactic used by a minority in an effort to prevent a vote on a bill which probably would pass if brought to a vote. The most common method is to take advantage of the Senate's rules permitting unlimited debate, but other forms of parliamentary maneuvering may be used. The stricter rules in the House make filibusters more difficult, but they are attempted from time to time through devices such as repeated demands for quorum calls.

Fiscal Year -- Financial operations of the Government are carried out in a 12-month fiscal year, beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The fiscal year carries the date of the calendar year in which it ends.

Floor Manager -- A Member, usually representing sponsors of a bill, who attempts to steer it through debate and revision to a final vote in the chamber. Floor managers are frequently chairmen or ranking members of the committee that reported the bill. Managers are responsible for apportioning the time granted supporters of the bill for debating it. The Minority Leader or the ranking minority member of the committee often apportions time for the opposition.

Frank -- A Congressman's facsimile signature on envelopes, used in lieu of stamps for his official outgoing mail, thus postage-free. Also the privilege of sending mail postage-free.

Germane -- Pertaining to the subject matter of the measure at hand. All House amendments must be germane to the bill. The Senate requires that amendments be germane only when they are to general appropriation bills, to those being considered under cloture, or often when proceeding under an agreement to limit debate.

Hearings -- Committee sessions for hearing witnesses. At hearings on legislation, witnesses usually include specialists, government officials and spokesmen for persons affected by the bills under study. Hearings related to special investigations bring forth a variety of witnesses. Committees sometimes use their subpena power to summon reluctant witnesses. The public and press may attend "open" hearings, but are barred from "closed" or "executive" hearings.

The committee announces its hearings, from one day to many weeks in advance, and may invite certain persons to testify. Persons who request time to testify may be turned down by the committee but most requests are honored.

Hopper -- Box on House Clerk's desk where bills are deposited on introduction.

House -- The House of Representatives, as distinct from the Senate, although each body is a "house" of Congress.

House Calendar -- Listing for action by the House of Representatives of public bills which do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

Immunity -- Constitutional privilege of Congressmen to make verbal statements on the floor and in committee for which they cannot be sued or arrested for slander or libel. Also, freedom from arrest while traveling to or from sessions of Congress or on official business. Congressmen in this status may be arrested only for treason, felonies or a breach of the peace, as defined by Congressional manuals.

Joint Committee -- A committee composed of a specified number of members of both House and Senate. Usually a joint committee is investigative in nature. There are a few standing joint committees, such as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Joint Economic Committee.

Joint Resolution -- A joint resolution, designated H J Res or S J Res, requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved. There is no real difference between a bill and a joint resolution. The latter is generally used in dealing with limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a specific purpose or the granting of Congressional approval for executive actions -- for example, international executive agreements.

Joint resolutions also are used to propose amendments to the Constitution. These do not require Presidential signature, but become a part of the Constitution when three-fourths of the states have ratified them.

Journal -- The official record of the proceedings of the House and Senate. The Journal records the actions taken in each chamber, but unlike the Congressional Record, it does not include the verbatim report of speeches, debate, etc.

Law -- An Act of Congress which has been signed by the President, or passed over his veto by the Congress. Laws are listed numerically by Congress; for example, the Hawaii statehood bill (S 50) became Public Law 86-3.

Legislative Budget -- An appraisal by Congress of Federal spending and income for the year ahead. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, 1946, pp. 362, 531) directs four committees -- House Appropriations and Ways and Means and Senate Appropriations and Finance -- to study the President's budget recommendations each year, then by Feb. 15, report their own recommendations. The law directs that the report be accompanied by a concurrent resolution adopting the budget and fixing a limit on the year's appropriations. In practice, however, Congress has not complied with this law.

Legislative Day -- The "day" extending from the time either house meets after an adjournment until the time it next adjourns. Because the House normally adjourns from day to day, legislative days and calendar days usually coincide. But in the Senate, a legislative day may, and frequently does, extend over several calendar days.

Lobby -- A group seeking to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. Originally the term referred to persons frequenting the lobbies or corridors of legislative chambers in order to speak to lawmakers.

The exact definition of a lobby and the activity of lobbying is a matter of opinion. By some definitions, lobbying is limited to attempts at direct influence by personal interview and persuasion. Under other definitions, lobbying includes attempts at indirect influence,

such as stirring members of a group to write or visit Congressmen, or attempting to create a climate of opinion favorable to a desired legislative action.

The right to attempt to influence legislation is based on the First Amendment to the Constitution, which says Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people "to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Majority Leader -- Chief strategist and floor spokesman for the party in nominal control in either chamber. He is elected by his party colleagues and is virtually program director for his chamber, since he usually speaks for its majority.

Majority Whip -- In effect, the assistant majority leader, in House or Senate. His job is to help marshal majority forces in support of party strategy.

Manual -- The official handbook in each house prescribing its organization, procedures and operations in detail. The Senate Manual contains standing rules, orders, laws and resolutions affecting Senate business; the House Manual is the equivalent for the lower chamber. Both volumes contain previous codes under which Congress functioned and from which it continues to derive precedents. Committee powers are outlined. The rules set forth in the Manuals may be changed by elaborate chamber actions also specified by the Manuals.

Marking up a Bill -- Going through a measure, usually in committee, taking it section by section, revising language, penciling in new phrases, etc. If the bill is extensively revised, the new version may be introduced as a separate bill, with a new number. (See Clean Bill.)

Memorial -- A request for Congressional opposition or an objection from an organization or citizens' group to particular legislation or government practice under the purview of Congress. All communications, both supporting and opposing legislation, from state legislatures are embodied in memorials. They are referred to appropriate committees unless the legislation dealt with in the memorial has been reported to the Senate in which case the memorial is placed on the table. It can be called up for consideration at the time the bill is read for amendments. (See Petition)

Minority Leader -- Floor leader for minority party. (See Majority Leader.)

Minority Whip -- Performs duties of whip for minority party. (See Majority Whip.)

Morning Hour -- The time set aside at the beginning of each legislative day for the consideration of regular routine business. The "hour" is of indefinite duration in the House, where it is rarely used. In the Senate it is the first two hours of a session following an adjournment, as distinguished from a recess. The morning hour can be terminated earlier if the morning business has been completed. This business includes such matters as messages from the President, communications from the heads of departments, messages from the House, the presentation of petitions and memorials, reports of standing and select committees, and the introduction of bills and resolutions.

During the first hour of the morning hour in the Senate, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill on the calendar is in order except by unanimous consent. During the second hour, motions can be made but must be decided without debate.

Motion -- Request by a Congressman for any one of a wide array of parliamentary actions. He "moves" for a certain procedure, or the consideration of a measure or a vote, etc. The precedence of motions, and whether they are debatable, is set forth in the House and Senate Manuals.

Nominations -- Appointments to office by the executive branch of the government, subject to Senate confirmation. Although most nominations win quick Senate approval, some are controversial and become the topic of hearings and debate. Sometimes Senators object to appointees for patronage reasons -- for example, when a nomination to a local federal job is made without consulting the Senators of the state concerned. Then a Senator may use the stock objection that the nominee is "personally obnoxious" to him. Usually other Senators join in blocking such an appointment out of courtesy to their colleague.

One Minute Speeches -- Addresses by House Members at the beginning of a legislative day. The speeches may cover any subject, but are limited strictly to one minute's duration.

Override a Veto -- If the President disapproves a bill and sends it back to Congress with his objections, Congress may override his veto by a two-thirds vote in each chamber. The Constitution requires a yea-and-nay roll call. The question put to each house is: "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?" (See also Pocket Veto and Veto.)

Pair -- A "gentlemen's agreement" between two lawmakers on opposite sides to withhold their votes on roll calls so their absence from Congress will not affect the outcome of record voting. If passage of the measure requires a two-thirds majority, a pair would require two Members favoring the action to one opposed to it.

Two kinds of pairs -- special and general -- are used; neither is counted in vote totals. The names of lawmakers pairing on a given vote and their stands, if known, are printed in the Congressional Record.

The special pair applies to one or a series of roll-call votes on the same subject. On special pairs lawmakers usually specify how they would have voted.

A general pair in the Senate, now rarely used in the chamber, applies to all votes on which the Members pairing are on opposite sides, and it lasts for the length of time pairing Senators agree on. It usually does not specify a Senator's stand on a given vote.

The general pair in the House differs from the other pairs. No agreement is involved and the pair does not tie up votes. A Representative expecting to be absent may notify the House Clerk he wishes to make a "general" pair. His name then is paired arbitrarily with that of another Member desiring a general pair, and the list is printed in the Congressional Record. He may or may not be paired with a Member taking the opposite position. General pairs in the House give no indication of how a Congressman would have voted. (See Record Vote and Stand.)

Petition -- A request or plea sent to one or both chambers from an organization or private-citizens group asking support of particular legislation or favorable consideration of a matter not yet receiving Congressional attention. They are referred to appropriate committees and considered or not according to committee decision. (See Memorial)

Pocket Veto -- The act of the President in withholding his approval of a bill after Congress has adjourned. When Congress is in session, a bill becomes law without the President's signature if he does not act upon it within ten days, excluding Sundays, from the time he gets it. But if Congress adjourns within that ten-day period, the bill is killed without the President's formal veto.

Point of Order -- An objection raised by a Congressman that the chamber is departing from rules governing its conduct of business. The objector cites the rule violated, the chair sustaining his objection if correctly made. Order is restored by the chair's suspending proceedings of the chamber until it conforms to the prescribed "order of business." Members sometimes raise a "point of no order" -- when there is noise and disorderly conduct in the chamber.

President of the Senate -- Presiding officer of the upper chamber, normally the Vice President of the U.S. In his absence, a President pro tempore (President for the time being) presides.

President pro tempore -- The chief officer of the Senate in the absence of the Vice President. He is elected by his fellow Senators. The recent practice has been to elect to the office the Senator of the majority party with longest continuous service.

Previous Question -- In this sense, a "question" is an "issue" before the House for a vote and the issue is "previous" when some other topic has superseded it in the attention of the chamber. A motion for the previous question, when carried, has the effect of cutting off all extraneous debate and forcing a vote on the subject originally at hand. If, however, the previous question is moved and carried before there has been any debate on the subject at hand and the subject is debatable, then 40 minutes of debate is allowed before the vote. The previous question is sometimes moved on a non-debatable question in order to prevent amendments. The motion for the previous question is a debate-limiting device and is not in order in the Senate.

Private Calendar -- Private House bills dealing with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc. When it is before the chamber, two Members may block a private bill, which then is recommitted to committee.

Backers of a private bill thus recommitted have another recourse. The measure can be put into an "omnibus claims bill" -- several private bills rolled into one. As with any bill, no part of an omnibus claims bill may be deleted without a vote. When a private bill goes back to the floor in this form, it can be defeated only by a majority of those present.

Privilege -- Privilege relates to the rights of Congressmen and to the relative priority of the motions and actions they may make in their respective chambers. The two are distinct. "Privileged questions" concern legislative business. "Questions of privilege" concern legislators themselves. (See below.)

Privileged Questions -- The order in which bills, motions and other legislative measures may be considered by Congress is governed by strict priorities. A motion to table, for instance, is more privileged than a motion to recommit. Thus, a motion to recommit can be superseded by a motion to table, and a vote would be forced on the latter motion only. A motion to adjourn, however, would take precedence over this one, and is thus considered of the "highest privilege."

Pro Forma Amendment -- See Strike Out the Last Word.

Questions of Privilege -- These are matters affecting Members of Congress individually or collectively.

Questions affecting the rights, safety, dignity and integrity of proceedings of the House or Senate as a whole are questions of privilege of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

Congressmen singly involve questions of "personal privilege." A Member's rising to a question of personal privilege is given precedence over almost all other proceedings. An annotation in the House Rules points out that the privilege of the Member rests primarily on the Constitution, which gives him a conditional immunity from arrest and an unconditional freedom to speak in the House.

Quorum -- The number of Members whose presence is necessary for the transaction of business. In the Senate and House it is a majority of the membership (when there are no vacancies, this is 51 in the Senate and 219 in the House). A quorum is 100 in the Committee of the Whole House. If a point of order is made that a quorum is not present, the only business in order is either a motion to adjourn or a motion to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absentees.

Readings of Bills -- Traditional parliamentary law required bills to be read three times before they were passed. This custom is of little modern significance except in rare instances. Normally the bill is considered to have its first reading when it is introduced and printed, by title, in the Congressional Record. Its second reading comes when floor consideration begins. (This is the most likely point at which there is an actual reading of the bill, if there is any.) The third reading (usually by title) takes place when action has been completed on amendments.

Recess -- Distinguished from adjournment in that a recess does not end a legislative day and therefore does not interfere with unfinished business. The rules in each house set forth certain matters to be taken up and disposed of at the beginning of each legislative day. The House, which operates under much stricter rules than the Senate, usually adjourns from day to day. The Senate often recesses.

Recommit to Committee -- A simple motion, made on the floor after deliberation on a bill, to return it to the committee which reported it. If approved, recommittal usually is considered a death blow to the bill. In the House a motion to recommit can be made only by a Member opposed to the bill, and in recognizing a Member to make the motion, the Speaker gives the minority party preference over the majority.

A motion to recommit may include instructions to the committee to report the bill again with specific amendments or by a certain date. Or the instructions may be to make a particular study with no definite deadline for final action.

Reconsider a Vote -- A motion to reconsider the vote by which an action was taken has the effect, until it is disposed of, of suspending the action. In the Senate the motion can be made only by a Member who voted on the prevailing side of the original question, or by a Member who did not vote at all. In the House it can be made only by a Member on the prevailing side.

A common practice after close votes in the Senate is a motion to reconsider followed by a motion to table the motion to reconsider. On this motion to table, Senators vote as they voted on the original question to enable the motion to table to prevail. The matter is then finally closed and further motions to reconsider are not entertained. In the House, as a routine precaution, a motion to reconsider usually is made every time a measure is passed. Such a motion almost always is tabled immediately, thus shutting off the possibility of future reconsideration except by unanimous consent.

Motions to reconsider must be entered in the Senate within the next two days of actual session after the original vote has been taken. In the House they must be entered either on the same day or on the next succeeding day the House is in session.

Record Vote -- This is a roll call of the entire chamber membership, to which each Member on the floor must answer "yea", "nay", or, if he does not wish to vote, "present." The Constitution requires yea-and-nay votes on the question of overriding a veto. In other cases, they can be obtained by the demand of one-fifth of the Members present. In the House, the yeas and nays are required automatically whenever a Member objects to a non-record vote taken when a quorum was not present, if the question is one which requires a quorum. The yeas and nays are not taken in the Committee of the Whole.

Report -- Both a verb and a noun, as a Congressional term. A committee which has been examining a bill referred to it by the parent chamber "reports" its finding and recommendations to the chamber when the committee returns the measure. The process is called "reporting" a bill.

A "report" is the document setting forth the committee's explanation of its action. House and Senate reports are numbered separately and are designated S Rept or H Rept. Conference reports are numbered and designated in the same way as regular House reports.

Most reports favor a bill's passage. Adverse reports are occasionally submitted, but more often, when a committee disapproves a bill, it simply fails to report it at all. When a committee report is not unanimous, the dissenting committeemen may file a statement of their views, called Minority Views and referred to as a Minority Report. Sometimes a bill is reported without recommendation.

Rescission -- An item in an appropriation bill rescinding, or cancelling, funds previously appropriated but not spent.

Resolution -- A simple resolution, designated H Res or S Res, deals with matters entirely within the prerogatives of one house or the other. It requires neither passage by the other chamber nor approval by the President, and does not have the force of law. Most resolutions deal with the rules of one house. They also are used to express the sentiments of a single house, as condolences to the family of a deceased member or to give "advice" on foreign policy or other executive business. (Also see Concurrent and Joint Resolutions.)

Rider -- A provision tacked on to a bill which its sponsor hopes to get through more easily by including in other legislation. Riders become law if the bills embodying them do. Riders providing for legislation in appropriations bills are outstanding examples, though technically they are banned.

Rule -- The term has two specific Congressional meanings. A rule may be a standing order governing the conduct of House or Senate business and listed in the chamber's book of rules. The rules deal with duties of officers, order of business, admission to the floor, voting procedures, etc.

In the House, a rule also may be a decision made by its Rules Committee about the handling of a particular bill on the floor. The Committee may determine under which standing rule a bill shall be considered, or it may provide a "special rule" in the form of a resolution. If the resolution is adopted by the House, the temporary rule becomes as valid as any standing rule, and lapses only after action has been completed on the measure to which it pertains.

A special rule sets the time limit on general debate. It may also waive points of order against provisions of the bill in question or against specified amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. It may even forbid all amendments or all amendments except, in some cases, those proposed by the legislative committee which handled the bill. In this instance it is known as a "closed" or "gag" rule as opposed to an "open" rule which puts no limitation on floor action, thus leaving the bill open to alteration. (See Suspend the Rules.)

Secretary of the Senate -- Chief administrative officer of the Senate responsible for direction of duties of Senate employees, education of pages, administration of oaths, receipt of registration of lobbyists and other activities necessary for the continuing operation of the Senate.

Select or Special Committee -- A committee set up for a special purpose and a limited time by resolution of either House or Senate. Most special committees are investigative in nature.

Senatorial Courtesy -- Sometimes referred to as "the courtesy of the Senate," it is a general practice without written rule applied to consideration of executive nominations. In practice, generally, it means nominations from a state are not to be confirmed unless they have been approved by the Senators of the President's party of that state, with other Senators following their lead in the attitude they take toward such nominations.

Sine Die -- See Adjournment sine die.

Slip Laws -- The first official publication of a bill that has been enacted into law. Each is published separately in unbound single-sheet or pamphlet form. It usually takes two to three days from the date of Presidential approval to the time when slip laws become available.

Speaker -- The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, elected by its Members.

Special Session --A session of Congress after it has adjourned sine die, completing its regular session. Special sessions are convened by the President of the U.S. under his Constitutional powers.

Stand -- A lawmaker's position, for or against, on a given issue or vote. He can make known his stand on a roll-call vote by answering "yea" or "nay," by "pairing" for or against, or by "announcing" his position to the House or Senate. Members also may go on record by answering the Congressional Quarterly Poll

of unrecorded Congressmen on roll calls. (See Pair, and Record Vote, above.)

Standing Committee -- A group permanently provided for by House or Senate rules. The standing committees at present are specified by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which broadly defines their respective jurisdictions.

Standing Vote -- A non-record vote used in both House and Senate. A standing vote, also called a division vote, is taken as follows: Members in favor of a proposal stand and are counted by the presiding officer; then Members opposed stand and are counted. There is no record of how individual Members voted. In the House, the presiding officer announces the number for and against. In the Senate, usually only the result is announced.

Statutes-at-Large -- A chronological arrangement of the laws enacted in each session of Congress. Though indexed, the laws are not arranged by subject matter nor is there an indication of how they affect previous law. (See U.S. Code.)

Strike From the Record -- Remarks made on the House floor may offend some Member, who moves that the offending words be "taken down" for the Speaker's cognizance, and then expunged from the verbatim report to be carried in the Congressional Record.

Strike Out the Last Word -- A move whereby House Members are entitled to speak for a fixed time on a measure then being debated by the chamber. A Member gains recognition from the chair by moving to strike out the last word of the amendment or section of the bill then under consideration. The motion is pro forma, and customarily requires no vote.

Strike the Enacting Clause -- Each bill before Congress starts off with the phrase: "Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That . . ." A Member wishing to kill a bill frequently will move from the floor to "strike the enacting clause" -- that first sentence -- from the bill. If the action carries and the enacting clause is stricken, the bill cannot, of course, be enacted into law.

Substitute -- A motion, an amendment, or an entire bill introduced in place of pending business. Passage of a substitute measure kills the original measure by supplanting it. A substitute may be amended.

Supplemental Appropriation -- An appropriation supplemental to the regular appropriation, but not a deficiency measure. Supplemental appropriations normally are passed after the regular appropriation, but supposedly before the fiscal year to which they apply. Deficiencies are passed in the same fiscal year to which they apply. This distinction is not always adhered to.

Suspend the Rules -- Often a time-saving procedure for passing bills in the House. The wording of the motion, which may be made by any Member recognized by the Speaker, is: "I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (HR 000)..." A favorable vote by two-thirds of those present is required for passage. Debate is limited to 40 minutes and no amendments from the floor are permitted. If a two-thirds favorable vote is not attained, the bill may be considered later under regular procedures.

Table a Bill -- The motion to "lay on the table" is not debatable in either house, and is usually a method of making a final, adverse disposition of a matter. In the Senate, however, different language is sometimes used. The motion is worded to let a bill "lie on the table," perhaps for subsequent "picking up." This motion is more flexible, merely keeping the bill pending for later action, if desired.

Teller Vote -- In the House, Members file past tellers and are counted as for or against a measure, but they are not recorded individually. The teller vote is not used in the Senate. In the House, tellers are ordered upon demand of one-fifth of a quorum. This is 44 in the House, 20 in Committee of the Whole.

Treaties -- Executive proposals which must be submitted to the Senate for approval of two-thirds of the Senators present. Before they act on such foreign policy matters, Senators may refer them to committee for scrutiny. Treaties are read three times and debated in the chamber much as are legislative proposals.

Unanimous Consent -- Synonymous with Without Objection. (See below.)

Union Calendar -- Bills which directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue are placed on this House calendar according to the date reported from committee.

U.S. Code -- A consolidation and codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States arranged by subject under 50 Titles, the first six dealing with general or political subjects, and the other 44 alphabetically arranged from Agriculture to War and National Defense. The Code is now revised every six years and a supplement is published after each session of Congress.

Veto -- Disapproval by the President of a bill or joint resolution, other than one proposing an amendment to the Constitution. When Congress is in session, the President must veto a bill within 10 days, excluding Sundays, after he has received it; otherwise it becomes law with or without his signature. When the President vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of its origin with a message stating his objections. The veto then becomes a question of high privilege. (See Override a Veto.)

When Congress has adjourned, the President may pocket veto a bill by failing to sign it. (See Pocket Veto.)

Voice Vote -- In either House or Senate, Members answer "aye" or "no" in chorus and the presiding officer decides the result. The term also is used loosely to indicate action by unanimous consent or without objection.

Whip -- See Majority Whip.

Without Objection -- Used in lieu of a vote on noncontroversial motions, amendments, or bills, which may be passed in either the House or the Senate if no Member voices an objection.

SECTION 1

86th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION

Membership

Seniority

Committees



Facts and Figures on 1960 Session:

Membership Turnover, Party Leaders, August Session

The second session of the 86th Congress convened at noon, Jan. 6, 1960 and adjourned, temporarily, July 3 at 8:51 a.m. so members could attend the political party conventions. After the conventions, the Senate reconvened at noon Aug. 8 and the House at noon Aug. 15. Final adjournment of the 86th Congress, sine die, came at 11:51 p.m. Sept. 1. In 1960, 6,327 bills and resolutions were introduced. Of these, 417 eventually became public laws and 256 became private laws. In the 86th Congress over-all, including both 1959 and 1960, a total of 20,164 measures was introduced; of these, 800 became public laws and 592 became private laws.

Party Ratios

When Congress convened Jan. 6, Democrats held almost two-thirds of the seats in each chamber. The 1960 session was the sixth consecutive session in which both chambers of Congress and the Presidency were controlled by different parties. Democrats had majorities since the 1955 session.

On opening day in 1960 there were 65 Democrats and 35 Republicans in the Senate. During the session, one Democrat died and was replaced by a member of his own party. Also in 1960, a Democrat was elected to fill the seat of a Republican who had died during the first session, and who had been replaced by temporary appointment by a Republican. This made the party ratio 66 Democrats and 34 Republicans at adjournment Sept. 1.

In the House on opening day there were 280 Democrats, 153 Republicans and four vacancies. Five additional vacancies occurred during the session. Four vacancies were filled during the session; five were still unfilled at adjournment. The party composition Sept. 1, at adjournment, was 280 Democrats, 152 Republicans and five vacancies.

The following chart compares party ratios for the 83rd, 84th, 85th and 86th Congresses:

	SENATE			HOUSE		
	GOP	DEM	IND	GOP	DEM	IND
Jan. 3, 1953	48	47	1	221	211[2]	1
Jan. 6, 1954	47†	48†	1	219	215	1
Jan. 5, 1955	47	48	1	203	231[1]	1
Aug. 2, 1955	47	49	0	203	232	0
Jan. 3, 1956	47	49	0	203	230[2]	0
Jan. 3, 1957	47	49	0	200[1]	233[1]	0
Aug. 30, 1957	46	50	0	200[1]	233[1]	0
Jan. 7, 1958	46	50	0	200*[1]	231*[3]	0
Aug. 24, 1958	47	49	0	197[3]	233[2]	0
Jan. 7, 1959	34	64	0	153	283	0
Sept. 15, 1959	35	65	0	153	283[1]	0
Jan. 6, 1960	35	65	0	153[3]	280[1]	0
Sept. 1, 1960	34	66	0	152[3]	280[2]	0

[1]*One vacancy.* [2]*Two vacancies.* [3]*Three vacancies.*
†*The GOP regained its one-vote margin June 28, 1954.*
**Rep. Vincent J. Dellay (N.J.) switched parties and Jan. 14 took his seat as a Democrat, making the lineup 199 Republicans, 232 Democrats.*

Senate Leadership

The Senate convened with Vice President Richard M. Nixon, president of the Senate, in the chair. Other officers of the Senate also continued from the first session:

President Pro Tempore -- Carl Hayden (D Ariz.)
Majority Leader -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)
Majority Whip -- Mike Mansfield (D Mont.)
Minority Leader -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.)
Minority Whip -- Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.)

LIBERAL CHALLENGE

Johnson's leadership was reaffirmed Jan. 12, after a week-long challenge by liberal Democratic Senators, in two test votes of the Senate Democratic Conference (the party caucus, consisting of all Senate Democrats). Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) Jan. 11, speaking for the insurgents, said, "It seems to me that a method of formulating party policies that is representative of and responsive to the majority will of the Democratic Senators is necessary to a responsible performance by the party."

The first test came on a Gore motion which embodied the central issue of the insurgent group's position. The motion would have made the Senate Democratic Policy Committee, which at present schedules legislation for floor action, into "an organization for evolving a coherent party policy on legislation." Committee membership would have been increased from nine to 15, with members selected by the entire Senate Democratic Conference instead of by Johnson. The motion was defeated, 51-12. A second motion, to confirm Johnson's power to fill vacancies on the Democratic Steering Committee, which makes Democratic committee assignments, was passed 51-11.

All parties agreed that discussion had been calm and on a "high level." Gore said afterwards, "While we seemed to lose I think we have won a great deal."

Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.) said that voting against Johnson on the first vote were: himself, Gore, Sens. Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), John A. Carroll (Colo.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.), Pat McNamara (Mich.), A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.), Wayne Morse (Ore.), William Proxmire (Wis.), and Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas). With the exception of Humphrey and Monroney, and the addition of Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), the same Senators formed the minority on the second vote. Kennedy voted with Johnson on the first vote.

Johnson Jan. 13 said he didn't think the votes would "prevent us from working together on the issues that are really important to the country." Clark Jan. 13 said a failure to change the committees by 1961 "will be little short of catastrophic...if, as we hope, we will have a Democratic President urging a liberal legislative program on a Democratic Senate."

The opposition to Johnson began formally at the first Senate Democratic Conference, Jan. 7. There Johnson did not deliver a personal "state of the union" message as he had in past years. Most of the meeting was taken up with

an open discussion of how and when conferences would be called in the future. Johnson had been attacked on the infrequency of Democratic conferences during 1959.

At the Jan. 7 meeting Clark made a motion which would have established regulations for the calling of Democratic conferences. He withdrew the motion when Johnson said he would call a conference whenever one Senator asked him to do so. Johnson said after the meeting that he expected there would be more conferences in 1960. He said, however, that there was not a "great deal" to be gained from such meetings. Johnson Jan. 9, apparently before receiving a letter from seven Senators requesting a conference, called the Jan. 12 meeting to discuss the Gore motion which had first been offered Jan. 7.

House Leadership

House leadership in 1960 remained the same as in the first session, with Sam Rayburn (D Texas) as Speaker of the House. Rayburn first assumed the post Sept. 16, 1940 in the waning days of the 76th Congress and continued to hold it except during the Republican-controlled 80th and 83rd Congresses, when he was Minority Leader. As early as Jan. 31, 1951 Rayburn set the record for the most days served as Speaker when he surpassed Henry Clay's figure of 3,056½ days.

Rayburn also added to his House longevity record March 4 when he began his 48th consecutive year in Congress. Only one man has served in Congress longer than Rayburn: Sen. Carl Hayden (D), who was elected as Arizona's first Representative in 1912, when it became the 48th state, and moved to the Senate in 1927.

Other party officers were:

Majority Leader -- John W. McCormack (D Mass.)
Majority Whip -- Carl Albert (D Okla.)
Minority Leader -- Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.)
Minority Whip -- Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.)

Congressional Recess

In an unusual, though not unprecedented move, Congressional Democratic leaders June 29 agreed to recess Congress at the beginning of July and call it back into session Aug. 8, after the Democratic and Republican National Conventions ended. It had been expected previously that Congress would adjourn for the year before the Democratic National Convention began July 11.

The post-convention session was scheduled at the behest of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). Johnson said there was not enough time before July 11 to finish all the work that had to be done. A number of GOP Congressmen, including Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.) and Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), the GOP national chairman, said the recess was intended, in some way, to aid Johnson's then unannounced candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Johnson denied the allegation. A number of Senators objected that the post-convention session might produce nothing but politicking, as occurred in 1948 when President Harry S. Truman (D) called a special session. However, the recess plan won the endorsement of Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.).

The Senate June 30, by a 63-26 roll-call vote, adopted a resolution (S Con Res 112) to recess July 2. (For voting, see chart p. 509).. The resolution required the Senate to reconvene Aug. 8 at noon and the House to reconvene Aug. 15 at noon. However, because of the fight over the sugar bill (see story, p. 208), recess did not actually occur, under an amended recess resolution approved by both chambers, until early the morning of July 3.

August Session

After the conventions, the Senate reconvened Aug. 8, the House Aug. 15 for a session that continued to Sept. 1.

Democratic Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), their party's candidates for President and Vice President, July 31 in Hyannis Port, Mass., had listed five key measures to whose passage, they said, they intended to devote their "full energies" during the August session, and one -- a farm bill -- which they said might be considered. Not one of the six bills was cleared for the President before Congress adjourned. The five key measures were: medical care for the aged, aid to education, minimum wage, common-site picketing, and housing. (See stories, p. 148, 232, 309, 320, 271).

President Eisenhower, in messages to Congress and party leaders Aug. 8 and 23 (for texts, see p. 634, 639), listed 29 specific proposals on which he called for action before Congress adjourned. Most of them were repeats of earlier requests that Congressional Democrats had ignored. Only 6 of the President's 29 requests were approved by Congress (several in a form falling short of what Mr. Eisenhower wanted) in August. The six approved requests were: Antarctic Treaty, Latin-America aid, contingency fund, mutual security funds, helium bill, and mineral leasing. (For stories, see p. 228, 216, 166, 178, 332, 254)

AUGUST ACTION

Although it failed to pass most of the Eisenhower and Kennedy-Johnson programs, Congress in August did complete the following major business:

APPROPRIATIONS -- Action was completed on five major appropriations bills: mutual security (HR 12619), State-Justice-Judiciary (HR 11666), Labor-HEW (HR 11390), Public Works (HR 12326) and Second Supplemental for fiscal 1961 (HR 13161).

OTHER MEASURES -- In addition, these major measures were passed by Congress in August (page references are to this volume);

Antarctic Treaty. (p. 228)

Suspension of equal-time broadcasting requirements for Presidential campaign (H J Res 207). (p. 290)

Lead-zinc subsidies bill (HR 8860). (p. 253)

Stop-gap housing measure (H J Res 784). (p. 271)

$600 million Latin-America aid (HR 13021). (p. 216)

Anti-payola bill (S 1898). (p. 356)

Social Security increases, including aid to "medically indigent" persons (HR 12580). (p. 148)

Helium conservation program (HR 10548) and mineral leasing revisions (HR 10455). (p. 332, 254)

Foreign Service Act amendments (S 2633). (p. 345)

Extension of Mexican farm labor law (HR 12579). (p. 369)

Creation of NATO Citizens Commission (S J Res 170). (p. 348)

Expansion of graduate public health training program (HR 6871). (p. 344)

Increase in dairy supports (S 2917). (p. 324)

Resolution (S Res 334) opposing recess appointments to Supreme Court. (p. 264)

Second Session Turnover

HOUSE -- On Jan. 1, 1960 there were three vacancies in the House in seats formerly held by Reps. James G. Polk (D Ohio, 6th District), who had died April 28, 1959; Charles A. Boyle (D Ill., 12th District), who had died Nov. 4, 1959; and Alvin R. Bush (R Pa., 17th District), who had died Nov. 5, 1959.

On Jan. 1, a fourth vacancy occurred when Rep. Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y., 23rd District) resigned to take office as Bronx County, N.Y., district attorney.

During 1960, three of the four vacancies were filled. The fourth, that caused by Boyle's death, went unfilled.

The other three vacancies were filled as follows:

- Ward M. Miller (R) was elected Nov. 8 to the Ohio 6th District seat formerly held by Polk. Miller did not seek election to the 87th Congress, but only to the remaining two months of Polk's term in the 86th Congress, and was scheduled to leave office Jan. 3, 1961.
- Herman T. Schneebeli (R) was elected April 26 to the Pennsylvania 17th District seat formerly held by Bush. Schneebeli was sworn in May 5.
- Jacob H. Gilbert (D) was elected March 8 to the New York 23rd District seat formerly held by Dollinger. Gilbert was sworn in March 11.

The following additional changes in House membership resulted from deaths or resignations after Congress convened Jan. 6:

- Richard M. Simpson (R Pa., 18th District) died Jan. 7. In a special election April 26, Douglas H. Elliott (R) was chosen to replace Simpson, and he was sworn in May 5. Elliott, however, died June 19 under the exhaust pipe of his car (he apparently committed suicide). J. Irving Whalley (R) Nov. 8 was elected to replace Elliott for the remaining two months of the term. Whalley also was elected to a full term in the 87th Congress.
- David M. Hall (D N.C., 12th District) died Jan. 29. In a special election June 25, Roy A. Taylor (D) was chosen to replace Hall, and he was sworn in July 2.
- Russell V. Mack (R Wash., 3rd District) died March 28. Julia B. Hansen (D) was elected Nov. 8 to replace Mack for the remaining two months of the term. She also was elected to a full term in the 87th Congress.
- Quentin N. Burdick (D N.D., AL) resigned Aug. 8 after his election June 28 to the Senate (see below). The House seat remained unfilled.
- Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass., 5th District) died Sept. 10, 1960. The seat remained unfilled.
- Keith Thomson (R Wyo., AL) died Dec. 9. His House seat remained unfilled.

SENATE -- On Jan. 1, 1960 there were no Senate vacancies although one Senator -- C. Norman Brunsdale (R N.D.) -- was holding his seat on an interim basis, by appointment, pending a special election June 28 to fill the remainder of the term. Brunsdale was appointed Nov. 19, 1959 to fill the seat left vacant by the death Nov. 8, 1959 of Sen. William Langer (R). Brunsdale was sworn in Jan. 6.

In the June 28 special election, Rep. Quentin N. Burdick (D) was chosen as Senator, and he was sworn in Aug. 8, replacing Brunsdale. Burdick won the seat for the remainder of Langer's term, expiring in January 1965.

Other changes during 1960:

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) died March 9. He was succeeded temporarily by Judge Hall Stoner Lusk (D), who was appointed March 15 by Oregon Gov. Mark O. Hatfield (R) to fill the seat pending a special election. Lusk was sworn in March 23. In the special election Nov. 8, Maurine Neuberger, widow of the Senator, was chosen to complete the remaining two months of the term (as well as for a full six-year term beginning in 1961).

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) died Sept. 13. Missouri Gov. James T. Blair Jr. (D) Sept. 23 appointed Lt. Gov. Edward V. Long (D) to fill the seat until a special election Nov. 8. In the special election, Long defeated Lon Hocker (R) for the remaining portion of Hennings' term, expiring in January 1963.

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), the U.S. President-elect, resigned his Senate seat Dec. 22. State Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) said he would appoint Benjamin A. Smith II (D) to fill the seat until a special election in 1962.

Membership Changes, 86th Congress

Senate

PARTY	MEMBER	DIED	RESIGNED	SUCCESSOR	PARTY	ELECTED	SWORN IN
R	William Langer (N.D.)	11/8/59	----	C. Norman Brunsdale	R	11/19/59*	1/6/60
				Quentin N. Burdick	D	6/28/60	8/8/60
D	Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	3/9/60	----	Hall Stoner Lusk	D	3/15/60*	3/23/60
				Maurine B. Neuberger	D	11/8/60	----
D	Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)	9/13/60	----	Edward V. Long	D	11/8/60**	----
D	John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	----	12/22/60	----		----	----

House

D	George H. Christopher (Mo.)	1/23/59	----	William J. Randall	D	3/3/59	3/9/59
R	Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.)	2/19/59	----	Charles E. Goodell Jr.	R	5/26/59	6/2/59
D	James G. Polk (Ohio)	4/28/59	----	Ward M. Miller	R	11/8/60	----
D	Charles A. Boyle (Ill.)	11/4/59	----	----		----	----
D	Steven V. Carter (Iowa)	11/4/59	----	John H. Kyl	R	12/15/59	1/6/60
R	Alvin R. Bush (Pa.)	11/5/59	----	Herman T. Schneebeli	R	4/26/60	5/5/60
D	Isidore Dollinger (N.Y.)	----	1/1/60	Jacob H. Gilbert	D	3/8/60	3/11/60
R	Richard M. Simpson (Pa.)	1/7/60	----	Douglas H. Elliott	R	4/26/60	5/5/60
D	David M. Hall (N.C.)	1/29/60	----	Roy A. Taylor	D	6/25/60	7/2/60
R	Russell V. Mack (Wash.)	3/28/60	----	Julia B. Hansen	D	11/8/60	----
R	Douglas H. Elliott (Pa.)	6/19/60	----	J. Irving Whalley	R	11/8/60	----
D	Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.)	----	8/8/60	----		----	----
R	Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.)	9/10/60	----	----		----	----
R	Keith Thomson (Wyo.)	12/9/60	----	----		----	----

*Appointed pending special election to fill seat.
**Appointed Sept. 23 pending special election to fill seat; then won special election Nov. 8.

Membership and Seniority
86th Congress, Second Session

(as of Jan. 6, 1960)

SENATE

(D 65; R 35)

Membership

Aiken, George D. (R Vt.)
Allott, Gordon (R Colo.)
Anderson, Clinton P. (D N. M.)
Bartlett, E. D. (Bob) (D Alaska)
Beall, J. Glenn (R Md.)
Bennett, Wallace F. (R Utah)
Bible. Alan (D Nev.)
Bridges, Styles (R N. H.)
* Brunsdale, C. Norman (R N. D.)
Bush, Prescott (R Conn.)
Butler, John Marshall (R Md.)
Byrd, Harry Flood (D Va.)
Byrd, Robert C. (D W. Va.)
Cannon, Howard W. (D Nev.)
Capehart, Homer E. (R Ind.)
Carlson, Frank (R Kan.)
Carroll, John A. (D Colo.)
Case, Clifford P. (R N. J.)
Case, Francis (R S. D.)
Chavez, Dennis (D N. M.)
Church, Frank (D Idaho)
Clark, Joseph S. (D Pa.)
Cooper, John Sherman (R Ky.)
Cotton, Norris (R N. H.)
Curtis, Carl T. (R Neb.)
Dirksen, Everett McKinley (R Ill.)
Dodd, Thomas J. (D Conn.)
Douglas, Paul H. (D Ill.)
Dworshak, Henry C. (R Idaho)
Eastland, James O. (D Miss.)
Ellender, Allen J. (D La.)
Engle, Clair (D Calif.)
Ervin, Sam J. Jr. (D N. C.)
Fong, Hiram L. (R Hawaii)
Frear, J. Allen Jr. (D Del.)
Fulbright, J. W. (D Ark.)
Goldwater, Barry (R Ariz.)
Gore, Albert (D Tenn.)
Green, Theodore Francis (D R. I.)
Gruening, Ernest (D Alaska)
Hart, Philip A. (D Mich.)
Hartke, Vance (D Ind.)
Hayden, Carl (D Ariz.)
* Hennings, Thomas C. Jr. (D Mo.)
Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (R Iowa)
Hill, Lister (D Ala.)
Holland, Spessard L. (D Fla.)
Hruska, Roman L. (R Neb.)
Humphrey, Hubert H. (D Minn.)
Jackson, Henry M. (D Wash.)
Javits, Jacob K. (R N. Y.)
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D Texas)
Johnston, Olin D. (D S. C.)
Jordan, B. Everett (D N. C.)
Keating, Kenneth B. (R N. Y.)
Kefauver, Estes (D Tenn.)
* Kennedy, John F. (D Mass.)
Kerr, Robert S. (D Okla.)
Kuchel, Thomas H. (R Calif.)
Lausche, Frank J. (D Ohio)
Long, Oren E. (D Hawaii)
Long, Russell B. (D La.)
McCarthy, Eugene J. (D Minn.)
McClellan, John L. (D Ark.)
McGee, Gale W. (D Wyo.)
McNamara, Pat (D Mich.)
Magnuson, Warren G. (D Wash.)
Mansfield, Mike (D Mont.)
Martin, Thomas E. (R Iowa)
Monroney, A. S. Mike (D Okla.)
Morse, Wayne (D Ore.)
Morton, Thruston B. (R Ky.)
Moss, Frank E. (D Utah)
Mundt, Karl E. (R S. D.)
Murray, James E. (D Mont.)
Muskie, Edmund S. (D Maine)
* Neuberger, Richard L. (D Ore.)
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D Wyo.)
Pastore, John O. (D R. I.)
Prouty, Winston L. (R Vt.)
Proxmire, William (D Wis.)
Randolph, Jennings (D W. Va.)
Robertson, A. Willis (D Va.)
Russell, Richard B. (D Ga.)
Saltonstall, Leverett (R Mass.)
Schoeppel, Andrew F. (R Kan.)
Scott, Hugh (R Pa.)
Smathers, George A. (D Fla.)
Smith, Margaret Chase (R Maine)
Sparkman, John J. (D Ala.)
Stennis, John (D Miss.)
Symington, Stuart (D Mo.)
Talmadge, Herman E. (D Ga.)
Thurmond, Strom (D S. C.)
Wiley, Alexander (R Wis.)
Williams, Harrison A. (D N. J.)
Williams, John J. (R Del.)
Yarborough, Ralph W. (D Texas)
Young, Milton R. (R N. D.)
Young, Stephen (D Ohio)

**Died or resigned after Jan. 6, 1960.*

See changes in membership, page 26.

Seniority

Senate rank generally is determined according to the official date of the beginning of a Member's service, which is Jan. 3 except in the case of new Members sworn in after Congress is in session. For those appointed or elected to fill unexpired terms, the date of appointment, certification or swearing in determines the Senator's rank.

When Members are sworn in on the same day, custom decrees that those with prior political experience take precedence. Counted as political experience, in order of importance, are Senatorial, House and Gubernatorial service. Information on prior experience is given below. The dates following Senators' names refer to the beginning of their present service.

DEMOCRATS

1. Hayden (ex-Representative) -- March 4, 1927
2. Russell (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 12, 1933
3. Byrd (Va.) (ex-Gov.) -- March 4, 1933
4. Murray -- Nov. 7, 1934
5. Chavez (ex-Representative) -- May 11, 1935
6. Green (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1937
7. Ellender -- Jan. 3, 1937
8. Hill (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 11, 1938
9. Eastland (ex-Senator) -- Jan. 3, 1943
10. McClellan (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1943
11. Magnuson (ex-Representative) -- Dec. 14, 1944
12. Johnston (S. C.) (ex-Representative, ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1945
13. Fulbright (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1945
14. Holland (ex-Governor) -- Sept. 25, 1946
15. Robertson (ex-Representative, seven House terms) -- Nov. 6, 1946
16. Sparkman (ex-Representative, six House terms) -- Nov. 6, 1946
17. Stennis -- Nov. 5, 1947
18. Long (La.) -- Dec. 31, 1948
19. Johnson (Texas) (ex-Representative, six House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1949
20. Kefauver (ex-Representative, five House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1949
21. Anderson (ex-Representative, three House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1949
22. Kerr (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1949
23. Douglas -- Jan. 3, 1949
    Frear -- Jan. 3, 1949
    Humphrey -- Jan. 3, 1949
24. Pastore (ex-Representative, ex-Governor) -- Dec. 19, 1950
25. Monroney (ex-Representative, six House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1951
26. * Hennings (ex-Representative, three House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1951
27. Smathers (ex-Representative, two House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1951
28. Gore (ex-Representative, seven House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1953
29. Jackson (ex-Representative, six House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1953
30. Mansfield (ex-Representative, five House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1953
31. * Kennedy (ex-Representative, three House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1953
32. Symington -- Jan. 3, 1953
33. Ervin (ex-Representative) -- June 5, 1954
34. O'Mahoney (ex-Senator) -- Nov. 29, 1954
35. Bible -- Dec. 2, 1954
36. McNamara -- Jan. 3, 1955
    * Neuberger -- Jan. 3, 1955
37. # Morse -- Feb. 17, 1955
38. Thurmond (ex-Senator, ex-Governor) -- Nov. 7, 1956
39. Carroll (ex-Rep.) -- Jan. 3, 1957
40. Lausche (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Talmadge (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1957
41. Church -- Jan. 3, 1957
    Clark -- Jan. 3, 1957
42. Yarborough -- April 29, 1957
43. Proxmire -- Aug. 28, 1957
44. Jordan -- April 19, 1958
45. Randolph (ex-Representative) -- Nov. 5, 1958
46. Engle (ex-Representative, eight House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
47. McCarthy (ex-Representative, five House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
48. Young (Ohio) (ex-Representative, four House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
49. Byrd (W. Va.) (ex-Representative, three House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
50. Dodd (ex-Representative, two House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959

Sen. Morse started his Senate service Jan. 3, 1945, as a Republican; he became an Independent Oct. 24, 1952; and officially a Democrat Feb. 17, 1955.

51. Williams (N. J.) (ex-Representative, 1 1/2 House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
52. Bartlett (ex-Delegate to the House) -- Jan. 3, 1959
53. Muskie (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1959
54. Gruening (former appointed Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1959
55. Cannon -- Jan. 3, 1959
Hart -- Jan. 3, 1959
Hartke -- Jan. 3, 1959
McGee -- Jan. 3, 1959
Moss -- Jan. 3, 1959
56. Long (Hawaii) -- Aug. 21, 1959

REPUBLICANS

1. Bridges (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1937
2. Wiley -- Jan. 3, 1939
3. Aiken (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 10, 1941
4. Hickenlooper (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1945
5. Capehart -- Jan. 3, 1945
6. Saltonstall (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 4, 1945
7. Young (N. D.) -- March 12, 1945
8. Williams (Del.) -- Jan. 3, 1947
9. Mundt (ex-Representative) -- Dec. 31, 1948
10. Smith (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1949
11. Schoeppel (ex-Governor) -- Jan. 3, 1949
12. Dworshak (ex-Senator, ex-Representative) -- Oct. 14, 1949
13. Carlson (ex-Representative, ex-Governor) -- Nov. 29, 1950
14. Dirksen (ex-Representative, eight House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1951
15. Case (S. D.) (ex-Representative, seven House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1951
16. Bennett -- Jan. 3, 1951
Butler -- Jan. 3, 1951
17. Bush -- Nov. 5, 1952
18. Kuchel -- Jan. 2, 1953
19. Beall (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1953
20. Goldwater -- Jan. 3, 1953
21. Cotton (ex-Representative, four House terms) -- Nov. 8, 1954
22. Hruska (ex-Representative, one House term) -- Nov. 8, 1954
23. Curtis (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 1, 1955
24. Martin (ex-Representative, eight House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1955
25. Case (N. J.) (ex-Representative, five House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1955
26. Allott -- Jan. 3, 1955
27. Cooper (ex-Senator) -- Nov. 7, 1956
28. Morton (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 3, 1957
29. Javits (ex-Representative) -- Jan. 9, 1957
30. Scott (ex-Representative, eight House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
31. Keating (ex-Representative, six House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
32. Prouty (ex-Representative, four House terms) -- Jan. 3, 1959
33. Fong -- Aug. 21, 1959
* 34. Brunsdale (ex-Governor) -- Nov. 19, 1959

*Died or resigned after Jan. 6, 1960.
See changes in membership, page 26.

HOUSE

(D 280, R 153; Vacant 4)

Membership

Abbitt, Watkins M. (D Va.)
Abernethy, Thomas G. (D Miss.)
Adair, E. Ross (R Ind.)
Addonizio, Hugh J. (D N. J.)
Albert, Carl (D Okla.)
Alexander, Hugh (D N. C.)
Alford, Dale (D Ark.)
Alger, Bruce (R Texas)
Allen, Leo E. (R Ill.)
Andersen, H. Carl (R Minn.)
Anderson LeRoy H. (D Mont.)
Andrews, George W. (D Ala.)
Anfuso, Victor L. (D N. Y.)
Arends, Leslie C. (R Ill.)
Ashley, Thomas L. (D Ohio)
Ashmore, Robert T. (D S. C.)
Aspinall, Wayne N. (D Colo.)
Auchincloss, James C. (R N. J.)
Avery, William H. (R Kan.)
Ayres, William H. (R Ohio)
Bailey, Cleveland M. (D W. Va.)
Baker, Howard H. (R Tenn.)
Baldwin, John F., Jr. (R Calif.)
Barden, Graham A. (D N. C.)
Baring, Walter S. (D Nev.)
Barr, Joseph W. (D Ind.)
Barrett, William A. (D Pa.)
Barry, Robert R. (R N. Y.)
Bass, Perkins (R N. H.)
Bass, Ross (D Tenn.)
Bates, William H. (R Mass.)
Baumhart, A. D., Jr. (R Ohio)
Becker, Frank J. (R N. Y.)
Beckworth, Lindley (D Texas)
Belcher, Page (R Okla.)
Bennett, Charles E. (D Fla.)
Bennett, John B. (R Mich.)
Bentley, Alvin M. (R Mich.)
Berry, E. Y. (R S. D.)
Betts, Jackson E. (R Ohio)
Blatnik, John A. (D Minn.)
Blitch, Iris F. (D Ga.)
Boggs, Hale (D La.)
Boland, Edward P. (D Mass.)
Bolling, Richard (D Mo.)
Bolton, Frances P. (R Ohio)
Bonner, Herbert C. (D N. C.)
Bosch, Albert H. (R N. Y.)
Bow, Frank T. (R Ohio)
Bowles, Chester (D Conn.)
Boykin, Frank W. (D Ala.)
Brademas, John (D Ind.)
Bray, William G. (R Ind.)
Breeding, J. Floyd (D Kan.)
Brewster, Daniel B. (D Md.)
Brock, Larry (D Neb.)
Brooks, Jack (D Texas)
Brooks, Overton (D La.)
Broomfield, William S. (R Mich.)
Brown, Charles H. (D Mo.)
Brown, Clarence J. (R Ohio)
Brown, Paul (D Ga.)
Broyhill, Joel T. (R Va.)
Buckley, Charles A. (D N. Y.)
Budge, Hamer H. (R Idaho)
* Burdick, Quentin N. (D N. D.)
Burke, Frank W. (D Ky.)
Burke, James A. (D Mass.)
Burleson, Omar (D Texas)
Byrne, James A. (D Pa.)
Byrnes, John W. (R Wis.)
Cahill, William T. (R N. J.)
Canfield, Gordon (R N. J.)
Cannon, Clarence (D Mo.)
Carnahan, A. S. J. (D Mo.)
Casey, Bob (D Texas)
Cederberg, Elford A. (R Mich.)
Celler, Emanuel (D N. Y.)
Chamberlain, Charles E. (R Mich.)
Chelf, Frank (D Ky.)
Chenoweth, J. Edgar (R Colo.)
Chiperfield, Robert B. (R Ill.)
Church, Marguerite Stitt (R Ill.)
Clark, Frank M. (D Pa.)
Coad, Merwin (D Iowa)
Coffin, Frank M. (D Maine)
Cohelan, Jeffery (D Calif.)
Collier, Harold R. (R Ill.)
Colmer, William M. (D Miss.)
Conte, Silvio O. (R Mass.)
Cook, Robert E. (D Ohio)
Cooley, Harold D. (D N. C.)
Corbett, Robert J. (R Pa.)
Cramer, William C. (R Fla.)
Cunningham, Glenn (R Neb.)
Curtin, Willard S. (R Pa.)
Curtis, Laurence (R Mass.)
Curtis, Thomas B. (R Mo.)
Daddario, Emilio Q. (D Conn.)
Dague, Paul B. (R Pa.)
Daniels, Dominick V. (D N. J.)
Davis, Clifford (D Tenn.)
Davis, James C. (D Ga.)
Dawson, William L. (D Ill.)
Delaney, James J. (D N. Y.)
Dent, John H. (D Pa.)
Denton, Winfield K. (D Ind.)
Derounian, Steven B. (R N. Y.)
Derwinski, Edward J. (R Ill.)
Devine, Samuel L. (R Ohio)
Diggs, Charles C., Jr. (D Mich.)
Dingell, John D. (D Mich.)
Dixon, Henry Aldous (R Utah)
Donohue, Harold D. (D Mass.)
Dooley, Edwin B. (R N. Y.)
Dorn, Francis E. (R N. Y.)
Dorn, W. J. Bryan (D S. C.)
Dowdy, John (D Texas)
Downing, Thomas N. (D Va.)
Doyle, Clyde (D Calif.)
Dulski, Thaddeus J. (D N. Y.)
Durham, Carl T. (D N. C.)
Dwyer, Florence P. (R N. J.)
Edmondson, Ed (D Okla.)
Elliott, Carl (D Ala.)
Everett, Robert A. (D Tenn.)
Evins, Joe L. (D Tenn.)
Fallon, George H. (D Md.)
Farbstein, Leonard (D N. Y.
Fascell, Dante B. (D Fla.)
Feighan, Michael A. (D Ohio)
Fenton, Ivor D. (R Pa.)
Fino, Paul A. (R N. Y.)
Fisher, O. C. (D Texas)
Flood, Daniel J. (D Pa.)
Flynn, Gerald T. (D Wis.)
Flynt, John James, Jr. (D Ga.)
Fogarty, John E. (D R. I.)
Foley, John R. (D Md.)
Forand, Aime J. (D R. I.)
Ford, Gerald R., Jr. (R Mich.)
Forrester, E. L. (D Ga.)
Fountain, L. H. (D N. C.)

Frazier, James B., Jr. (D Tenn.)
Frelinghuysen, Peter, Jr. (R N. J.)
Friedel, Samuel N. (D Md.)
Fulton, James G. (R Pa.)
Gallagher, Cornelius E. (D N. J.)
Garmatz, Edward A. (D Md.)
Gary, J. Vaughan (D Va.)
Gathings, E. C. (D Ark.)
Gavin, Leon H. (R Pa.)
George, Newell A. (D Kan.)
Giaimo, Robert N. (D Conn.)
Glenn, Milton W. (R N. J.)
Goodell, Charles E., Jr. (R N. Y.)
Granahan, Kathryn E. (D Pa.)
Grant, George M. (D Ala.)
Gray, Kenneth J. (D Ill.)
Green, Edith (D Ore.)
Green, William J., Jr. (D Pa.)
Griffin, Robert P. (R Mich.)
Griffiths, Martha W. (D Mich.)
Gross, H. R. (R Iowa)
Gubser, Charles S. (R Calif.)
Hagen, Harlan (D Calif.)
Haley, James A. (D Fla.)
*Hall, David M. (D N. C.)
Halleck, Charles A. (R Ind.)
Halpern, Seymour (R N. Y.)
Hardy, Porter, Jr. (D Va.)
Hargis, Denver D. (D Kan.)
Harmon, Randall S. (D Ind.)
Harris, Oren (D Ark.)
Harrison, Burr P. (D Va.)
Hays, Wayne L. (D Ohio)
Healey, James C. (D N. Y.)
Hébert, F. Edward (D La.)
Hechler, Ken (D W. Va.)
Hemphill, Robert W. (D S. C.)
Henderson, John E. (R Ohio)
Herlong, A. Sydney Jr. (D Fla.)
Hess, William E. (R Ohio)
Hiestand, Edgar W. (R Calif.)
Hoeven, Charles B. (R Iowa)
Hoffman, Clare E. (R Mich.)
Hoffman, Elmer J. (R Ill.)
Hogan, Earl (D Ind.)
Holifield, Chet (D Calif.)
Holland, Elmer J. (D Pa.)
Holt, Joe (R Calif.)
Holtzman, Lester (D N. Y.)
Horan, Walt (R Wash.)
Hosmer, Craig (R Calif.)
Huddleston, George, Jr. (D Ala.)
Hull, W. R., Jr. (D Mo.)
Ikard, Frank (D Texas)
Inouye, Daniel K. (D Hawaii)
Irwin, Donald J. (D Conn.)
Jackson, Donald L. (R Calif.)
Jarman, John (D Okla.)
Jennings, W. Pat (D Va.)
Jensen, Ben F. (R Iowa)
Johansen, August E. (R Mich.)
Johnson, Byron L. (D Colo.)
Johnson, Harold T. (D Calif.)
Johnson, Lester R. (D Wis.)
Johnson, Thomas F. (D Md.)
Jonas, Charles Raper (R N. C.)
Jones, Paul C. (D Mo.)
Jones, Robert E. (D Ala.)
Judd, Walter H. (R Minn.)
Karsten, Frank M. (D Mo.)
Karth, Joseph E. (D Minn.)
Kasem, George A. (D Calif.)

*Died or resigned after Jan. 6, 1960.
See changes in membership, page 26.

Kastenmeier, Robert W. (D Wis.)
Kearns, Carroll D. (R Pa.)
Kee, Elizabeth (D W. Va.)
Keith, Hastings (R Mass.)
Kelly, Edna F. (D N. Y.)
Keogh, Eugene J. (D N. Y.)
Kilburn, Clarence E. (R N. Y.)
Kilday, Paul J. (D Texas)
Kilgore, Joe M. (D Texas)
King, Cecil R. (D Calif.)
King, David S. (D Utah)
Kirwan, Michael J. (D Ohio)
Kitchin, A. Paul (D N. C.)
Kluczynski, John C. (D Ill.)
Knox, Victor A. (R Mich.)
Kowalski, Frank (D Conn.)
Kyl, John H. (R Iowa)
Lafore, John A. Jr. (R Pa.)
Laird, Melvin R. (R Wis.)
Landrum, Phil M. (D Ga.)
Lane, Thomas J. (D Mass.)
Langen, Odin (R Minn.)
Lankford, Richard E. (D Md.)
Latta, Delbert L. (R Ohio)
Lennon, Alton (D N. C.)
Lesinski, John (D Mich.)
Levering, Robert W. (D Ohio)
Libonati, Roland V. (D Ill.)
Lindsay, John V. (R N. Y.)
Lipscomb, Glenard P. (R Calif.)
Loser, J. Carlton (D Tenn.)
McCormack, John W. (D Mass.)
McCulloch, William M. (R Ohio)
McDonough, Gordon L. (R Calif.)
McDowell, Harris B. Jr. (D Del.)
McFall, John J. (D Calif.)
McGinley, Donald F. (D Neb.)
McGovern, George S. (D S. D.)
McIntire, Clifford G. (R Maine)
McMillan, John L. (D S. C.)
McSween, Harold B. (D La.)
Macdonald, Torbert H. (D Mass.)
Machrowicz, Thaddeus M. (D Mich.)
Mack, Peter F., Jr. (D Ill.)
* Mack, Russell V. (R Wash.)
Madden, Ray J. (D Ind.)
Magnuson, Don (D Wash.)
Mahon, George H. (D Texas)
Mailliard, William S. (R Calif.)
Marshall, Fred (D Minn.)
Martin, Joseph W., Jr. (R Mass.)
Mason, Noah M. (R Ill.)
Matthews, D. R. (Billy) (D Fla.)
May, Catherine (R Wash.)
Meader, George (R Mich.)
Merrow, Chester E. (R N. H.)
Metcalf, Lee (D Mont.)
Meyer, William H. (D Vt.)
Michel, Robert H. (R Ill.)
Miller, Clement W. (D Calif.)
Miller, George P. (D Calif.)
Miller, William E. (R N. Y.)
Milliken, William H., Jr. (R Pa.)
Mills, Wilbur D. (D Ark.)
Minshall, William E. (R Ohio)
Mitchell, Erwin (D Ga.)
Moeller, Walter H (D Ohio)
Monagan, John S. (D Conn.)
Montoya, Joseph M. (D N. M.)
Moore, Arch A. Jr. (R W. Va.)
Moorhead, William S. (D Pa.)
Morgan, Thomas E. (D Pa.)
Morris, Thomas G. (D N. M.)
Morris, Toby (D Okla.)
Morrison, James H. (D La.)
Moss, John E. (D Calif.)

Moulder, Morgan M. (D Mo.)
Multer, Abraham J. (D N. Y.)
Mumma, Walter M. (R Pa.)
Murphy, William T. (D Ill.)
Murray, Tom (D Tenn.)
Natcher, William H. (D Ky.)
Nelsen, Ancher (R Minn.)
Nix, Robert N. C. (D Pa.)
Norblad, Walter (R Ore.)
Norrell, W. F. (D Ark.)
O'Brien, Leo W. (D N. Y.)
O'Brien, Thomas J. (D Ill.)
O'Hara, Barratt (D Ill.)
O'Hara, James G. (D Mich.)
O'Konski, Alvin E. (R Wis.)
Oliver, James C. (D Maine)
O'Neill, Thomas P. Jr. (D Mass.)
Osmers, Frank C., Jr. (R N. J.)
Ostertag, Harold C. (R N. Y.)
Passman, Otto E. (D La.)
Patman, Wright (D Texas)
Pelly, Thomas M. (R Wash.)
Perkins, Carl D. (D Ky.)
Pfost, Gracie (D Idaho)
Philbin, Philip J. (D Mass.)
Pilcher, John L. (D Ga.)
Pillion, John R. (R N. Y.)
Pirnie, Alexander (R N. Y.)
Poage, W. R. (D Texas)
Poff, Richard H. (R Va.)
Porter, Charles O. (D Ore.)
Powell, Adam C. (D N. Y.)
Preston, Prince H. (D Ga.)
Price, Melvin (D Ill.)
Prokop, Stanley A. (D Pa.)
Pucinski, Roman C. (D Ill.)
Quie, Albert H. (R Minn.)
Quigley, James M. (D Pa.)
Rabaut, Louis C. (D Mich.)
Rains, Albert (D Ala.)
Randall, William J. (D Mo.)
Ray, John H. (R N. Y.)
Rayburn, Sam (D Texas)
Reece, B. Carroll (R Tenn.)
Rees, Edward H. (R Kan.)
Reuss, Henry S. (D Wis.)
Rhodes, George M. (D Pa.)
Rhodes, John J. (R Ariz.)
Riehlman, R. Walter (R N. Y.)
Riley, John J. (D S. C.)
Rivers, L. Mendel (D S. C.)
Rivers, Ralph J. (D Alaska)
Roberts, Kenneth A. (D Ala.)
Robison, Howard W. (R N. Y.)
Rodino, Peter W., Jr. (D N. J.)
Rogers, Byron G. (D Colo.)
* Rogers, Edith Nourse (R Mass.)
Rogers, Paul G. (D Fla.)
Rogers, Walter (D Texas)
Rooney, John J. (D N. Y.)
Roosevelt, James (D Calif.)
Rostenkowski, Dan (D Ill.)
Roush, J. Edward (D Ind.)
Rutherford, J. T. (D Texas)
St. George, Katharine (R N. Y.)
Santangelo, Alfred E. (D N. Y.)
Saund, D. S. (D Calif.)
Saylor, John P. (R Pa.)
Schenck, Paul F. (R Ohio)
Scherer, Gordon H. (R Ohio)
Schwengel, Fred (R Iowa)
Scott, Ralph J. (D N. C.)
Selden, Armistead I., Jr. (D Ala.)
Shelley, John F. (D Calif.)

Sheppard, Harry R. (D Calif.)
Shipley, George E. (D Ill.)
Short, Don L. (R N. D.)
Sikes, Robert L. F. (D Fla.)
Siler, Eugene (R Ky.)
Simpson, Edna (R Ill.)
*Simpson Richard M. (R Pa.)
Sisk, B. F. (D Calif.)
Slack, John M. Jr. (D W. Va.)
Smith, Frank E. (D Miss.)
Smith, H. Allen (R Calif.)
Smith, Howard W. (D Va.)
Smith, Neal (D Iowa)
Smith, Wint (R Kan.)
Spence, Brent (D Ky.)
Springer, William L. (R Ill.)
Staggers, Harley O. (D W. Va.)
Steed, Tom (D Okla.)
Stratton, Samuel S. (D N. Y.)
Stubblefield, Frank A. (D Ky.)
Sullivan, Leonor Kretzer (D Mo.)
Taber, John (R N. Y.)
Taylor, Dean P. (R N. Y.)
Teague, Charles M. (R Calif.)
Teague, Olin E. (D Texas)
Teller, Ludwig (D N. Y.)
Thomas, Albert (D Texas)
Thompson, Clark W. (D Texas)
Thompson, Frank, Jr. (D N. J.)
Thompson, T. Ashton (D La.)
* Thomson, Keith (R Wyo.)
Thornberry, Homer (D Texas)
Toll, Herman (D Pa.)
Tollefson, Thor C. (R Wash.)
Trimble, James W. (D Ark.)
Tuck, William M. (D Va.)
Udall, Stewart L. (D Ariz.)
Ullman, Al (D Ore.)
Utt, James B. (R Calif.)
Vanik, Charles A. (D Ohio)
Van Pelt, William K. (R Wis.)
Van Zandt, James E. (R Pa.)
Vinson, Carl (D Ga.)
Wainwright, Stuyvesant (R N. Y.)
Wallhauser, George M. (R N. J.)
Walter, Francis E. (D Pa.)
Wampler, Fred (D Ind.)
Watts, John C. (D Ky.)
Weaver, Phil (R Neb.)
Weis, Jessica McC. (R N. Y.)
Westland, Jack (R Wash.)
Wharton, J. Ernest (R N. Y.)
Whitener, Basil L. (D N. C.)
Whitten, Jamie L. (D Miss.)
Widnall, William B. (R N. J.)
Wier, Roy W. (D Minn.)
Williams, John Bell (D Miss.)
Willis, Edwin E. (D La.)
Wilson, Bob (R Calif.)
Winstead, Arthur (D Miss.)
Withrow, Gardner R. (R Wis.)
Wolf, Leonard G. (D Iowa)
Wright, James C., Jr. (D Texas)
Yates, Sidney R. (D Ill.)
Young, John (D Texas)
Younger, J. Arthur (R Calif.)
Zablocki, Clement J. (D Wis.)
Zelenko, Herbert (D N. Y.)

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

Fernós-Isern, A. (Pop.-Dem. Puerto Rico)

Died or resigned after Jan. 6, 1960.
See changes in membership, page 26.

Seniority

House rank generally is determined according to the official date of the beginning of a Member's service, which is Jan. 3 except in the case of Members elected to fill vacancies, when the date of election determines the rank.

When Members enter the House on the same day, those with prior House experience take precedence, starting with those with the greatest consecutive service. Experience as Senator or Governor is disregarded. Information on prior experience is given below. The dates following Members' names refer to the beginning of their present service.

DEMOCRATS

1. Rayburn (Texas) - March 4, 1913
2. Vinson (Ga.) - Nov. 3, 1914
3. Cannon (Mo.) - March 4, 1923
   Celler (N. Y.) - March 4, 1923
4. McCormack (Mass.) - Nov. 6, 1928
5. Patman (Texas) - March 4, 1929
6. Smith (Va.) - March 4, 1931
   Spence (Ky.) - March 4, 1931
7. Colmer (Miss.) - March 4, 1933
   Walter (Pa.) - March 4, 1933
8. Brown (Ga.) - July 5, 1933
9. Cooley (N. C.) - July 7, 1934
10. Barden (N.C.) - Jan. 3, 1935
    Buckley (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1935
    Mahon (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1935
11. Boykin (Ala.) - July 30, 1935
12. Brooks (La.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Keogh (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Kirwan (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Poage (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Sheppard (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1937
    Thomas (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1937
13. Grant (Ala.) - June 14, 1938
14. Durham (N. C.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Gathings (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Kilday (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1939
    McMillan (S. C.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Mills (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1939
    Norrell (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1939
15. Davis (Tenn.) - Feb. 15, 1940
16. Bonner (N.C.) - Nov. 5, 1940
17. Forand (R. I.) (One term previously) - Jan. 3, 1941
18. Harris (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1941
    Hébert (La.) - Jan. 3, 1941
    Rivers (S. C.) - Jan. 3, 1941
19. Whitten (Miss.) - Nov. 4, 1941
20. Lane (Mass.) - Dec. 30, 1941
21. King (Calif.) - Aug. 25, 1942
22. O'Brien (Ill.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1943
23. Abernethy (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Dawson (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Feighan (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Fisher (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Holifield (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Madden (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Morrison (La.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Murray (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Philbin (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1943
    Winstead (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1943
24. Andrews (Ala.) - March 14, 1944
25. Rooney (N. Y.) - June 6, 1944
26. Fogarty (R. I.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Sikes (Fla.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
27. Chelf (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Fallon (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Miller, G. P. (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Morgan (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Powell (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Price (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Rains (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1945
    Trimble (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1945
28. Gary (Va.) - March 6, 1945
29. Teague (Texas) - Aug. 24, 1946
30. Harrison (Va.) - Nov. 6, 1946
31. Boggs (La.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1947
32. Albert (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Blatnik (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Burleson (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Davis (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Donohue (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Evins (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Hardy (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Karsten (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Passman (La.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Preston (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1947
    Williams (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1947
33. Jones (Ala.) - Jan. 28, 1947
34. Garmatz (Md.) - July 15, 1947
35. Thompson (Texas) (one term previously) - Aug. 23, 1947
36. Multer (N. Y.) - Nov. 4, 1947
37. Abbitt (Va.) - Feb. 17, 1948
38. Jones (Mo.) - Nov. 2, 1948
39. Rabaut (Mich.) (six terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
40. Bailey (W. Va.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Barrett (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Carnahan (Mo.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Delaney (N. Y.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Doyle (Calif.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Green (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1949
41. Addonizio (N. J.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Aspinall (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Bennett (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Bolling (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Elliott (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Frazier (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Hays (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Herlong (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Mack (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Marshall (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Moulder (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Perkins (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Rhodes (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Rodino (N. J.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Staggers (W. Va.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Steed (Okla) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Thornberry (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Wier (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Willis (La.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Yates (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1949
    Zablocki (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1949

42. Kelly (N. Y.) - Nov. 8, 1949
Shelley (Calif.) - Nov. 8, 1949
43. Riley (S. C.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
44. Dorn (S. C.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1951
45. Forrester (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Jarman (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Kluczynski (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Lesinski (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Machrowicz (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Roberts (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Rogers (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1951
Rogers (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1951
Smith (Miss.) - Jan. 3, 1951
46. Watts (Ky.) - April 14, 1951
47. Kee (W Va.) - July 17, 1951
48. Ikard (Texas) - Sept. 8, 1951
49. O'Brien (N. Y.) - April 1, 1952
50. Dowdy (Texas) - Sept. 23, 1952
51. O'Hara (Ill.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1953
52. Alexander (N. C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Boland (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Brooks (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1953
Byrne (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Edmondson (Okla.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Fountain (N. C.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Friedel (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Hagen (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Haley (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Holtzman (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Landrum (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Magnuson (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Matthews (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Metcalf (Mont.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Moss (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1953
O'Neill (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Pfost (Idaho) - Jan. 3, 1953
Selden (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Sullivan (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1953
Thompson (La.) - Jan. 3, 1953
53. Pilcher (Ga.) - Feb. 4, 1953
54. Tuck (Va.) (ex-Gov.) - April 14, 1953
55. Ashmore (S. C.) - June 2, 1953
56. Natcher (Ky.) - Aug. 1, 1953
57. Johnson (Wis.) - Oct. 13, 1953
58. Flynt (Ga.) - Nov. 2, 1954
59. Flood (Pa.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
60. Denton (Ind.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
61. Anfuso (N. Y.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1955
62. Ashley (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1955
Bass (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Blitch (Ga.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Clark (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Diggs (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Fascell (Fla.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Gray (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Green (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Griffiths (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Huddleston (Ala.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Hull (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Jennings (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Kilgore (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Lankford (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Macdonald (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Reuss (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Roosevelt (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Rutherford (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Sisk (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Thompson (N. J.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Udall (Ariz.) - Jan. 3, 1955
Vanik (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1955
Wright (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1955
Zelenko (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1955
63. Rogers (Fla.) - Jan. 11, 1955
64. Dingell (Mich.) - Dec. 13, 1955
65. Holland (Pa.) - Jan. 24, 1956
66. Healey (N. Y.) - Feb. 7, 1956
67. Granahan (Pa.) - Nov. 6, 1956
68. Beckworth (Texas) (seven terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1957
69. Morris (Okla.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1957
70. Baring (Nev.) (two terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1957
71. Anderson (Mont.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Breeding (Kan.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Brown (Mo.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Coad (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1957
Coffin (Maine) - Jan. 3, 1957
Farbstein (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Hemphill (S. C.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Kitchin (N. C.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Lennon (N. C.) (ex-Sen.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Loser (Tenn.) - Jan. 3, 1957
McFall (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1957
McGovern (S. D.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Porter (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Santangelo (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Saund (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Scott (N. C.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Teller (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Ullman (Ore.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Whitener (N. C.) - Jan. 3, 1957
Young (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1957
72. Montoya (N. M.) - April 9, 1957
73. Libonati (Ill.) - Dec. 31, 1957
74. Mitchell (Ga.) - Jan. 8, 1958
75. Dent (Pa.) - Jan. 21, 1958
76. Everett (Tenn.) - Feb. 1, 1958
77. Nix (Pa.) - May 20, 1958
78. Oliver (Maine) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1959
79. McDowell (Del.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1959
Quigley (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1959
80. Alford (Ark.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Barr (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Bowles (Conn.) (ex-Gov.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Brademas (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Brewster (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Brock (Neb.) - Jan. 3, 1959
* Burdick (N. D.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Burke (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Burke (Mass.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Casey (Texas) - Jan. 3, 1959
Cohelan (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Cook (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1959
Daddario (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Daniels (N. J.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Downing (Va.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Dulski (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Flynn (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Foley (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Gallagher (N. J.) - Jan. 3, 1959
George (Kan.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Giaimo (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1959
*Hall (N. C.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Hargis (Kan.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Harmon (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Hechler (W. Va.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Hogan (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Irwin (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Johnson (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Johnson (Colo.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Johnson (Md.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Karth (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Kasem (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Kastenmeier (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1959
King (Utah) - Jan. 3, 1959
Kowalski (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Levering (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1959
McGinley (Neb.) - Jan. 3, 1959
McSween (La.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Meyer (Vt.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Miller, C. W. (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Moeller (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1959
Monagan (Conn.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Moorhead (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Morris (N. M.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Murphy (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1959
O'Hara (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Prokop (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Pucinski (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Rivers (Alaska) - Jan. 3, 1959
Rostenkowski (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Roush (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Shipley (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Slack (W. Va.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Smith (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1959
Stratton (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Stubblefield (Ky.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Toll (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Wampler (Ind.) - Jan. 3, 1959
Wolf (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1959
81. Randall (Mo.) -- March 3, 1959
82. Inouye (Hawaii) -- Aug. 21, 1959

REPUBLICANS

1. Taber (N. Y. - March 4, 1923
2. Martin (Mass.) - March 4, 1925
* 3. Rogers (Mass.) - June 30, 1925
4. Allen (Ill.) - March 4, 1933
5. Arends (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1935
Hoffman (Mich.) - Jan. 3, 1935
6. Halleck (Ind.) - Jan. 29, 1935
7. Mason (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1937
Rees (Kan.) - Jan. 3, 1937
* 8. Simpson (Pa.) - May 11, 1937
9. Andersen (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1939
Brown (Ohio) - Jan. 3, 1939
Chiperfield (Ill.) - Jan. 3, 1939
Fenton (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1939
Jensen (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1939
10. Kilburn (N. Y.) - Feb. 13, 1940
11. Bolton (Ohio) - Feb. 27, 1940
12. Canfield (N. J.) - Jan. 3, 1941
13. Auchincloss (N. J.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Gavin (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Hoeven (Iowa) - Jan. 3, 1943
Horan (Wash.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Judd (Minn.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Merrow (N. H.) - Jan. 3, 1943
O'Konski (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1943
Taylor (N. Y.) - Jan. 3, 1943
14. Corbett (Pa.) (one term previously) - Jan. 3, 1945
15. Byrnes (Wis.) - Jan. 3, 1945
Fulton (Pa.) - Jan. 3, 1945
McDonough (Calif.) - Jan. 3, 1945
16. Norblad (Ore.) - Jan. 11, 1946
17. Van Zandt (Pa.) (three terms previously) - Jan. 3, 1947

Died or resigned after Jan. 6, 1960.
See changes in membership, page 26.

18. Bennett (Mich.) (one term previously) – Jan. 3, 1947
19. Dague (Pa.) – Jan. 3, 1947
Jackson (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1947
Kearns (Pa.) – Jan. 3, 1947
Riehlman (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1947
St. George (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1947
Smith (Kan.) – Jan. 3, 1947
Tollefson (Wash.) – Jan. 3, 1947
* 20. Mack (Wash.) – June 7, 1947
21. McCulloch (Ohio) – Nov. 4, 1947
22. Withrow (Wis.) (four terms previously) – Jan. 3, 1949
23. Ford (Mich.) – Jan. 3, 1949
Gross (Iowa) – Jan. 3, 1949
24. Saylor (Pa.) – Sept. 13, 1949
25. Widnall (N. J.) – Feb. 6, 1950
26. Bates (Mass.) – Feb. 14, 1950
27. Reece (Tenn.) (twelve terms previously) – Jan. 3, 1951
28. Hess (Ohio) (nine terms previously) – Jan. 3, 1951
29. Chenoweth (Colo.) (four terms previously) – Jan. 3, 1951
30. Adair (Ind.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Ayres (Ohio) – Jan. 3, 1951
Baker (Tenn.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Belcher (Okla.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Berry (S. D.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Betts (Ohio) – Jan. 3, 1951
Bow (Ohio) – Jan. 3, 1951
Bray (Ind.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Budge (Idaho) – Jan. 3, 1951
Church (Ill.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Curtis (Mo.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Meader (Mich.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Miller (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Mumma (Pa.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Ostertag (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Springer (Ill.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Van Pelt (Wis.) – Jan. 3, 1951
Wharton (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1951
31. McIntire (Maine) – Oct. 22, 1951
32. Osmers (N. J.) (two terms previously) – Nov. 6, 1951
33. Schenck (Ohio) – Nov. 6, 1951
34. Becker (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Bentley (Mich.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Bosch (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Broyhill (Va.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Cederberg (Mich.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Curtis (Mass.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Derounian (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Dorn (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Fino (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Frelinghuysen (N. J.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Gubser (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Hiestand (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Holt (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Hosmer (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Jonas (N. C.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Knox (Mich.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Laird (Wis.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Mailliard (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Pelly (Wash.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Pillion (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Poff (Va.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Ray (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Rhodes (Ariz.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Scherer (Ohio) – Jan. 3, 1953
Utt (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Wainwright (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Westland (Wash.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Wilson (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1953
Younger (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1953
35. Lipscomb (Calif.) – Nov. 10, 1953
36. Baumhart (Ohio) (one term previously) – Jan. 3, 1955
37. Alger (Texas) – Jan. 3, 1955
Avery (Kan.) – Jan. 3, 1955
Baldwin (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1955
Bass (N. H.) – Jan. 3, 1955
Cramer (Fla.) – Jan. 3, 1955
Dixon (Utah) – Jan. 3, 1955
Henderson (Ohio) – Jan. 3, 1955
Johansen (Mich.) – Jan. 3, 1955
Minshall (Ohio) – Jan. 3, 1955
Schwengel (Iowa) – Jan. 3, 1955
Siler (Ky.) – Jan. 3, 1955
Teague (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1955
* Thomson (Wyo.) – Jan. 3, 1955
Weaver (Neb.) – Jan. 3, 1955
38. Broomfield (Mich.) – Jan. 3, 1957
Chamberlain (Mich.) – Jan. 3, 1957
Collier (Ill.) – Jan. 3, 1957
Cunningham (Neb.) – Jan. 3, 1957
Curtin (Pa.) – Jan. 3, 1957
Dooley (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1957
Dwyer (N. J.) – Jan. 3, 1957
Griffin (Mich.) – Jan. 3, 1957
Michel (Ill.) – Jan. 3, 1957
Moore (W. Va.) – Jan. 3, 1957
Smith (Calif.) – Jan. 3, 1957
39. Glenn (N. J.) – Nov. 5, 1957
Lafore (Pa.) – Nov. 5, 1957
40. Robison (N. Y.) – Jan. 14, 1958
41. Quie (Minn.) – Feb. 18, 1958
42. Barry (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Cahill (N. J.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Conte (Mass.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Derwinski (Ill.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Devine (Ohio) – Jan. 3, 1959
Halpern (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Hoffman (Ill.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Keith (Mass.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Langen (Minn.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Latta (Ohio) – Jan. 3, 1959
Lindsay (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1959
May (Wash.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Milliken (Pa.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Nelsen (Minn.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Pirnie (N. Y.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Short (N. D.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Simpson (Ill.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Wallhauser (N. J.) – Jan. 3, 1959
Weis (N. Y.) Jan. 3, 1959
43. Goodell (N. Y.) – May 26, 1959
44. Kyl (Iowa) – Dec. 15, 1959

*Died or resigned after Jan. 6, 1960.
See changes in membership, page 26.

BASIC FACTS ON CONGRESS

Membership -- 100 Senators, two from each state; 437 Representatives, ranging from 43 from New York to one each from Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Nevada, Vermont and Wyoming. The House total is due to revert to 435 after 1962. The latter figure has been constant since 1913 but apportionment of House seats among the various states is revised every 10 years, based on what the national census shows.

Elections -- A Senator's term runs for six years, a Representative's for two years. One-third of the Senatorial seats are up for election every two years. If a Senator dies or resigns, the governor of his state may appoint a successor to serve until an election is held for the Senate seat. A vacancy in the House can be filled only through an election.

Senators and Representatives are elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even years. Maine voted in 1957 to give up its unique September elections and voted with the rest of the country in November, starting in 1960.

Qualifications -- A Senator, when sworn into office, must be at least 30 years old, a U.S. citizen for nine years, and live in the state from which he is elected. A Representative must be at least 25, a U.S. citizen for seven years, and live in the state from which he is elected.

Under the Constitution, each chamber is the judge of the qualifications of its Members. If the election of a Senator or Representative is challenged and the issue brought to the floor of the chamber concerned before the individual is sworn in, his right to take office is determined by a majority vote of the chamber. Once a Member of Congress is sworn in, he may be expelled only by a two-thirds vote of the Members of the house in which he is serving.

Salaries -- A Senator or Representative receives an annual salary of $22,500, plus specific allowances for office help, stationery, telephones and telegrams, travel, and office rent in his home District or state, if space in a Federal building is not furnished.

Officers -- The presiding officer of the Senate is the Vice President of the United States, called the President of the Senate. The House is presided over by a Speaker who is elected by his fellow Members of the House at the start of each Congress.

86th Congress - Senate: Ages, Professions, Veteran Status

This chart lists the membership of the Senate for the 86th Congress, second session, as of Jan. 1, 1960.

Column 1 shows the age of each Senator as of Jan. 1, 1960; Column 10 shows the Senator's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience.

Summary and Key

Col. No.	Description	GOP	DEM	Totals
1.	Age (average)	60.5	57.1	58.2
2.	Agriculture	10	7	17
3.	Business/Banking	15	14	29
4.	Civic Service/Politics	34	63	97
5.	Journalism	3	10	13
6.	Law	19	43	62
7.	Teaching	4	14	18
8.	E(ng.), M(ed.)	0	3*	3
9.	Veteran	21	40	61
10.	Party Seniority Rank			

*Includes 2 E(ngineers), 1 M(edical).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
Hill	65			✓		✓			✓	8
Sparkman	60			✓		✓	✓		✓	16
ALASKA										
Bartlett	55			✓	✓					52
Gruening	72			✓	✓			M		54
ARIZONA										
Hayden	82			✓					✓	1
Goldwater	50		✓	✓					✓	20
ARKANSAS										
Fulbright	54			✓		✓	✓			13
McClellan	63			✓		✓			✓	10
CALIFORNIA										
Engle	48			✓		✓				46
Kuchel	49			✓		✓			✓	18
COLORADO										
Carroll	58		✓	✓		✓			✓	39
Allott	52			✓		✓			✓	26
CONNECTICUT										
Dodd	52			✓		✓				50
Bush	64		✓	✓					✓	17
DELAWARE										
Frear	56	✓	✓	✓					✓	23
Williams	55	✓	✓	✓						8
FLORIDA										
Holland	67			✓		✓	✓		✓	14
Smathers	46			✓		✓			✓	27
GEORGIA										
Russell	62			✓		✓			✓	2
Talmadge	46	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	40
HAWAII										
Long	70			✓			✓			56
Fong	52		✓	✓		✓			✓	33
IDAHO										
Church	35			✓		✓			✓	41
Dworshak	65			✓	✓				✓	12
ILLINOIS										
Douglas	67			✓			✓		✓	23
Dirksen	63			✓		✓			✓	14
INDIANA										
Hartke	41			✓		✓			✓	55
Capehart	62	✓	✓	✓					✓	5
IOWA										
Hickenlooper	63			✓		✓			✓	4
Martin	66		✓	✓		✓			✓	24
KANSAS										
Carlson	66	✓		✓					✓	13
Schoeppel	65			✓		✓			✓	11
KENTUCKY										
Cooper	58			✓	✓	✓			✓	27
Morton	52		✓	✓					✓	28
LOUISIANA										
Ellender	68	✓		✓		✓			✓	7
Long	41			✓		✓			✓	18
MAINE										
Muskie	45			✓		✓			✓	53
Smith	62		✓	✓	✓					10
MARYLAND										
Beall	65		✓	✓					✓	19
Butler	62			✓		✓			✓	16
MASSACHUSETTS										
Kennedy	42			✓	✓				✓	31
Saltonstall	67			✓		✓			✓	6
MICHIGAN										
Hart	47			✓		✓			✓	55
McNamara	65		✓							36
MINNESOTA										
Humphrey	48		✓	✓			✓			23
McCarthy	43	✓		✓			✓			47
MISSISSIPPI										
Eastland	55	✓		✓		✓				9
Stennis	58			✓		✓				17
MISSOURI										
Hennings	56			✓		✓	✓		✓	26
Symington	58		✓	✓				E	✓	32
MONTANA										
Mansfield	56			✓			✓	E	✓	30
Murray	83			✓		✓				4
NEBRASKA										
Curtis	54			✓		✓				23
Hruska	55			✓		✓				22
NEVADA										
Bible	50			✓		✓				35
Cannon	47			✓		✓			✓	55
NEW HAMPSHIRE										
Bridges	61	✓	✓	✓			✓			1
Cotton	59		✓	✓		✓				21
NEW JERSEY										
Williams	40			✓		✓			✓	51
Case	55			✓		✓				25
NEW MEXICO										
Anderson	64	✓	✓	✓	✓					21
Chavez	71			✓		✓				5
NEW YORK										
Javits	55			✓		✓			✓	29
Keating	59			✓		✓			✓	31
NORTH CAROLINA										
Ervin	63			✓		✓			✓	33
Jordan	63		✓	✓					✓	44
NORTH DAKOTA										
Brunsdale	68	✓	✓	✓			✓			34
Young	62	✓		✓						7
OHIO										
Lausche	64			✓		✓			✓	40
Young	70			✓		✓			✓	48
OKLAHOMA										
Kerr	63		✓	✓		✓			✓	22
Monroney	57		✓	✓	✓					25
OREGON										
Morse	59			✓		✓	✓			*37
Neuberger	47			✓	✓				✓	36
PENNSYLVANIA										
Clark	58			✓		✓			✓	41
Scott	59			✓		✓			✓	30
RHODE ISLAND										
Green	92		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	6
Pastore	52			✓		✓				24
SOUTH CAROLINA										
Johnston	63			✓		✓			✓	12
Thurmond	57			✓		✓			✓	38
SOUTH DAKOTA										
Case	63	✓		✓	✓				✓	15
Mundt	59	✓	✓	✓			✓			9
TENNESSEE										
Gore	52			✓		✓	✓		✓	28
Kefauver	56			✓		✓				20
TEXAS										
Johnson	51			✓			✓		✓	19
Yarborough	56			✓		✓			✓	42
UTAH										
Moss	49			✓		✓				55
Bennett	61		✓	✓			✓		✓	16
VERMONT										
Aiken	67	✓		✓						13
Prouty	53		✓	✓						32
VIRGINIA										
Byrd	72	✓	✓	✓	✓					3
Robertson	72			✓		✓			✓	15
WASHINGTON										
Jackson	47			✓		✓			✓	29
Magnuson	54			✓		✓			✓	11
WEST VIRGINIA										
Byrd	41			✓						49
Randolph	57		✓	✓	✓					45
WISCONSIN										
Proxmire	44		✓	✓	✓				✓	43
Wiley	75	✓	✓	✓		✓				2
WYOMING										
McGee	44						✓			55
O'Mahoney	75			✓	✓	✓				34

*Seniority starts from Feb. 17, 1955, when Morse officially became a Democrat.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

86th Congress - House: Tabulation of Ages . . .

The chart on this and the following page lists the membership of the House for the 86th Congress, second session, as of Jan. 1, 1960.

Column 1 shows the age of each Representative as of Jan. 1, 1960; Column 10 shows the Representative's unofficial seniority within his party based both on years served and prior political experience.

Check marks (✓) in Columns 2 through 9 indicate prior profession(s) of each Representative, and whether he is a veteran. See Summary and Key on the next page for description of each numbered column and the number of persons with experience in an indicated profession, with a breakdown by party.

HEADNOTES: # Women (16) † Approximate age. @ Ministers (3)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										
3 Andrews	53				✓		✓			✓ 24
1 Boykin	74	✓	✓		✓					11
7 Elliott	46				✓		✓			✓ 41
2 Grant	62				✓		✓			✓ 13
9 Huddleston	39				✓		✓			✓ 62
8 Jones	47				✓		✓			✓ 33
5 Rains	57				✓					27
4 Roberts	47				✓		✓			✓ 45
6 Selden	38				✓		✓			✓ 52
ALASKA										
AL Rivers	56				✓		✓			80
ARIZONA										
2 Udall	39					✓				✓ 62
1 Rhodes	43				✓	✓				✓ 34
ARKANSAS										
5 Alford	43						M	✓		80
1 Gathings	56				✓	✓				14
4 Harris	56				✓	✓				18
2 Mills	50				✓	✓				14
6 Norrell	63				✓	✓				✓ 14
3 Trimble	65				✓	✓				✓ 27
CALIFORNIA										
7 Cohelan	45		✓	✓						80
14 Hagen	45				✓		✓			✓ 52
2 Johnson	52				✓					80
11 McFall	41				✓		✓			✓ 71
1 Miller (C.W.)	43		✓	✓	✓					✓ 80
8 Miller (G.P.)	68				✓			E		✓ 27
3 Moss	46		✓	✓						✓ 52
29 Saund	60		✓	✓						71
5 Shelley	54				✓		✓			✓ 42
27 Sheppard	74		✓	✓						12
12 Sisk	49	✓	✓							62
6 Baldwin	44				✓		✓			✓ 37
10 Gubser	43	✓		✓		✓				34
4 Mailliard	42		✓	✓						✓ 34
13 Teague	50				✓		✓			✓ 37
28 Utt	60	✓		✓			✓			34
30 Wilson	43		✓	✓						✓ 34
9 Younger	66		✓	✓						✓ 34
Los Angeles County										
23 Doyle	72				✓		✓			40
19 Holifield	56			✓	✓					23
25 Kasem	40			✓			✓			✓ 80
17 King	61			✓	✓					✓ 21
26 Roosevelt	52			✓	✓					✓ 62
21 Hiestand	71			✓	✓					✓ 34
22 Holt	35			✓	✓					✓ 34
18 Hosmer	44				✓		✓			✓ 34
16 Jackson	49				✓	✓				✓ 19
24 Lipscomb	45		✓	✓	✓					✓ 35
15 McDonough	64		✓	✓						15
20 Smith	50			✓			✓			38
COLORADO										
4 Aspinall	63	✓		✓			✓			✓ 41
2 Johnson	41			✓						80
1 Rogers	59			✓			✓			✓ 45
3 Chenoweth	62		✓	✓			✓			29
CONNECTICUT										
2 Bowles	58		✓	✓						80
1 Daddario	41			✓			✓			✓ 80
3 Giaimo	40			✓			✓			✓ 80
4 Irwin	33					✓	✓			✓ 80
AL Kowalski	52			✓						✓ 80
5 Monagan	48			✓			✓			80
DELAWARE										
AL McDowell	53	✓	✓	✓						79
FLORIDA										
2 Bennett	49			✓			✓			✓ 41
4 Fascell	42			✓			✓			✓ 62
7 Haley	60		✓	✓						✓ 52
5 Herlong	50			✓			✓			✓ 41
8 Matthews	52			✓				✓		✓ 52
6 Rogers	38						✓			✓ 63
3 Sikes	53			✓	✓					✓ 26
1 Cramer	37			✓			✓			✓ 37
GEORGIA										
8 Blitch#	47			✓						62
10 Brown	79	✓		✓			✓			8
5 Davis	64			✓			✓			✓ 32
4 Flynt	45			✓			✓			✓ 58
3 Forrester	63			✓			✓			✓ 45
9 Landrum	50			✓			✓			✓ 52
7 Mitchell	35			✓			✓			✓ 74
2 Pilcher	61	✓	✓	✓						53
1 Preston	51			✓			✓			✓ 32
6 Vinson	76			✓			✓			2
HAWAII										
AL Inouye	35			✓			✓			✓ 82
IDAHO										
1 Pfost#	53		✓	✓						52
2 Budge	49			✓			✓			✓ 30
ILLINOIS										
25 Gray	35		✓	✓						✓ 62
21 Mack	43		✓	✓						✓ 41
24 Price	54			✓	✓					✓ 27
23 Shipley	32			✓						✓ 80
16 Allen	61			✓			✓			✓ 4
17 Arends	64	✓	✓	✓						✓ 5
19 Chiperfield	60			✓			✓			✓ 9
14 Hoffman	60	✓		✓						✓ 42
15 Mason	77			✓						7
18 Michel	36			✓						✓ 38
20 Simpson#	68									42
22 Springer	50			✓			✓			✓ 30
Chicago-Cook County										
1 Dawson	73			✓			✓			✓ 23
5 Kluczynski	63		✓	✓						✓ 45
7 Libonati	59			✓			✓			✓ 73
3 Murphy	60			✓	✓		✓		E	✓ 80
6 O'Brien	81		✓	✓						22
2 O'Hara	77			✓	✓		✓			✓ 51
11 Pucinski	40				✓					✓ 80
8 Rostenkowski	31			✓						✓ 80
9 Yates	50			✓			✓			✓ 41
13 Church#	67			✓				✓		30
10 Collier	44		✓	✓	✓					38
4 Derwinski	33		✓	✓						✓ 42
INDIANA										
11 Barr	41		✓							✓ 80
3 Brademas	33							✓		✓ 80
8 Denton	63			✓			✓	✓		✓ 60
10 Harman	56		✓	✓						80
9 Hogan	39			✓						✓ 80
1 Madden	67			✓			✓			✓ 23
5 Roush	39			✓			✓			✓ 80
6 Wampler	47		✓					✓		✓ 80
4 Adair	52			✓			✓			✓ 30
7 Bray	56			✓			✓			✓ 30
2 Halleck	59			✓			✓			✓ 6
IOWA										
6 Coad@	35			✓						71
5 Smith	39						✓			80
2 Wolf	33		✓							✓ 80
3 Gross	60			✓	✓					✓ 23
8 Hoeven	64			✓	✓		✓			✓ 13
7 Jensen	67		✓	✓						✓ 9
4 Kyl	40	✓		✓	✓			✓		44
1 Schwengel	52			✓				✓		37
KANSAS										
5 Breeding	58	✓		✓						71
2 George	55			✓			✓			80
3 Hargis	38		✓				✓			✓ 80
1 Avery	48	✓		✓						37
4 Rees	73	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓ 7
6 Smith	66			✓			✓			✓ 19
KENTUCKY										
3 Burke	39			✓			✓			✓ 80
4 Chelf	52			✓			✓			✓ 27
2 Natcher	50			✓			✓			✓ 56
7 Perkins	47			✓			✓	✓		41
5 Spence	85			✓			✓			6
1 Stubblefield	51		✓	✓						✓ 80
6 Watts	57	✓		✓			✓			46
8 Siler	59			✓			✓			✓ 37
LOUISIANA										
2 Boggs	45			✓			✓			✓ 31
4 Brooks	62			✓			✓			✓ 12
1 Hebert	58				✓	✓				18
8 McSween	33						✓			✓ 80
6 Morrison	51			✓			✓			23
5 Passman	59			✓	✓					✓ 32
7 Thompson	43			✓						✓ 52
3 Willis	55			✓			✓			41
MAINE										
2 Coffin	40			✓			✓			✓ 71
1 Oliver	64		✓	✓						✓ 78
3 McIntire	51	✓	✓	✓						31
MARYLAND										
2 Brewster	36	✓		✓			✓			✓ 80
4 Fallon	57		✓	✓						27
6 Foley	42			✓			✓			✓ 80
7 Friedel	61		✓	✓						52
3 Garmatz	56		✓	✓						34
1 Johnson	50			✓			✓			80
5 Lankford	45			✓			✓			✓ 62
MASSACHUSETTS										
2 Boland	48			✓						✓ 52
13 Burke	49		✓	✓						✓ 80
4 Donohue	58			✓			✓			✓ 32
7 Lane	61			✓			✓			✓ 20
8 Macdonald	42						✓			✓ 62
12 McCormack	68			✓			✓			✓ 4
11 O'Neill	47		✓	✓						52
3 Philbin	61	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			✓ 23
6 Bates	42			✓						✓ 26
1 Conte	38			✓			✓			✓ 42
10 Curtis	66			✓			✓			✓ 34
9 Keith	44		✓	✓						✓ 42
14 Martin	75		✓	✓	✓					2
5 Rogers#	78			✓						3
MICHIGAN										
7 O'Hara	33						✓			✓ 80
12 Bennett	55			✓			✓			18
8 Bentley	41			✓						34
18 Broomfield	37		✓	✓						✓ 38
10 Cederberg	41		✓	✓						✓ 34
6 Chamberlain	42						✓			✓ 38
5 Ford	46			✓			✓			✓ 23
9 Griffin	36		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓ 38
4 Hoffman	84			✓	✓		✓			5
3 Johansen	54				✓					37
11 Knox	60	✓	✓	✓						34
2 Meader	52			✓			✓			30
Detroit-Wayne County										
13 Diggs	37		✓	✓						✓ 62
15 Dingell	33			✓			✓			✓ 64
17 Griffiths#	47			✓			✓			62
16 Lesinski	45		✓	✓						✓ 45
1 Machrowicz	60			✓	✓		✓			✓ 45
14 Rabaut	73		✓	✓			✓			38
MINNESOTA										
8 Blatnik	48			✓				✓		✓ 32
4 Karth	37		✓	✓						✓ 80
6 Marshall	53	✓	✓							41
3 Wier	71			✓						✓ 41
7 Andersen	62	✓		✓					E	✓ 9
1 Quie	35			✓						✓ 41
5 Judd	61			✓					M	✓ 13
9 Langen	46	✓		✓						42
2 Nelsen	55		✓	✓						42
MISSISSIPPI										
1 Abernethy	56			✓			✓			23
6 Colmer	69			✓			✓	✓		✓ 7
3 Smith	41			✓	✓					✓ 45
2 Whitten	49			✓			✓			19
4 Williams	41			✓			✓			✓ 32
5 Winstead	55	✓		✓				✓		23
MISSOURI										
5 Bolling	43			✓				✓		✓ 41
7 Brown	39		✓	✓						71
9 Cannon	80			✓			✓	✓		3
8 Carnahan	62			✓				✓		✓ 40
4 Randall	50			✓			✓			✓ 81
6 Hull	53	✓								62
10 Jones	58		✓	✓	✓					38
1 Karsten	46			✓			✓			32
11 Moulder	55			✓			✓			41
3 Sullivan#	56		✓	✓						52
2 Curtis	48			✓			✓			✓ 30
MONTANA										
2 Anderson	53	✓		✓						✓ 71
1 Metcalf	48			✓			✓			✓ 52

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

. . . .Professions, Veteran Status, Seniority

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
NEBRASKA												
3	Brock	53	✓	✓								80
4	McGinley	39	✓		✓		✓				✓	80
2	*Cunningham*	47		✓	✓							38
1	*Weaver*	40		✓							✓	37
NEVADA												
AL	Baring	48		✓	✓						✓	70
NEW HAMPSHIRE												
2	*Bass*	47			✓		✓				✓	39
1	*Merrow*	53			✓			✓				13
NEW JERSEY												
11	Addonizio	45		✓	✓						✓	41
14	Daniels	51			✓		✓					80
13	Gallagher	38			✓		✓				✓	80
10	Rodino	50			✓		✓				✓	41
4	Thompson	41			✓		✓				✓	62
3	*Auchincloss*	74		✓	✓						✓	13
1	*Cahill*	47			✓		✓					42
8	*Canfield*	61			✓	✓	✓				✓	12
6	*Dwyer #*	57			✓							38
5	*Frelinghuysen*	43		✓	✓		✓				✓	34
2	*Glenn*	56			✓		✓					39
9	*Osmers*	52		✓	✓						✓	32
12	*Wallbauser*	59		✓								42
7	*Widnall*	53			✓		✓					25
NEW MEXICO												
AL	Montoya	44			✓		✓					72
AL	Morris	40			✓						✓	80
NEW YORK												
41	Dulski	44		✓	✓						✓	80
30	O'Brien	59			✓	✓						49
32	Stratton	43		✓	✓	✓		✓			✓	80
27	*Barry*	44		✓	✓							42
3	*Becker*	60		✓	✓						✓	34
2	*Derounian*	41		✓	✓		✓				✓	34
26	*Dooley*	54		✓	✓	✓	✓					38
43	*Goodell*	33			✓		✓✓				✓	43
33	*Kilburn*	66		✓	✓						✓	10
40	*Miller*	45			✓		✓				✓	30
39	*Ostertag*	63		✓	✓						✓	30
42	*Pillion*	55	✓	✓	✓		✓					34
34	*Pirnie*	56					✓				✓	42
35	*Riehlman*	60		✓	✓							19
37	*Robison*	43			✓		✓				✓	40
28	*St. George #*	63			✓							19
36	*Taber*	79			✓		✓					1
31	*Taylor*	57			✓		✓					13
1	*Wainwright*	38			✓		✓				✓	34
38	*Weis #*	58			✓							42
29	*Wharton*	60		✓	✓		✓				✓	30
New York City												
8	Anfuso	54			✓		✓					61
24	Buckley	69		✓	✓							10
11	Celler	71			✓		✓					3
7	Delaney	58			✓		✓					40
23	Dollinger	56			✓		✓					41
19	Farbstein	57			✓		✓					71
22	Healey	50			✓		✓				✓	66
6	Holtzman	46			✓		✓					52
10	Kelly #	53			✓							42
9	Keogh	52			✓		✓	✓				12
13	Multer	59			✓		✓					36
16	Powell@	51			✓			✓				27
14	Rooney	56			✓		✓					25
18	Santangelo	47			✓		✓					71
20	Teller	48			✓		✓	✓			✓	71
21	Zelenko	53				✓	✓					62
5	*Bosch*	51			✓		✓					34
12	*Dorn*	48			✓		✓				✓	34
25	*Fino*	46			✓		✓					34
4	*Halpern*	46		✓	✓							42
17	*Lindsay*	38			✓		✓				✓	42
15	*Ray*	73		✓	✓		✓				✓	34
NORTH CAROLINA												
9	Alexander	48			✓		✓				✓	52
3	Barden	63			✓		✓	✓			✓	10
1	Bonner	68	✓	✓	✓						✓	16
4	Cooley	62			✓		✓				✓	9
6	Durham	67		✓	✓						✓	14
2	Fountain	46			✓		✓				✓	52
12	Hall	41	✓		✓		✓					80
8	Kitchin	51					✓					71
7	Lennon	53			✓		✓					71
5	Scott	54	✓	✓	✓		✓					71
11	Whitener	44			✓		✓				✓	71
10	*Jonas*	55			✓		✓				✓	34
NORTH DAKOTA												
AL	Burdick	51					✓					80
AL	*Short*	56	✓		✓							42

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
OHIO												
9	Ashley	36						✓			✓	62
11	Cook	39						✓			✓	80
20	Feighan	54				✓		✓				23
18	Hays	48	✓			✓			✓		✓	41
19	Kirwan	73		✓	✓	✓					✓	12
17	Levering	45	✓					✓			✓	80
10	Moeller@	49							✓	✓		80
21	Vanik	46				✓		✓	✓		✓	62
14	*Ayres*	43			✓	✓					✓	30
13	*Baumhart*	51			✓	✓					✓	36
8	*Betts*	55				✓		✓				30
22	*Bolton #*	74				✓						11
16	*Bow*	58				✓	✓	✓				30
7	*Brown*	66	✓	✓	✓	✓						9
12	*Devine*	44				✓		✓			✓	42
15	*Henderson*	42				✓		✓			✓	37
2	*Hess*	61				✓		✓			✓	28
5	*Latta*	39				✓		✓			✓	42
4	*McCulloch*	58				✓		✓			✓	21
23	*Minshall*	48				✓		✓			✓	37
3	*Schenck*	60		✓	✓				✓			33
1	*Scherer*	53				✓		✓	✓			34
OKLAHOMA												
3	Albert	51				✓		✓			✓	32
2	Edmondson	40				✓		✓			✓	52
5	Jarman	44				✓		✓			✓	45
6	Morris	60				✓		✓			✓	69
4	Steed	55				✓					✓	41
1	*Belcher*	60				✓		✓			✓	30
OREGON												
3	Green #	49							✓	✓		62
4	Porter	40				✓		✓			✓	71
2	Ullman	45			✓	✓					✓	71
1	*Norblad*	51				✓		✓			✓	16
PENNSYLVANIA												
25	Clark	44				✓					✓	62
21	Dent	51			✓	✓	✓				✓	75
11	Flood	56				✓		✓				59
30	Holland	65				✓					✓	65
28	Moorhead	36						✓			✓	80
26	Morgan	53				✓				M		27
10	Prokop	46			✓	✓						80
19	Quigley	41				✓		✓			✓	79
14	Rhodes	61			✓	✓	✓				✓	41
15	Walter	65			✓	✓		✓			✓	7
29	*Corbett*	54				✓	✓		✓			14
8	*Curtin*	54				✓		✓				38
9	*Dague*	61			✓	✓					✓	19
12	*Fenton*	70				✓				M	✓	9
27	*Fulton*	56	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	15
23	*Gavin*	66				✓					✓	13
24	*Kearns*	59			✓	✓			✓			19
13	*Lafore*	54			✓	✓						39
7	*Milliken*	62			✓	✓						42
16	*Mumma*	69	✓		✓	✓						30
22	*Saylor*	51			✓	✓		✓			✓	24
18	*Simpson*	59			✓	✓		✓			✓	8
20	*Van Zandt*	61			✓	✓					✓	19
Philadelphia												
1	Barrett	63			✓	✓						40
3	Byrne	53			✓	✓						52
2	Granahan #†	53										67
5	Green	49		✓	✓						✓	40
4	Nix	54				✓		✓				77
6	Toll	52				✓		✓				80
RHODE ISLAND												
2	Fogarty	46				✓					✓	26
1	Forand	64				✓	✓				✓	17
SOUTH CAROLINA												
4	Ashmore	55				✓		✓			✓	55
3	Dorn	43	✓			✓					✓	44
5	Hemphill	44			✓	✓		✓			✓	71
6	McMillan	61				✓					✓	14
2	Riley	64		✓		✓			✓		✓	43
1	Rivers	54				✓		✓	✓			18
SOUTH DAKOTA												
1	McGovern	37				✓		✓	✓		✓	71
2	*Berry*	57				✓	✓	✓				30
TENNESSEE												
6	Bass	41		✓							✓	62
9	Davis	62				✓		✓				15
8	Everett	44				✓					✓	76
4	Evins	49				✓		✓			✓	32
3	Frazier	69				✓		✓			✓	41
5	Loser	67				✓		✓				71
7	Murray	65				✓		✓	✓		✓	23

Summary and Key

Col. No.	Description	GOP	DEM	Totals
1.	Age (average)	53.8	50.9	52.4
2.	Agriculture	17	26	43
3.	Business or Banking	59	71	130
4.	Civic Service or Politics	139	245	384
5.	Journalism	15	21	36
6.	Law	74	169	243
7.	Teaching	13	30	43
8.	M(ed.), E(ng.)	3*	4**	7
9.	Veteran	86	177	263
10.	Party Seniority Rank			

*Includes 1 E(ngineer), 2 M(edical).
**Includes 2 E(ngineer), 2 M(edical).

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2	*Baker*	57				✓		✓				30
1	*Reece*	70			✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	27
TEXAS												
3	Beckworth	46				✓		✓	✓			68
2	Brooks	37	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	52
17	Burleson	53				✓		✓			✓	32
22	Casey	44				✓		✓			✓	80
7	Dowdy	47				✓		✓				50
21	Fisher	56				✓		✓				23
13	Ikard	45				✓		✓			✓	48
20	Kilday	59				✓		✓				14
15	Kilgore	41				✓		✓			✓	62
19	Mahon	59				✓		✓				10
1	Patman	66				✓		✓			✓	5
11	Poage	60				✓		✓	✓		✓	12
4	Rayburn	77				✓		✓				1
18	Rogers	51				✓		✓				45
16	Rutherford	39			✓	✓					✓	62
6	Teague	49				✓					✓	29
8	Thomas	61				✓		✓			✓	12
9	Thompson	63			✓	✓					✓	35
10	Thornberry	50				✓		✓			✓	41
12	Wright	37			✓	✓					✓	62
14	Young	43				✓		✓			✓	71
5	*Alger*	41			✓						✓	37
UTAH												
2	King	42						✓				80
1	*Dixon*	69							✓			37
VERMONT												
AL	Meyer	45	✓									80
VIRGINIA												
4	Abbitt	51			✓	✓		✓				37
1	Downing	40				✓		✓			✓	80
3	Gary	67				✓		✓			✓	28
2	Hardy	56	✓		✓	✓						32
7	Harrison	55				✓		✓				30
9	Jennings	40				✓					✓	62
8	Smith	76	✓		✓	✓		✓				6
5	Tuck	63				✓		✓			✓	54
10	*Broyhill*	40			✓	✓					✓	34
6	*Poff*	36				✓		✓			✓	34
WASHINGTON												
7	Magnuson	48				✓	✓					52
5	*Horan*	61	✓		✓	✓					✓	13
3	*Mack*	68			✓	✓	✓				✓	20
4	*May #*	45				✓					✓	42
1	*Pelly*	57			✓	✓						34
6	*Tollefson*	58				✓		✓				19
2	*Westland*	55			✓	✓		✓			✓	34
WEST VIRGINIA												
3	Bailey	73				✓	✓		✓			40
4	Hechler	45				✓	✓		✓		✓	80
5	Kee #	60				✓	✓					47
6	Slack	44		✓		✓					✓	80
2	Staggers	52				✓			✓		✓	41
1	*Moore*	36				✓		✓			✓	38
WISCONSIN												
1	Flynn	49				✓		✓			✓	80
9	Johnson	58				✓		✓				57
2	Kastenmeier	35			✓	✓		✓			✓	80
5	Reuss	47				✓		✓			✓	62
4	Zablocki	47				✓			✓			41
8	*Byrnes*	46				✓		✓				15
7	*Laird*	37			✓	✓					✓	34
10	*O'Konski*	55			✓	✓			✓			13
6	*Van Pelt*	54			✓	✓						30
3	*Withrow*	67				✓					✓	22
WYOMING												
AL	*Thomson*	40				✓		✓			✓	37

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Religious Affiliations of Members of 86th Congress

(As of Jan. 1, 1960)

KEY

PROTESTANT	Symbol	Senate	House	Total
General	Prot.	4	20	24
Apostolic Christian	AC	0	1	1
Assembly of God	A of G	0	1	1
Baptist	B	14	50	64
Brethren	Br.	0	1	1
Christian Church	CC	0	1	1
Christian Scientist	CS	0	2	2
Church of Christ	C of C	0	4	4
Congregational Christian	C	8	19	27
Cumberland Presbyterian	CP	0	1	1
Disciples of Christ	D	3	8	11
Episcopal	E	12	51	63
Evangelical and Reformed Church	ERC	0	2	2
Evangelical Free	EF	0	1	1
Latter-Day Saints (Mormon)	LDS	3	4	7
Latter-Day Saints (Reorganized)	LDS(R)	1	0	1

PROTESTANT	Symbol	Senate	House	Total
Lutheran	L	5	17	22
Methodist	M	17	81	98
Presbyterian	P	11	56	67
Reformed Church in America	Ref.	1	1	2
Seventh-Day Baptist	SDB	1	0	1
Society of Friends	F	1	2	3
Unitarian	U	4	2	6
United Presbyterian	UP	0	1	1
Universalist	Univ.	0	2	2
Protestant Totals		85	328	413
Roman Catholic	RC	12	90	102
Jewish Congregation	J	2	10	12
Sikh	S	0	1	1
Not Given	--	1	3	4
Vacancies		0	5	5

SOURCE: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

	FAITH
ALABAMA	
3 Andrews	B
1 Boykin	M
7 Elliott	M
2 Grant	M
9 Huddleston	E
8 Jones	M
5 Rains	B
4 Roberts	B
6 Selden	E
ALASKA	
AL Rivers	Prot.
ARIZONA	
2 Udall	LDS
1 Rhodes	M
ARKANSAS	
5 Alford	E
1 Gathings	B
4 Harris	B
2 Mills	M
6 Norrell	B
3 Trimble	M
CALIFORNIA	
7 Cohelan	E
14 Hagen	Prot.
2 Johnson	P
11 McFall	E
1 Miller (C.W.)	P
8 Miller (G.P.)	RC
3 Moss	Prot.
29 Saund	S
5 Shelley	RC
27 Sheppard	M
12 Sisk	C of C
6 Baldwin	P
10 Gubser	P
4 Mailliard	E
13 Teague	Prot.
28 Utt	P
30 Wilson	B
9 Younger	C
Los Angeles County	
23 Doyle	C
19 Holifield	D
25 Kasem	C
17 King	E
26 Roosevelt	E
21 Hiestand	C
22 Holt	M
18 Hosmer	E
16 Jackson	C
24 Lipscomb	B
15 McDonough	RC
20 Smith	M
COLORADO	
4 Aspinall	M
2 Johnson	C
1 Rogers	B
3 Chenoweth	B
CONNECTICUT	
2 Bowles	U
1 Daddario	RC
3 Giaimo	RC
4 Irwin	RC
AL Kowalski	RC
5 Monagan	RC
DELAWARE	
AL McDowell	P
FLORIDA	
2 Bennett	D
4 Fascell	Prot.
7 Haley	M
5 Herlong	M
8 Matthews	P
6 Rogers	M
3 Sikes	M
1 Cramer	M
GEORGIA	
8 Blitch	M
10 Brown	M
5 Davis	M
4 Flynt	M
3 Forrester	B
9 Landrum	B
7 Mitchell	M
2 Pilcher	M
1 Preston	B
6 Vinson	M
HAWAII	
AL Inouye	M
IDAHO	
1 Pfost	M
2 Budge	LDS
ILLINOIS	
25 Gray	B
21 Mack	RC
24 Price	RC
23 Shipley	B
16 Allen	P
17 Arends	M
19 Chiperfield	C
14 Hoffman	RC
15 Mason	Prot.
18 Michel	AC
20 Simpson	M
22 Springer	P
Chicago-Cook County	
12 Vacancy	
1 Dawson	CS
5 Kluczynski	RC
7 Libonati	RC
3 Murphy	RC
6 O'Brien	RC
2 O'Hara	RC
11 Pucinski	RC
8 Rostenkowski	RC
9 Yates	J
13 Church	M
10 Collier	M
4 Derwinski	RC
INDIANA	
11 Barr	E
3 Brademas	M
8 Denton	M
10 Harmon	B
9 Hogan	M
1 Madden	RC
5 Roush	Br.
6 Wampler	P
4 Adair	M
7 Bray	F
2 Halleck	M

	FAITH
IOWA	
6 Coad	D
5 Smith	M
2 Wolf	RC
3 Gross	P
8 Hoeven	P
7 Jensen	L
4 Kyl	P
1 Schwengel	B
KANSAS	
5 Breeding	Prot.
2 George	P
3 Hargis	A of G
1 Avery	M
4 Rees	C
6 Smith	M
KENTUCKY	
3 Burke	RC
4 Chelf	P
2 Natcher	B
7 Perkins	B
5 Spence	E
1 Stubblefield	M
6 Watts	D
8 Siler	B
LOUISIANA	
2 Boggs	RC
4 Brooks	E
1 Hebert	RC
8 McSween	M

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

FAITH		FAITH		FAITH		FAITH	
6 Morrison	E	**NEBRASKA**		7 Lennon	B	6 McMillan	B
5 Passman	B	3 Brock	L	5 Scott	P	2 Riley	M
7 Thompson	RC	4 McGinley	RC	11 Whitener	M	1 Rivers	E
3 Willis	RC	*2 Cunningham*	E	*10 Jonas*	M	**SOUTH DAKOTA**	
MAINE		*1 Weaver*	P	**NORTH DAKOTA**		1 McGovern	M
2 Coffin	B	**NEVADA**		AL Burdick	C	*2 Berry*	C
1 Oliver	Prot.	AL Baring	Prot.	*AL Short*	E	**TENNESSEE**	
3 McIntire	B	**NEW HAMPSHIRE**		**OHIO**		6 Bass	M
MARYLAND		*2 Bass*	E	9 Ashley	E	9 Davis	B
2 Brewster	E	*1 Merrow*	M	11 Cook	RC	8 Everett	CP
4 Fallon	RC	**NEW JERSEY**		20 Feighan	RC	4 Evins	C of C
6 Foley	RC	11 Addonizio	RC	18 Hays	P	3 Frazier	M
7 Friedel	J	14 Daniels	RC	19 Kirwan	RC	5 Loser	B
3 Garmatz	ERC	13 Gallagher	RC	17 Levering	P	7 Murray	M
1 Johnson	E	10 Rodino	RC	10 Moeller	L	*2 Baker*	P
5 Lankford	E	4 Thompson	RC	6 Vacancy		*1 Reece*	B
MASSACHUSETTS		*3 Auchincloss*	P	21 Vanik	RC	**TEXAS**	
2 Boland	RC	*1 Cahill*	RC	*14 Ayres*	M	3 Beckworth	B
13 Burke	RC	*8 Canfield*	Ref.	*13 Baumhart*	C	2 Brooks	M
4 Donohue	RC	*6 Dwyer*	Prot.	*8 Betts*	E	17 Burleson	C of C
7 Lane	RC	*5 Frelinghuysen*	E	*22 Bolton*	P	22 Casey	Prot.
8 Macdonald	RC	*2 Glenn*	P	*16 Bow*	P	7 Dowdy	M
12 McCormack	RC	*9 Osmers*	C	7 *Brown*	M	21 Fisher	C of C
11 O'Neill	RC	*12 Wallhauser*	M	*12 Devine*	M	13 Ikard	E
3 Philbin	RC	*7 Widnall*	E	*15 Henderson*	M	20 Kilday	RC
6 Bates	RC	**NEW MEXICO**		*2 Hess*	Prot.	15 Kilgore	M
1 Conte	RC	AL Montoya	RC	*5 Latta*	Prot.	19 Mahon	M
10 Curtis	E	AL Morris	P	*4 McCulloch*	P	1 Patman	B
9 Keith	C	**NEW YORK**		*23 Minshall*	Prot.	11 Poage	Univ.
14 Martin	--	41 Dulski	RC	*3 Schenck*	M	4 Rayburn	B
5 Rogers	E	30 O'Brien	RC	*1 Scherer*	CS	18 Rogers	E
MICHIGAN		32 Stratton	P	**OKLAHOMA**		16 Rutherford	B
7 O'Hara	RC	*27 Barry*	P	3 Albert	M	6 Teague	B
12 Bennett	RC	*3 Becker*	RC	2 Edmondson	P	8 Thomas	M
8 Bentley	C	*2 Derounian*	P	5 Jarman	P	9 Thompson	E
18 Broomfield	M	*26 Dooley*	RC	6 Morris	D	10 Thornberry	M
10 Cederberg	EF	*33 Kilburn*	M	4 Steed	M	12 Wright	P
6 Chamberlain	Prot.	*40 Miller*	RC	*1 Belcher*	M	14 Young	RC
5 Ford	E	*39 Ostertag*	Prot.	**OREGON**		*5 Alger*	D
9 Griffin	C	*42 Pillion*	P	3 Green	D	**UTAH**	
4 Hoffman	L	*34 Pirnie*	Prot.	4 Porter	C	2 King	LDS
3 Johansen	C	*43 Goodell*	E	2 Ullman	P	*1 Dixon*	LDS
11 Knox	P	*35 Rieblman*	B	*1 Norblad*	P	**VERMONT**	
2 Meader	M	*37 Robison*	M	**PENNSYLVANIA**		AL Meyer	F
Detroit-Wayne County		*28 St. George*	E	25 Clark	P	**VIRGINIA**	
13 Diggs	B	*36 Taber*	E	21 Dent	RC	4 Abbitt	B
15 Dingell	RC	*31 Taylor*	M	11 Flood	RC	1 Downing	E
17 Griffiths	Prot.	*1 Wainwright*	E	30 Holland	RC	3 Gary	B
16 Lesinski	RC	*38 Weis*	E	28 Moorhead	E	2 Hardy	M
1 Machrowicz	RC	*29 Wharton*	M	26 Morgan	M	7 Harrison	E
14 Rabaut	RC	**New York City**		10 Prokop	RC	9 Jennings	M
MINNESOTA		8 Anfuso	RC	19 Quigley	RC	8 Smith	E
8 Blatnik	RC	24 Buckley	RC	14 Rhodes	L	5 Tuck	B
4 Karth	P	11 Celler	J	15 Walter	L	*10 Broybill*	L
6 Marshall	Prot.	7 Delaney	RC	*17 Vacancy*		*6 Poff*	P
3 Wier	P	23 Vacancy		*29 Corbett*	P	**WASHINGTON**	
7 Andersen	L	19 Farbstein	J	*8 Curtin*	E	7 Magnuson	M
1 Quie	L	22 Healey	RC	*9 Dague*	P	*5 Horan*	P
5 Judd	C	6 Holtzman	J	*12 Fenton*	C	*3 Mack*	E
9 Langen	L	10 Kelly	RC	*27 Fulton*	UP	*4 May*	E
2 Nelsen	L	9 Keogh	RC	*23 Gavin*	E	*1 Pelly*	E
MISSISSIPPI		13 Multer	J	*24 Kearns*	L	*6 Tollefson*	L
1 Abernethy	M	16 Powell	B	*13 Lafore*	E	*2 Westland*	P
6 Colmer	M	14 Rooney	RC	*7 Milliken*	P	**WEST VIRGINIA**	
3 Smith	M	18 Santangelo	RC	*16 Mumma*	L	3 Bailey	B
2 Whitten	P	20 Teller	J	*22 Saylor*	ERC	4 Hechler	E
4 Williams	B	21 Zelenko	J	*18 Vacancy*		5 Kee	E
5 Winstead	B	*5 Bosch*	L	*20 Van Zandt*	L	6 Slack	P
MISSOURI		*12 Dorn*	RC	**Philadelphia**		2 Staggers	M
5 Bolling	E	*25 Fino*	RC	1 Barrett	RC	*1 Moore*	M
7 Brown	P	*4 Halpern*	J	3 Byrne	RC	**WISCONSIN**	
9 Cannon	B	*17 Lindsay*	P	2 Granahan	RC	1 Flynn	RC
8 Carnahan	B	*15 Ray*	Univ.	5 Green	RC	9 Johnson	L
4 Randall	M	**NORTH CAROLINA**		4 Nix	B	2 Kastenmeier	--
6 Hull	CC	9 Alexander	P	6 Toll	J	5 Reuss	E
10 Jones	D	3 Barden	P	**RHODE ISLAND**		4 Zablocki	RC
1 Karsten	E	1 Bonner	E	2 Fogarty	RC	*8 Byrnes*	RC
11 Moulder	--	4 Cooley	B	1 Forand	RC	*7 Laird*	P
3 Sullivan	RC	6 Durham	B	**SOUTH CAROLINA**		*10 O'Konski*	RC
2 Curtis	U	2 Fountain	P	4 Ashmore	B	*6 Van Pelt*	Prot.
MONTANA		12 Hall	M	3 Dorn	B	*3 Withrow*	M
2 Anderson	P	8 Kitchin	B	5 Hemphill	P	**WYOMING**	
1 Metcalf	M					*AL Thomson*	P

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Religious Affiliations of Members of 86th Congress

(As of Jan. 1, 1960)

KEY

PROTESTANT	Symbol	Senate	House	Total
General	Prot.	4	20	24
Apostolic Christian	AC	0	1	1
Assembly of God	A of G	0	1	1
Baptist	B	14	50	64
Brethren	Br.	0	1	1
Christian Church	CC	0	1	1
Christian Scientist	CS	0	2	2
Church of Christ	C of C	0	4	4
Congregational Christian	C	8	19	27
Cumberland Presbyterian	CP	0	1	1
Disciples of Christ	D	3	8	11
Episcopal	E	12	51	63
Evangelical and Reformed Church	ERC	0	2	2
Evangelical Free	EF	0	1	1
Latter-Day Saints (Mormon)	LDS	3	4	7
Latter-Day Saints (Reorganized)	LDS (R)	1	0	1

PROTESTANT	Symbol	Senate	House	Total
Lutheran	L	5	17	22
Methodist	M	17	81	98
Presbyterian	P	11	56	67
Reformed Church in America	Ref.	1	1	2
Seventh-Day Baptist	SDB	1	0	1
Society of Friends	F	1	2	3
Unitarian	U	4	2	6
United Presbyterian	UP	0	1	1
Universalist	Univ.	0	2	2
Protestant Totals		85	328	413
Roman Catholic	RC	12	90	102
Jewish Congregation	J	2	10	12
Sikh	S	0	1	1
Not Given	--	1	3	4
Vacancies		0	5	5

SOURCE: LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

	FAITH
ALABAMA	
Hill	M
Sparkman	M
ALASKA	
Bartlett	Prot.
Gruening	--
ARIZONA	
Hayden	E
Goldwater	E
ARKANSAS	
Fulbright	D
McClellan	B
CALIFORNIA	
Engle	M
Kuchel	E
COLORADO	
Carroll	Prot.
Allott	E
CONNECTICUT	
Dodd	RC
Bush	E
DELAWARE	
Frear	C
Williams	M
FLORIDA	
Holland	M
Smathers	M
GEORGIA	
Russell	M
Talmadge	B
HAWAII	
Long	D
Fong	C
IDAHO	
Church	P
Dworshak	M
ILLINOIS	
Douglas	F
Dirksen	Ref.

	FAITH
INDIANA	
Hartke	L
Capehart	L
IOWA	
Hickenlooper	M
Martin	C
KANSAS	
Carlson	B
Schoeppel	M
KENTUCKY	
Cooper	B
Morton	E
LOUISIANA	
Ellender	P
Long	B
MAINE	
Muskie	RC
Smith	M
MARYLAND	
Beall	E
Butler	M
MASSACHUSETTS	
Kennedy	RC
Saltonstall	U
MICHIGAN	
Hart	RC
McNamara	RC
MINNESOTA	
Humphrey	C
McCarthy	RC
MISSISSIPPI	
Eastland	M
Stennis	P
MISSOURI	
Hennings	P
Symington	E
MONTANA	
Mansfield	RC
Murray	RC

	FAITH
NEBRASKA	
Curtis	P
Hruska	U
NEVADA	
Bible	M
Cannon	LDS
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Bridges	C
Cotton	C
NEW JERSEY	
Williams	U
Case	P
NEW MEXICO	
Anderson	P
Chavez	RC
NEW YORK	
Javits	J
Keating	P
NORTH CAROLINA	
Ervin	P
Jordan	M
NORTH DAKOTA	
Brunsdale	L
Young	LDS (R)
OHIO	
Lausche	RC
Young	Prot.
OKLAHOMA	
Kerr	B
Monroney	E
OREGON	
Morse	C
Neuberger	J
PENNSYLVANIA	
Clark	U
Scott	E
RHODE ISLAND	
Green	B
Pastore	RC

	FAITH
SOUTH CAROLINA	
Johnston	B
Thurmond	B
SOUTH DAKOTA	
Case	M
Mundt	M
TENNESSEE	
Gore	B
Kefauver	B
TEXAS	
Johnson	D
Yarborough	B
UTAH	
Moss	LDS
Bennett	LDS
VERMONT	
Aiken	Prot.
Prouty	C
VIRGINIA	
Byrd	E
Robertson	B
WASHINGTON	
Jackson	P
Magnuson	L
WEST VIRGINIA	
Byrd	B
Randolph	SDB
WISCONSIN	
Proxmire	E
Wiley	L
WYOMING	
McGee	P
O'Mahoney	RC

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

A list of Congressional committees and subcommittees, their functions and membership appears on the following pages. The membership is complete as of March 1960.

● **LISTING** --Democrats are listed on the left, Republicans on the right in order of their seniority on the committee. In the case of party leadership committees, members are listed alphabetically.

● **KEY** -- Full committee names are in boldface type, while subcommittee names are capitalized. *Asterisk following the names of the committee chairman or ranking minority member indicates ex officio member of all subcommittees. †Dagger indicates ex officio member from another committee.

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House Committees 48
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Joint Committees 61
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Party Committees, Senate 47

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

President . . . . . Vice President Richard M. Nixon
President Pro Tempore . . . . . Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.)
Secretary . . . . . Felton Mc. Johnston
Chief Clerk . . . . . Emery L. Frazier
Sergeant at Arms . . . . . Joseph C. Duke
Secretary for the Majority . . . . . Robert G. Baker
Secretary for the Minority . . . . . J. Mark Trice
Chaplain . . . . . Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D.

- - - - -

Parliamentarian . . . . . Charles L. Watkins

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

Speaker . . . . . Sam Rayburn (D Texas)
Clerk . . . . . Ralph R. Roberts
Sergeant at Arms . . . . . Zeake W. Johnson Jr.
Doorkeeper . . . . . William M. Miller
Postmaster . . . . . H. H. Morris
Chaplain . . . . . Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D.

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Parliamentarian . . . . . Lewis Deschler

SENATE COMMITTEES, 86TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

Aeronautical and Space Sciences

Aeronautical and space activities and matters relating to the scientific aspects of these activities, except those peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations; National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

D 10 - R 5

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Chairman

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Styles Bridges (N.H.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
John Stennis (Miss.)	
Stephen M. Young (Ohio)	
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)	
Howard W. Cannon (Nev.)	

No standing subcommittees.

Special Subcommittees

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION FOR SPACE ACTIVITIES

Symington - Chairman

Young	Bridges
Dodd	Smith
Cannon	Case

NASA AUTHORIZATIONS

Stennis - Chairman

Young	Smith
Dodd	Martin
Cannon	

Agriculture and Forestry

Agriculture in general, including farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification; forestry in general.

D 11 - R 6

Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Chairman*

Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)	John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
William Proxmire (Wis.)	
B. Everett Jordan (N.C.)	
Stephen M. Young (Ohio)	
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)	

SOIL CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY

Eastland - Chairman

Johnston	Aiken
Proxmire	Hickenlooper
Talmadge	Schoeppel
Hart	

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Holland - Chairman

Talmadge	Mundt
Symington	Schoeppel
Young	Cooper

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MARKETING AND STABILIZATION OF PRICES

Johnston - Chairman

Holland	Aiken
Humphrey	Young
Proxmire	Mundt
Jordan	

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND GENERAL LEGISLATION

Humphrey - Chairman

Eastland	Hickenlooper
Symington	Young
Jordan	Cooper

SPECIAL AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATING SUBCOMMITTEE

Symington - Chairman

Humphrey	Young
Talmadge	Cooper
Proxmire	

Appropriations

Appropriations of Government revenues.

D 18 - R 9

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman*

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Styles Bridges (N.H.)
Dennis Chavez (N.M.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Lister Hill (Ala.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
John Stennis (Miss.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	
John O. Pastore (R.I.)	
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	
A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	
Alan Bible (Nev.)	
Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.)	
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)	
Gale W. McGee (Wyo.)	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Russell - Chairman

Hayden	Young
Hill	Mundt
Robertson	Dworshak
Holland	Hruska
Stennis	Aiken†
Dodd	
McGee	
Ellender†	
Johnson†	

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Holland - Chairman

Ellender	Smith
Magnuson	Bridges
Kefauver	Saltonstall
Monroney	Kuchel
Bible	
Byrd	
Dodd	
McGee	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Chavez - Chairman

Hayden	Saltonstall
Russell	Bridges
Hill	Young
McClellan	Smith
Ellender	Dworshak
Robertson	Mundt
Stennis	Case (S.D.)†
Johnson	
Pastore	
Byrd (Va.)†	
Symington†	

(The following is a unit of the Department of Defense Subcommittee.)

Military Construction

Stennis - Chairman

Chavez	Saltonstall
Russell	Bridges
Johnson	

DEFICIENCIES, SUPPLEMENTALS AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Full Committee

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Pastore - Chairman

Hayden	Young
Kefauver	Hruska
Byrd	Allott
Dodd	Bridges
McGee	Beall†
Frear†	
Bible†	

INDEPENDENT OFFICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

Magnuson - Chairman

Hill	Allott
Ellender	Saltonstall
Robertson	Young
Russell	Smith
Holland	Kuchel
Johnson	Bridges
Pastore	
Monroney	

Also on Aeronautical and Space Activities:

Anderson†	Martin†
Kerr†	

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Hayden - Chairman

Chavez	Mundt
Johnson	Young
Russell	Dworshak
McClellan	Kuchel
Kefauver	
Bible	
Byrd	
McGee	

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Hill - Chairman

Chavez	Kuchel
Russell	Smith
Magnuson	Hruska
Stennis	Allott
Pastore	Bridges
Monroney	
Bible	
Byrd	

LEGISLATIVE

Stennis - Chairman

Chavez	Bridges
Hayden	Saltonstall
Johnson	Allott

PUBLIC WORKS

Ellender - Chairman

Hayden	Dworshak
Russell	Young
McClellan	Mundt
Robertson	Smith
Hill	Hruska
Magnuson	
Holland	
Stennis	
Kefauver	
Monroney	

(The following are three units of the Public Works Subcommittee.)

Army Civil Functions

Full Subcommittee

Also on Rivers and Harbors items:

Kerr†	Case (S.D.)†
McNamara†	

Atomic Energy Commission -- Tennessee Valley Authority

Hill - Chairman

Ellender	Dworshak
Hayden	Mundt
Russell	Smith
Stennis	
Kefauver	

Also on Atomic Energy items:

Anderson†	Hickenlooper†
Gore†	

Bureau of Reclamation and Interior Power Marketing Agencies

Hayden	Mundt
Ellender	Young
Magnuson	Dworshak
Russell	
McClellan	
Holland	

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE AND THE JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES

Johnson - Chairman

Ellender	Bridges
McClellan	Saltonstall
Magnuson	Mundt
Holland	Smith
Pastore	Dworshak
Kefauver	
Bible	
Dodd	

Also on Diplomatic and Consular items:

Fulbright†	Hickenlooper†
Mansfield†	

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND POST OFFICE

Robertson - Chairman

McClellan	Hruska
Chavez	Bridges
Monroney	Kuchel
Bible	Allott
Byrd	
Dodd	
McGee	

Also on Post Office items:

Johnston†
Carlson†
Neuberger†

Armed Services

Military affairs, Panama Canal and Canal Zone, conservation of petroleum resources, strategic and critical materials; aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with development of weapons systems or military operations.

D 11 - R 6

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Chairman

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)	Styles Bridges (N.H.)[1]
John Stennis (Miss.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Francis Case (S.D.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Prescott Bush (Conn.)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)	J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	
Clair Engle (Calif.)	
E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (Alaska)	
Howard W. Cannon (Nev.)	

[1] *Waived seniority to Saltonstall.*

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Stennis - Chairman

Jackson	Case
Engle	Beall
Cannon	

PREPAREDNESS INVESTIGATION

Johnson - Chairman

Stennis	Bridges
Symington	Saltonstall
Bartlett	Smith
Russell[2]	

[2] *ex officio*

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Russell - Chairman

Byrd	Bridges
Johnson	Saltonstall

NATIONAL STOCKPILE AND NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVES

Symington - Chairman

Thurmond	Smith

OFFICER GRADE LIMITATIONS

Stennis - Chairman

Ervin	Bush

STATUS OF FORCES

Ervin - Chairman

Thurmond	Bush

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON PROCUREMENT

Thurmond - Chairman

Stennis	Saltonstall
Ervin	Bush
Cannon	

Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations, public and private housing and economic controls.

D 10 -- R 5

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), Chairman

J.W. Fulbright (Ark.)[1]	Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.)	Prescott Bush (Conn.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)	Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
William Proxmire (Wis.)	
Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.)	
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.)	
Edmund S. Muskie (Maine)	

[1] *Waived seniority to Robertson.*

BANKING

Robertson - Chairman

Sparkman	Bush
Frear	Bennett
Douglas	Javits
Byrd	
Muskie	

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Fulbright - Chairman

Sparkman	Capehart
Frear	Bennett
Clark	Beall
Proxmire	
Williams	

HOUSING

Sparkman - Chairman

Fulbright	Capehart
Douglas	Bush
Clark	Beall
Williams	
Muskie	

FEDERAL RESERVE

Frear - Chairman

Robertson	Bennett
Fulbright	Capehart
Douglas	Beall
Clark	
Proxmire	

PRODUCTION AND STABILIZATION

Douglas - Chairman

Fulbright	Capehart
Frear	Bennett
Clark	Bush
Proxmire	
Byrd	

SMALL BUSINESS

Proxmire - Chairman

Robertson	Beall
Fulbright	Capehart
Sparkman	Javits
Byrd	
Muskie	

SECURITIES

Williams - Chairman

Robertson	Javits
Sparkman	Capehart
Frear	Bush
Byrd	
Muskie	

District of Columbia

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations for its operation.

D 4 - R 3

Alan Bible (D Nev.), Chairman

Wayne Morse (Ore.)	J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.)	Francis Case (S.D.)
Vance Hartke (Ind.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)

FISCAL AFFAIRS

Frear - Chairman

Bible	Beall

JUDICIARY

Hartke - Chairman

Frear	Case

PUBLIC HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE AND SAFETY

Morse - Chairman

Hartke	Prouty

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

Beall - Chairman

Morse	Case

Finance

Taxes, tariffs, import quotas, social security, veterans' compensation, pensions and armed forces' life insurance.

D 11 - R 6

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman

Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	John Marshall Butler (Md.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	
Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)	
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	
Vance Hartke (Ind.)	

No standing subcommittees.

Foreign Relations

Relations of United States with foreign nations generally; treaties, Red Cross, diplomatic service, United Nations, foreign loans.

D 11 - R 6

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Chairman*

Theodore F. Green (R.I.)[1]	Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)	Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	
Frank J. Lausche (Ohio)	
Frank Church (Idaho)	

[1] *Waived seniority to Fulbright.*

DISARMAMENT

Humphrey - Chairman

Kennedy	Hickenlooper
Gore	Vacancy
Church	

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Green - Chairman

Sparkman	Hickenlooper
Kennedy	Wiley
Gore	Carlson

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Sparkman - Chairman

Humphrey	Wiley
Mansfield	Carlson
Lausche	Vacancy

STATE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Mansfield - Chairman

Morse	Capehart
Green	Vacancy
Long	

AMERICAN REPUBLICS AFFAIRS

Morse - Chairman

Sparkman	Hickenlooper
Long	Aiken
Church	Capehart

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY AFFAIRS

Long - Chairman

Morse	Aiken
Green	Capehart
Church	Vacancy

AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Kennedy - Chairman

Green	Wiley
Lausche	Capehart
Church	

NEAR EASTERN AND SOUTH ASIAN AFFAIRS

Gore - Chairman

Humphrey	Hickenlooper
Mansfield	Carlson
Sparkman	

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION AFFAIRS

Lausche - Chairman

Humphrey	Aiken
Long	Carlson

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

Aiken - Chairman

Mansfield	Capehart
Morse	Wiley
Kennedy	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(To study U.S. foreign policy)

Fulbright - Chairman

Sparkman	Hickenlooper
	Aiken

Government Operations

Budgeting and accounting measures; reorganization of the Executive Branch; general governmental administrative problems; intergovernmental relationships between the Federal Government and the states and municipalities, and between the United States and international organizations of which the United States is a member.

D 6 - R 3

John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Chairman

Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Ernest Gruening (Alaska)	
Edmund S. Muskie (Maine)	

PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

McClellan - Chairman

Jackson	Mundt
Ervin	Curtis
Muskie	

REORGANIZATION AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Humphrey - Chairman

McClellan	Mundt
Gruening	Javits
Muskie	

NATIONAL POLICY MACHINERY

Jackson - Chairman

Muskie	Javits

Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S., Indian affairs.

D 11 - R 6

James E. Murray (D Mont.), Chairman*

Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)
John A. Carroll (Colo.)	Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
Frank Church (Idaho)	
Ernest Gruening (Alaska)	
Frank E. Moss (Utah)	
Oren E. Long (Hawaii)	

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Neuberger - Chairman

Anderson	Goldwater
Church	Allott
Gruening	

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Anderson - Chairman

Jackson	Kuchel
O'Mahoney	Allott
Bible	

MINERALS, MATERIALS AND FUELS

Murray - Chairman

O'Mahoney	Dworshak
Bible	Martin
Carroll	Goldwater

PUBLIC LANDS

O'Mahoney - Chairman

Anderson	Dworshak
Neuberger	Allott
Gruening	Martin
Moss	Fong
Long	

TERRITORIES AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Jackson - Chairman

Carroll	Kuchel
Church	Goldwater
Gruening	Fong
Moss	
Long	

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate transportation, communications, inland waterways, Coast Guard, merchant marine, civil aeronautics except activities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; fisheries and wildlife, Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards.

D 11 - R 6

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Chairman*

John O. Pastore (R.I.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)
A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	John Marshall Butler (Md.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
Frank J. Lausche (Ohio)	Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)
Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Clair Engle (Calif.)	
E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (Alaska)	
Vance Hartke (Ind.)	
Gale W. McGee (Wyo.)	

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Magnuson - Chairman

Pastore	Butler
Bartlett	Morton
Engle	Scott

COMMUNICATIONS

Pastore - Chairman

Monroney	Case
Thurmond	Cotton
McGee	Scott
Hartke	

AVIATION

Monroney - Chairman

Smathers	Cotton
Thurmond	Schoeppel
Engle	Morton
Bartlett	

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

Smathers - Chairman

Lausche	Schoeppel
Yarborough	Butler
Hartke	Case
McGee	

Special Subcommittees

AUTOMOBILE MARKETING PRACTICES

Monroney - Chairman

Thurmond	Case

FREIGHT CAR SHORTAGE

Magnuson - Chairman

Smathers	Schoeppel

OPERATION OF THE MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE (MATS) AND THE MILITARY SEA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE (MSTS)

Monroney - Chairman

Magnuson	Schoeppel
	Butler

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Pastore - Chairman

Thurmond	Cotton

FOREIGN COMMERCE

Magnuson - Chairman

Pastore	Schoeppel
Smathers	Butler
Thurmond	Cotton
Lausche	Morton
Yarborough	

FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATIONS

Yarborough - Chairman

McGee	Scott

Judiciary

Federal courts and judges, civil liberties, constitutional amendments, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of Members, claims against the U.S., Patent Office.

D 10 - R 5

James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Chairman

Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)	Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)	
John A. Carroll (Colo.)	
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)	
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)	

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Kefauver - Chairman

Hennings	Dirksen
Eastland	Vacancy
Dodd	

FEDERAL CHARTERS, HOLIDAYS, AND CELEBRATIONS

O'Mahoney - Chairman

McClellan	Keating

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

Eastland - Chairman

Johnston	Dirksen
McClellan	Keating
Ervin	

IMPROVEMENTS IN JUDICIAL MACHINERY

Johnston - Chairman

McClellan	Hruska
O'Mahoney	Keating
Hart	

NATIONAL PENITENTIARIES

Hennings - Chairman

Johnston	Hruska
	Vacancy

PATENTS, TRADEMARKS AND COPYRIGHTS

O'Mahoney - Chairman

Johnston	Wiley
Hart	

REVISION AND CODIFICATION

Ervin - Chairman

O'Mahoney	Wiley
Hart	

ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY

Kefauver - Chairman

Hennings	Dirksen
O'Mahoney	Wiley
Carroll	Hruska
Hart	

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Hennings - Chairman

O'Mahoney	Hruska
Ervin	Wiley
Johnston	Vacancy
McClellan	
Carroll	

ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE

Carroll - Chairman

Hart	Dirksen

Special Subcommittees

INTERNAL SECURITY

Eastland - Chairman
Dodd - Vice Chairman

Johnston	Hruska
McClellan	Dirksen
Ervin	Keating

REFUGEES AND ESCAPEES

McClellan - Chairman

Johnston	Vacancy
Hennings	

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FEDERAL CRIMINAL CODE

O'Mahoney - Chairman

Eastland	Dirksen
Carroll	Hruska
Dodd	

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

Johnston - Chairman

McClellan	Dirksen
O'Mahoney	Keating
Dodd	Vacancy

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Hennings - Chairman

Ervin	Wiley
Kefauver	Hruska
Carroll	Vacancy
Dodd	
Hart	

Labor and Public Welfare

Education, labor, welfare, veterans' affairs, medical care.

D 9- R 6

Lister Hill (D Ala.), Chairman

James E. Murray (Mont.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)	C. Norman Brunsdale (N.D.)
Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)	
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.)	

EDUCATION

Murray - Chairman

Hill	Case
McNamara	Javits
Yarborough	Goldwater

HEALTH

Hill - Chairman

Murray	Case
Yarborough	Javits
Williams	Brunsdale

LABOR

Kennedy - Chairman

McNamara	Goldwater
Morse	Dirksen
Randolph	Prouty

RAILROAD RETIREMENT

Morse - Chairman

Clark	Brunsdale
Williams	Case

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Yarborough - Chairman

Hill	Prouty
Kennedy	Goldwater

PROBLEMS OF THE AGED AND AGING

McNamara - Chairman

Kennedy	Dirksen
Clark	Brunsdale
Randolph	

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Clark - Chairman

Morse	Javits
Randolph	Dirksen
Williams	Prouty

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

Williams - Chairman

Randolph	Goldwater
Murray	Javits

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal and Federal civil services; census; National Archives.

D 6 - R 3

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Chairman*

A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas)	C. Norman Brunsdale (N.D.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)	
B. Everett Jordan (N.C.)	

CONTESTED NOMINATIONS

Johnston - Chairman

Monroney	Carlson

POST OFFICE

Monroney - Chairman

Jordan	Carlson

CIVIL SERVICE

Yarborough - Chairman

Clark	Fong

RETIREMENT

Clark - Chairman

Jordan	Brunsdale

HEALTH BENEFITS AND LIFE INSURANCE

Neuberger - Chairman

Yarborough	Fong
Jordan	Brunsdale

Public Works

Public buildings, roads, flood control, rivers and harbors, stream pollution, water power.

D 11 - R 6

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Chairman*

Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	Francis Case (S.D.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
Jennings Randolph (W.Va.)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Stephen M. Young (Ohio)	Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)
Edmund S. Muskie (Maine)	
Ernest Gruening (Alaska)	
Frank E. Moss (Utah)	
Oren E. Long (Hawaii)	

FLOOD CONTROL, RIVERS AND HARBORS

Kerr - Chairman

McNamara	Case
Neuberger	Martin
Randolph	Cooper
McCarthy	Scott
Young	Prouty
Muskie	
Moss	

PUBLIC ROADS

McNamara - Chairman

Kerr	Cooper
Neuberger	Martin
Randolph	Scott
Muskie	Prouty
Gruening	
Moss	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Neuberger - Chairman

McCarthy	Martin
Young	Scott
Gruening	Prouty
Moss	

Rules and Administration

Senate administration generally; management of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, etc.

D 6 - R 3

Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), Chairman

Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Theodore F. Green (R.I.)	Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)	C. Norman Brunsdale (N.D.)
B. Everett Jordan (N.C.)	
Howard W. Cannon (Nev.)	

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Hayden - Chairman

Cannon	Keating

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Green - Chairman

Mansfield	Keating

PRINTING

Hayden - Chairman

Hennings	Brunsdale

LIBRARY

Green - Chairman

Hennings	Brunsdale

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Hennings - Chairman

Jordan	Curtis

RESTAURANT

Jordan - Chairman

Cannon	Brunsdale

Select Small Business

Studies and investigates problems of small business and reports findings and makes recommendations to the Senate, but cannot report legislation.

D 11 - R 6

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Chairman

Russell B. Long (La.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Jennings Randolph (W. Va.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
Clair Engle (Calif.)	
E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (Alaska)	
Harrison A. Williams Jr. (N.J.)	
Frank E. Moss (Utah)	

TAXES

Bible - Chairman

Long	Cooper
Bartlett	Prouty
Moss	

MONOPOLY

Long - Chairman

Sparkman	Schoeppel
Humphrey	Javits
Engle	

FINANCING

Morse - Chairman

Smathers	Saltonstall
Engle	Cooper
Humphrey	

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Smathers - Chairman

Bible	Saltonstall
Randolph	Scott
Williams	

RELATIONS OF BUSINESS WITH GOVERNMENT

Sparkman - Chairman

Smathers	Javits
Randolph	Prouty
Bartlett	

RETAILING, DISTRIBUTION AND FAIR TRADE PRACTICES

Humphrey - Chairman

Morse	Schoeppel
Moss	Scott
Williams	

Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field[1]

D 4 - R 4

John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Chairman
Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Vice Chairman

John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Frank Church (Idaho)	Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)

[1] *Expired March 31.*

Select National Water Resources

D 10 - R 6

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), Chairman
Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Vice Chairman

Dennis Chavez (N.M.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Francis Case (S.D.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Clair Engle (Calif.)	
Philip A. Hart (Mich.)	
Gale W. McGee (Wyo.)	
Frank E. Moss (Utah)	
James E. Murray (Mont.)[1]	

[1] *ex officio.*

SENATE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

Chairman of the Conference - Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)
Secretary of the Conference - Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)
Majority Leader - Johnson
Whip - Mike Mansfield (Mont.)

Policy Committee

Scheduling of legislation.

Lyndon B. Johnson - Chairman

Theodore F. Green (R.I.)	Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)
Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)	James E. Murray (Mont.)
Lister Hill (Ala.)	Richard B. Russell (Ga.)

Steering Committee

Makes Democratic committee assignments.

Johnson - Chairman

Alan Bible (Nev.)	Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)
Dennis Chavez (N.M.)	Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)
Allen J. Ellender (La.)	Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.)	John L. McClellan (Ark.)
Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	John O. Pastore (R.I.)
Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)	A. Willis Robertson (Va.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	Richard B. Russell (Ga.)

Senatorial Campaign Committee

George A. Smathers (Fla.), Chairman
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), Vice Chairman

Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	John C. McClellan (Ark.)
Joseph S. Clark (Pa.)	Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)
J. Allen Frear (Del.)	Herman E. Talmadge (Ga.)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	

Calendar Committee

Clair Engle (Calif.), Chairman

E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (Alaska)	Philip A. Hart (Mich.)

SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

Chairman of the Conference - Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Secretary of the Conference - Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Minority Leader - Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Whip - Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)

Policy Committee

Counterpart of Democratic Policy Committee.

Styles Bridges (N.H.), Chairman

Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Milton R. Young (N.D.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)
Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)	John Sherman Cooper (Ky.)
Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)	Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.)
Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)	

Senatorial Campaign Committee

Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Chairman

Alexander Wiley (Wis.)	Prescott Bush (Conn.)
Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)	J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)	

Committee on Committees

Makes Republican committee assignments.

Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.), Chairman

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)
John J. Williams (Del.)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)	Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)
Francis Case (S.D.)	Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
	Hugh Scott (Pa.)

Personnel Committee

Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), Chairman

Styles Bridges (N.H.)	John Marshall Butler (Md.)

Calendar Committee

Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Chairman

Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)	Hiram L. Fong (Hawaii)

HOUSE COMMITTEES, 86TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION

Agriculture

Agriculture and forestry in general; farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification.

D 22 - R 12

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), Chairman*

W.R. Poage (Texas)	Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa)*
George M. Grant (Ala.)	Paul B. Dague (Pa.)
E.C. Gathings (Ark.)	Page Belcher (Okla.)
John L. McMillan (S.C.)	Clifford G. McIntire (Maine)
Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)	Henry Aldous Dixon (Utah)
Carl Albert (Okla.)	Wint Smith (Kan.)
Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.)	Charles M. Teague (Calif.)
Clark W. Thompson (Texas)	Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)	Don L. Short (N.D.)
Harlan Hagen (Calif.)	Catherine May (Wash.)
Lester R. Johnson (Wis.)	Alexander Pirnie (N.Y.)
Ross Bass (Tenn.)	Delbert L. Latta (Ohio)
W. Pat Jennings (Va.)	
D.R. (Billy) Matthews (Fla.)	
George McGovern (S.D.)	
Merwin Coad (Iowa)	
J. Floyd Breeding (Kan.)	
Frank A. Stubblefield (Ky.)	
Harold B. McSween (La.)	
Earl Hogan (Ind.)	
Robert W. Levering (Ohio)	
A. Fernos-Isern (Puerto Rico)[1]	

[1] *Resident Commissioner. May participate in committee business but does not vote.*

COTTON

Gathings - Chairman

Poage	Belcher
Abernethy	Teague
Hagen	Pirnie
Grant	

DAIRY AND POULTRY

Johnson - Chairman

Abernethy	McIntire
Thompson	Dixon
Hagen	Quie
Coad	Pirnie
Levering	

FORESTS

Grant - Chairman

McMillan	McIntire
Johnson	Dixon
Matthews	Teague
Jennings	May
McSween	

LIVESTOCK AND FEED GRAINS

Poage - Chairman

Jennings	Dague
Matthews	Quie
McGovern	Short
Coad	May
Breeding	Latta
Hogan	

PEANUTS AND OILSEEDS

McMillan - Chairman

Grant	Belcher
Albert	Smith
Abbitt	Quie
Jones	
Coad	

RICE

Thompson - Chairman

Gathings	Smith
Jones	Short
McSween	

TOBACCO

Abbitt - Chairman

McMillan	Dague
Bass	Short
Jennings	Pirnie
Matthews	Latta
Stubblefield	

WHEAT

Albert - Chairman

Jones	Belcher
Bass	Smith
Jennings	Latta
Breeding	Short
Levering	

CONSERVATION AND CREDIT

Poage - Chairman

Johnson	McIntire
Breeding	Short
Stubblefield	Pirnie
McSween	
Fernos-Isern	

DEPARTMENTAL OVERSIGHT AND CONSUMER RELATIONS

Jones - Chairman

Hagen	Dixon
Jennings	Dague
Bass	Smith
Matthews	
Fernos-Isern	

DOMESTIC MARKETING

Grant - Chairman

Hagen	Teague
Jennings	May
Hogan	

EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND MANPOWER

Gathings - Chairman

Abbitt	Teague
Thompson	Latta
Fernos-Isern	

FAMILY FARMS

Thompson - Chairman

Grant	Smith
McMillan	Quie
Bass	May
Jennings	Pirnie
Matthews	Latta
Coad	
Levering	

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS

Poage - Chairman

Albert	Dague
Jones	Belcher
Matthews	McIntire

RESEARCH AND EXTENSION

Abernethy - Chairman

Jones	Dixon
Jennings	Quie
McGovern	May
Coad	
Stubblefield	
Fernos-Isern	

Appropriations

Appropriation of Government revenues.

D 30 - R 20

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Chairman*

George H. Mahon (Texas)	John Taber (N.Y.)
Harry R. Sheppard (Calif.)	Ben F. Jensen (Iowa)
Albert Thomas (Texas)	H. Carl Andersen (Minn.)
Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio)	Walt Horan (Wash.)
W.F. Norrell (Ark.)	Gordon Canfield (N.J.)
Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.)	Ivor D. Fenton (Pa.)
George W. Andrews (Ala.)	Gerald R. Ford Jr. (Mich.)
John J. Rooney (N.Y.)	Harold C. Ostertag (N.Y.)
J. Vaughan Gary (Va.)	Frank T. Bow (Ohio)
John E. Fogarty (R.I.)	Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.)
Robert L.F. Sikes (Fla.)	Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
Prince H. Preston (Ga.)	Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
Otto E. Passman (La.)	Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)	John R. Pillion (N.Y.)
Fred Marshall (Minn.)	Phil Weaver (Neb.)
John J. Riley (S.C.)	William E. Minshall (Ohio)
Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)	Keith Thomson (Wyo.)
John F. Shelley (Calif.)	Robert H. Michel (Ill.)
Edward P. Boland (Mass.)	Silvio O. Conte (Mass.)
Don Magnuson (Wash.)	
William H. Natcher (Ky.)	
Daniel J. Flood (Pa.)	
Winfield K. Denton (Ind.)	
Tom Steed (Okla.)	
Hugh Alexander (N.C.)	
Alfred E. Santangelo (N.Y.)	
Joseph M. Montoya (N.M.)	
George E. Shipley (Ill.)	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Whitten - Chairman

Marshall	Andersen
Natcher	Horan
Santangelo	Michel

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Preston - Chairman

Thomas	Bow
Rooney	Horan
Yates	Cederberg
Shelley	Michel
Flood	

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mahon - Chairman

Sheppard	Ford
Sikes	Ostertag
Norrell	Laird
Whitten	Lipscomb
Andrews	Weaver
Riley	Minshall
Flood	Thomson
Thomas	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Rabaut - Chairman

Natcher	Rhodes
Santangelo	Weaver

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Passman - Chairman

Gary	Taber
Rooney	Ford
Natcher	Rhodes
Alexander	Conte
Andrews	
Montoya	

GENERAL GOVERNMENT MATTERS

Andrews - Chairman

Sheppard	Fenton
Gary	Weaver
Rabaut	Minshall
Shelley	Michel
Shipley	

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Thomas - Chairman

Yates	Ostertag
Evins	Jonas
Boland	Rhodes

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

Kirwan - Chairman

Norrell	Jensen
Magnuson	Fenton
Denton	Thomson

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR AND HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Fogarty - Chairman

Denton	Laird
Marshall	Cederberg

LEGISLATIVE

Norrell - Chairman

Kirwan	Horan
Steed	Bow

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Sheppard - Chairman

Sikes	Jonas
Whitten	Laird

PUBLIC WORKS

Cannon - Chairman

Rabaut	Jensen
Kirwan	Taber
Fogarty	Fenton
Riley	Andersen
Evins	Pillion
Boland	
Magnuson	

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND JUSTICE, THE JUDICIARY AND RELATED AGENCIES

Rooney - Chairman

Preston	Bow
Sikes	Lipscomb
Magnuson	Cederberg

DEPARTMENTS OF TREASURY AND POST OFFICE

Gary - Chairman

Passman	Canfield
Steed	Pillion
Alexander	Conte

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEFICIENCIES

Thomas - Chairman

Kirwan	Jensen
Rooney	Bow
Boland	Jonas

Armed Services

All matters relating to the national military establishment; conservation of petroleum resources; strategic and critical materials; scientific research and development in support of the armed services.

D 23 - R 14

Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman*

Paul J. Kilday (Texas)	Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)*
Carl T. Durham (N.C.)	Leon H. Gavin (Pa.)
L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.)	Walter Norblad (Ore.)
Philip J. Philbin (Mass.)	James E. Van Zandt (Pa.)
F. Edward Hebert (La.)	William H. Bates (Mass.)
Arthur Winstead (Miss.)	William E. Hess (Ohio)
Melvin Price (Ill.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.)
O.C. Fisher (Texas)	William G. Bray (Ind.)
Porter Hardy Jr. (Va.)	Bob Wilson (Calif.)
Clyde Doyle (Calif.)	Frank C. Osmers Jr. (N.J.)
Charles E. Bennett (Fla.)	Katharine St. George (N.Y.)
Richard E. Lankford (Md.)	Charles S. Gubser (Calif.)
George Huddleston Jr. (Ala.)	Frank J. Becker (N.Y.)
James A. Byrne (Pa.)	Charles E. Chamberlain (Mich.)
Toby Morris (Okla.)	
A. Paul Kitchin (N.C.)	
LeRoy H. Anderson (Mont.)	
Daniel B. Brewster (Md.)	
Frank Kowalski (Conn.)	
Fred Wampler (Ind.)	
Samuel S. Stratton (N.Y.)	
Jeffery Cohelan (Calif.)	
A. Fernos-Isern (Puerto Rico)[1]	

[1] *Resident Commissioner. May participate in committee business but does not vote.*

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1

Kilday - Chairman

Hebert	Gavin
Hardy	Bates
Bennett	Wilson
Huddleston	Gubser
Kitchin	Osmers
Brewster	
Stratton	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2

Durham - Chairman

Price	Norblad
Doyle	Hess
Lankford	O'Konski
Byrne	Becker
Kowalski	
Cohelan	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3

Rivers - Chairman

Philbin	Van Zandt
Winstead	Bray
Fisher	St. George
Morris	Chamberlain
Anderson	
Wampler	

Special Subcommittees

REAL ESTATE AND CONSTRUCTION

Philbin - Chairman

Doyle	Bray
Bennett	Osmers
Lankford	St. George

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

Hebert - Chairman

Winstead	Hess
Price	Gavin
Fisher	Norblad
Hardy	

UTILIZATION OF MILITARY MANPOWER

Price - Chairman

Anderson	Gavin
Brewster	O'Konski
Kowalski	Gubser
Wampler	Becker
Stratton	
Cohelan	

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Kilday - Chairman

Bennett	Van Zandt
Huddleston	Wilson
Kitchin	Osmers

AMENDMENTS TO UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

Kilday - Chairman

Rivers	Bates
Lankford	Bray
Morris	Osmers
Stratton	Becker

PROCUREMENT PRACTICES IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Vinson - Chairman

Kilday	Arends
Rivers	Bates
Lankford	Bray
Huddleston	Osmers
Morris	Becker

RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE GREAT WHITE FLEET

Fisher - Chairman

Hardy	Bates
Doyle	Wilson
Bennett	St. George
Lankford	Chamberlain

Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations; public and private housing; Commodity Credit Corp.; anti-inflation measures.

D 19 - R 11

Brent Spence (D Ky.), Chairman*

Paul Brown (Ga.)	Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.)*
Wright Patman (Texas)	Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)	William B. Widnall (N.J.)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.)
Hugh J. Addonizio (N.J.)	Perkins Bass (N.H.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)	Eugene Siler (Ky.)
Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)	Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)	Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)	Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	Seymour Halpern (N.Y.)
Charles A. Vanik (Ohio)	William H. Milliken Jr. (Pa.)
J.T. Rutherford (Texas)	
Joseph W. Barr (Ind.)	
James A. Burke (Mass.)	
William S. Moorhead (Pa.)	
Clement W. Miller (Calif.)	
Byron L. Johnson (Colo.)	
Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1

Spence - Chairman

Brown	Widnall
Multer	Dwyer
Reuss	Halpern
Ashley	
Inouye	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2

Brown - Chairman

Multer	Hiestand
Barrett	Fino
Vanik	Derwinski
Barr	
Moorhead	

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3

Patman - Chairman

Reuss	Bass
Vanik	Siler
Burke	Milliken
Miller	
Johnson	

HOUSING

Rains - Chairman

Addonizio	McDonough
Barrett	Widnall
Sullivan	Bass
Ashley	Derwinski
Griffiths	
Rutherford	

District of Columbia

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia except its appropriations.

D 16 - R 9
John L. McMillan (D S.C.), Chairman*

Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)
Howard W. Smith (Va.)
James C. Davis (Ga.)
James H. Morrison (La.)
William L. Dawson (Ill.)
John Bell Williams (Miss.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)
John Dowdy (Texas)
D.R. (Billy) Matthews (Fla.)
J. Carlton Loser (Tenn.)
Randall S. Harmon (Ind.)
John R. Foley (Md.)
Donald J. Irwin (Conn.)
Vacancy

James C. Auchincloss (N.J.)*
Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
William L. Springer (Ill.)
Ancher Nelsen (Minn.)
Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.)
Wint Smith (Kan.)
Steven B. Derounian (N.Y.)
Jessica McC. Weis (N.Y.)

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1

Smith (Va.) - Chairman

Dawson
Williams
Irwin
Wier
Harmon

Auchincloss
O'Konski
Derounian
Nelsen

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2

Abernethy - Chairman

Williams
Dowdy
Loser
Foley
Morrison

Springer
Derounian
Smith
O'Konski

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3

Davis - Chairman

Williams
Dowdy
Matthews
Loser
Harmon
Vacancy

Kearns
Auchincloss
Broyhill
Smith

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4

Matthews - Chairman

Smith
Abernethy
Davis
Multer
Foley
Irwin

Broyhill
Springer
Nelsen
Weis

Education and Labor

Education, labor and welfare matters

D 20 - R 10
Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), Chairman*

Adam C. Powell (N.Y.)
Cleveland M. Bailey (W.Va.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)
Carl Elliott (Ala.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)
Edith Green (Ore.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)
Herbert Zelenko (N.Y.)
Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.)
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)
Elmer J. Holland (Pa.)
Ludwig Teller (N.Y.)
John H. Dent (Pa.)
Roman C. Pucinski (Ill.)
Dominick V. Daniels (N.J.)
John Brademas (Ind.)
Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.)
James G. O'Hara (Mich.)

Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)*
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Joe Holt (Calif.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright (N.Y.)
Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (N.J.)
William H. Ayres (Ohio)
Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)
Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.)
Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Charles E. Goodell Jr. (N.Y.)

LABOR STANDARDS

Landrum - Chairman

Roosevelt
Dent
Pucinski

Ayres
Hiestand

GENERAL EDUCATION

Bailey - Chairman

Thompson
Udall
Brademas

Frelinghuysen
Quie

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Perkins - Chairman

Wier
Holland
Teller

Griffin
Hoffman

SAFTY AND COMPENSATION

Wier - Chairman

Powell
Zelenko
O'Hara

Frelinghuysen
Goodell

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Elliott - Chairman

Green
Daniels
Giaimo

Wainwright
Holt

Foreign Affairs

Relations of the U.S. with other nations and international organizations and movements.

D 21 - R 11

Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.), Chairman*

A.S.J. Carnahan (Mo.)
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)
Omar Burleson (Texas)
Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)
Armistead I. Selden Jr. (Ala.)
John L. Pilcher (Ga.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)
L.H. Fountain (N.C.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)
Frank M. Coffin (Maine)
Leonard Farbstein (N.Y.)
D.S. Saund (Calif.)
Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich.)
Lindley Beckworth (Texas)
Harris B. McDowell Jr. (Del.)
William T. Murphy (Ill.)
William H. Meyer (Vt.)
Cornelius E. Gallagher (N.J.)
Chester Bowles (Conn.)
Robert B. Chiperfield (Ill.)*
Frances P. Bolton (Ohio)
Chester E. Merrow (N.H.)
Walter H. Judd (Minn.)
James G. Fulton (Pa.)
Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)
Marguerite Stitt Church (Ill.)
E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Alvin M. Bentley (Mich.)
Laurence Curtis (Mass.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright (N.Y.)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

Carnahan - Chairman

Fountain
Fascell
Coffin
Saund
Meyer
Merrow
Judd
Wainwright

FAR EAST AND THE PACIFIC

Zablocki - Chairman

Pilcher
Saund
Meyer
Judd
Merrow
Church

NATIONAL SECURITY AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING FOREIGN POLICY

Burleson - Chairman

Beckworth
McDowell
Murphy
Fulton
Church

EUROPE

Kelly - Chairman

Hays
Selden
Coffin
Gallagher
Bowles
Fulton
Bentley
Wainwright

STATE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Hays - Chairman

Kelly
Zablocki
Farbstein
Saund
Bowles
Bentley
Jackson
Bolton

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Selden - Chairman

O'Hara
Fascell
Burleson
Jackson
Merrow

FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

Pilcher - Chairman

Zablocki
O'Hara
Beckworth
McDowell
Gallagher
Church
Curtis
Judd

AFRICA

O'Hara - Chairman

Carnahan
Diggs
Murphy
Bolton
Adair

NEAR EAST

Fountain - Chairman

Burleson
Farbstein
Diggs
Adair
Curtis

Special Subcommittees

REVIEW OF THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

Morgan - Chairman

Carnahan
Zablocki
Burleson
Chiperfield
Merrow
Judd

CANADA-UNITED STATES INTER-PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

Kelly - Chairman

Coffin
Merrow
Judd

Government Operations

Budget and accounting measures; reorganization in the Executive Branch; intergovernmental relationships.

D 19 - R11

William L. Dawson (D Ill.), Chairman*

Chet Holifield (Calif.)
John W. McCormack (Mass.)
Jack Brooks (Texas)
L.H. Fountain (N.C.)
Porter Hardy Jr. (Va.)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)
Robert E. Jones (Ala.)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)
John E. Moss (Calif.)
Joe M. Kilgore (Texas)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)
Overton Brooks (La.)
Elizabeth Kee (W.Va.)
Kathryn E. Granahan (Pa.)
John S. Monagan (Conn.)
Neal Smith (Iowa)
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)*
R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.)
George Meader (Mich.)
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)
Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.)
Joe Holt (Calif.)
Robert P. Griffin (Mich.)
George M. Wallhauser (N.J.)
Jessica McC. Weis (N.Y.)
Odin Langen (Minn.)
Robert R. Barry (N.Y.)

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

Dawson - Chairman

Fascell
Granahan
Smith
Brown
Barry

MILITARY OPERATIONS

Holifield - Chairman

Garmatz
Kilgore
Griffiths
Riehlman
Holt

GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

Brooks (Texas) - Chairman

Jones	Wallhauser
Moss	Weis
Reuss	

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Fountain - Chairman

Blatnik	Dwyer
Brooks (La.)	Langen
Smith	

FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

Hardy - Chairman

Reuss	Meader
Kee	Griffin
Monagan	

Special Subcommittees

DONABLE PROPERTY

McCormack - Chairman

Monagan	Barry

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Moss - Chairman

Fascell	Hoffman

House Administration

House administration generally; printing and correction of the Congressional Record; Federal elections generally; management of Library of Congress, supervision of Smithsonian Institution, etc.

D 16 - R 9

Omar Burleson (D Texas), Chairman*

Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)	Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)*
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)	Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)	John B. Bennett (Mich.)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)	Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)	William S. Mailliard (Calif.)
John Lesinski (Mich.)	Edna Simpson (Ill.)
Frank E. Smith (Miss.)	Charles E. Chamberlain (Mich.)
Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.)	Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.)
Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.)	John H. Kyl (Iowa)
Carl Elliott (Ala.)	
Edith Green (Ore.)	
Robert A. Everett (Tenn.)	
John M. Slack Jr. (W.Va.)	
Bob Casey (Texas)	
Vacancy	

ACCOUNTS

Friedel - Chairman

Hays	Bennett
Rhodes	Mailliard
Smith	Goodell
Elliott	Kyl
Slack	

ELECTIONS

Ashmore - Chairman

Lesinski	Lipscomb
Abbitt	Halleck
Elliott	Vacancy
Casey	Vacancy
Vacancy	

PRINTING

Hays - Chairman

Jones	Corbett
Rhodes	Mailliard
Thompson	Simpson
Green	
Everett	

ENROLLED BILLS AND LIBRARY

Jones - Chairman

Lesinski	Corbett
Smith	Simpson
Thompson	Vacancy
Abbitt	
Everett	

Special Subcommittees

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Jones - Chairman

Green	Bennett
Ashmore	Lipscomb

PARKING

Elliott - Chairman

Ashmore	Schenck

Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S., Indian affairs.

D 19 - R 12

Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), Chairman*

Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)	John P. Saylor (Pa.)
Walter Rogers (Texas)	J. Ernest Wharton (N.Y.)
Gracie Pfost (Idaho)	E.Y. Berry (S.D.)
James A. Haley (Fla.)	Jack Westland (Wash.)
Adam C. Powell (N.Y.)	Craig Hosmer (Calif.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)	J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.)
B.F. Sisk (Calif.)	Gardner R. Withrow (Wis.)
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)	Bob Wilson (Calif.)
J.T. Rutherford (Texas)	Glenn Cunningham (Neb.)
Walter S. Baring (Nev.)	Odin Langen (Minn.)
Al Ullman (Ore.)	Edna Simpson (Ill.)
LeRoy H. Anderson (Mont.)	John H. Kyl (Iowa)
D.S. Saund (Calif.)	
Donald F. McGinley (Neb.)	
Thomas G. Morris (N.M.)	
Ralph J. Rivers (Alaska)	
Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.)	
William J. Randall (Mo.)	
A. Fernos-Isern (Puerto Rico)[1]	

[1] *Resident Commissioner. May participate in committee business but does not vote.*

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Rogers - Chairman

Pfost	Saylor
Haley	Wharton
Sisk	Berry
Udall	Westland
Rutherford	Hosmer
Baring	Chenoweth
Ullman	Wilson
Anderson	Cunningham
Saund	Langen
McGinley	
Morris	
Burdick	
Randall	

TERRITORIAL AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

O'Brien - Chairman

Haley	Saylor
Powell	Berry
Edmondson	Westland
Sisk	Hosmer
Rutherford	Withrow
Baring	Wilson
Ullman	Simpson
Saund	Kyl
McGinley	
Morris	
Rivers	
Burdick	
Fernos-Isern	

MINES AND MINING

Powell - Chairman

Rogers	Saylor
Pfost	Wharton
Edmondson	Chenoweth
Udall	Withrow
Rutherford	Wilson
Baring	Simpson
Morris	Kyl
Rivers	
Randall	

PUBLIC LANDS

Pfost - Chairman

Rutherford	Saylor
Baring	Chenoweth
Ullman	Withrow
Anderson	Cunningham
Saund	Langen
McGinley	Simpson
Rivers	Kyl
Burdick	
Randall	

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Haley - Chairman

O'Brien	Saylor
Edmondson	Wharton
Sisk	Berry
Udall	Westland
Ullman	Hosmer
Anderson	Cunningham
Saund	Langen
Morris	
Rivers	

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce and communications, regulation of interstate transmission of power (except between Government projects), inland waterways, railroad labor, public health and safety, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, securities and exchanges.

D 21 - R 12

Oren Harris (D Ark.), Chairman*

John Bell Williams (Miss.)	John B. Bennett (Mich.)*
Peter F. Mack Jr. (Ill.)	William L. Springer (Ill.)
Kenneth A. Roberts (Ala.)	Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)
Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.)	Steven B. Derounian (N.Y.)
Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.)	J. Arthur Younger (Calif.)
Walter Rogers (Texas)	William H. Avery (Kan.)
Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)	Harold R. Collier (Ill.)
John James Flynt Jr. (Ga.)	Milton W. Glenn (N.J.)
Torbert H. Macdonald (Mass.)	Samuel L. Devine (Ohio)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)	Ancher Nelsen (Minn.)
John Jarman (Okla.)	Hastings Keith (Mass.)
Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)	Willard S. Curtin (Pa.)
John E. Moss (Calif.)	
John D. Dingell (Mich.)	
Joe M. Kilgore (Texas)	
Paul G. Rogers (Fla.)	
Robert W. Hemphill (S.C.)	
Daniel D. Rostenkowski (Ill.)	
Larry Brock (Neb.)	
James C. Healey (N.Y.)	

COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER

Harris - Chairman

Rogers (Texas)	Bennett
Flynt	Younger
Moss	Avery
Rostenkowski	

TRANSPORTATION AND AERONAUTICS

Williams - Chairman

Moulder	Springer
Staggers	Derounian
Friedel	Collier
Macdonald	
Jarman	

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Mack - Chairman

Dingell	Glenn
Kilgore	Keith
Hemphill	Curtin
Healey	

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Roberts - Chairman

Rhodes	Schenck
O'Brien	Devine
Rogers (Fla.)	Nelsen
Brock	

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT

Harris - Chairman

Mack	Bennett
Rogers (Texas)	Springer
Flynt	Derounian
Moss	Devine

Judiciary

Judicial proceedings generally; constitutional amendments, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of Members; Presidential succession.

D 21 - R 11

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Chairman*

Francis E. Walter (Pa.)
Thomas J. Lane (Mass.)
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)
Frank Chelf (Ky.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)
Peter W. Rodino Jr. (N.J.)
E.L. Forrester (Ga.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)
Jack Brooks (Texas)
William M. Tuck (Va.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)
John Dowdy (Texas)
Lester Holtzman (N.Y.)
Basil L. Whitener (N.C.)
Roland V. Libonati (Ill.)
J. Carlton Loser (Tenn.)
Herman Toll (Pa.)
Robert W. Kastenmeier (Wis.)
George A. Kasem (Calif.)
William M. McCulloch (Ohio)
William E. Miller (N.Y.)
Richard H. Poff (Va.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)
Arch A. Moore Jr. (W.Va.)
H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
George Meader (Mich.)
John E. Henderson (Ohio)
John V. Lindsay (N.Y.)
William T. Cahill (N.J.)
John H. Ray (N.Y.)

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY

Walter - Chairman

Feighan
Chelf
Moore
Smith

CLAIMS

Lane - Chairman

Donohue
Ashmore
Toll
Kastenmeier
Kasem
Henderson
Cahill
Lindsay

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, COPYRIGHTS AND REVISION OF THE LAWS

Willis - Chairman

Brooks
Tuck
Libonati
Cramer
Lindsay

BANKRUPTCY AND REORGANIZATION

Forrester - Chairman

Dowdy
Whitener
Loser
Poff
Ray

ANTITRUST

Celler - Chairman

Rodino
Rogers
Holtzman
Donohue
Toll
McCulloch
Miller
Meader

Special Subcommittees

SUBMERGED LANDS

Willis - Chairman

Rodino
Brooks
Tuck
Ashmore
Cramer
Smith
Henderson

INTERSTATE TAXATION

Willis - Chairman

Rogers
Brooks
Miller
Poff

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Merchant marine generally; Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, maintenance and operation of Panama Canal and administration of the Canal Zone; fisheries and wildlife.

D 20 - R 11

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), Chairman*

Frank W. Boykin (Ala.)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)
Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)
T. Ashton Thompson (La.)
George P. Miller (Calif.)
Herbert Zelenko (N.Y.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)
John D. Dingell (Mich.)
L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.)
Torbert H. Macdonald (Mass.)
Alton Lennon (N.C.)
Robert N.C. Nix (Pa.)
Victor L. Anfuso (N.Y.)
James C. Oliver (Maine)
Thomas N. Downing (Va.)
Gerald T. Flynn (Wis.)
Bob Casey (Texas)
Thomas F. Johnson (Md.)
Thor C. Tollefson (Wash.)*
William K. Van Pelt (Wis.)
John H. Ray (N.Y.)
William S. Mailliard (Calif.)
Francis E. Dorn (N.Y.)
Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.)
A.D. Baumhart Jr. (Ohio)
H.R. Gross (Iowa)
Willard S. Curtin (Pa.)
Milton W. Glenn (N.J.)
Elmer J. Hoffman (Ill.)

MERCHANT MARINE

Bonner - Chairman

Thompson
Miller
Ashley
Macdonald
Zelenko
Downing
Casey
Tollefson
Van Pelt
Ray
Mailliard
Pelly

FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Boykin - Chairman

Miller
Dingell
Rivers
Thompson
Lennon
Anfuso
Flynn
Van Pelt
Pelly
Gross
Curtin
Hoffman

COAST GUARD, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY AND NAVIGATION

Garmatz - Chairman

Boykin
Clark
Lennon
Rivers
Nix
Oliver
Johnson
Ray
Dorn
Baumhart
Curtin
Glenn

PANAMA CANAL

Sullivan - Chairman

Garmatz	Mailliard
Nix	Dorn
Anfuso	Gross
Oliver	Baumhart
Flynn	Hoffman
Casey	
Johnson	

Special Subcommittees

OCEAN FREIGHT FORWARDERS

Thompson - Chairman

Miller	Glenn
Lennon	Dorn

STEAMSHIP CONFERENCES

Bonner - Chairman

Garmatz	Tollefson
Zelenko	Ray
Anfuso	Mailliard
Downing	Glenn
Casey	
Johnson	

OCEANOGRAPHY

Miller - Chairman

Dingell	Dorn
Lennon	Pelly
Oliver	Curtin
Flynn	

MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Zelenko - Chairman

Anfuso	Dorn

Post Office and Civil Service

Postal and Federal civil services; census, national archives.

D 16 - R 9

Tom Murray (D Tenn.), Chairman*

James H. Morrison (La.)	Edward H. Rees (Kan.)*
James C. Davis (Ga.)	Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)
John Lesinski (Mich.)	H.R. Gross (Iowa)
Chet Holifield (Calif.)	Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
Kathryn E. Granahan (Pa.)	August E. Johansen (Mich.)
Charles O. Porter (Ore.)	Glenn Cunningham (Neb.)
Ralph J. Scott (N.C.)	George M. Wallhauser (N.J.)
Thaddeus J. Dulski (N.Y.)	Robert R. Barry (N.Y.)
Stanley A. Prokop (Pa.)	Katharine St. George (N.Y.)
John R. Foley (Md.)	
Donald J. Irwin (Conn.)	
Randall S. Harmon (Ind.)	
Dale Alford (Ark.)	
James C. Oliver (Maine)	
Jacob H. Gilbert (N.Y.)	

MANPOWER UTILIZATION

Davis - Chairman

Holifield	Corbett
Scott	Gross
Dulski	Johansen
Alford	

CIVIL SERVICE

Morrison - Chairman

Porter	Broyhill
Foley	Gross
Harmon	Barry
Prokop	

POSTAL OPERATIONS

Granahan - Chairman

Scott	Cunningham
Irwin	Wallhauser
Oliver	St. George

CENSUS AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

Lesinski - Chairman

Porter	Johansen
Dulski	Cunningham
Prokop	St. George

Public Works

Public buildings and roads, flood control, improvement of rivers and harbors, water power, stream pollution.

D 22 - R 12

Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), Chairman*

George H. Fallon (Md.)	James C. Auchincloss (N.J.)*
Clifford Davis (Tenn.)	Russell V. Mack (Wash.)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)	Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio)
Robert E. Jones (Ala.)	Gardner R. Withrow (Wis.)
Frank E. Smith (Miss.)	William C. Cramer (Fla.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)	John F. Baldwin (Calif.)
T. Ashton Thompson (La.)	Fred Schwengel (Iowa)
Iris F. Blitch (Ga.)	Edwin B. Dooley (N.Y.)
James C. Wright Jr. (Texas)	William S. Broomfield (Mich.)
W.R. Hull Jr. (Mo.)	Howard W. Robison (N.Y.)
Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.)	Dean P. Taylor (N.Y.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)	Walter M. Mumma (Pa.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)	
John J. McFall (Calif.)	
Charles H. Brown (Mo.)	
Gracie Pfost (Idaho)	
John Young (Texas)	
Denver D. Hargis (Kan.)	
Frank W. Burke (Ky.)	
Harold T. Johnson (Calif.)	
Robert E. Cook (Ohio)	

RIVERS AND HARBORS

Blatnik - Chairman

Fallon	Auchincloss
Davis	Cramer
Blitch	Dooley
McFall	Broomfield
Brown	Scherer
Young	Taylor
Hargis	
Burke	
Johnson	
Cook	

FLOOD CONTROL

Davis - Chairman

Smith	Mack
Jones	Withrow
Thompson	Baldwin
Wright	Schwengel
Hull	Robison
Gray	Mumma
Clark	
Pfost	
Hargis	
Johnson	

ROADS

Fallon - Chairman

Smith	Scherer
Kluczynski	Cramer
Davis	Baldwin
Blatnik	Schwengel
Jones	Robison
Clark	Mumma
Thompson	
Edmondson	
Blitch	
Hull	
Gray	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Jones - Chairman

Kluczynski	Withrow
Fallon	Auchincloss
Blatnik	Mack
Wright	Dooley
Edmondson	Broomfield
McFall	Taylor
Brown	
Pfost	
Young	
Burke	
Cook	

WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT

Smith - Chairman

Davis	Cramer
Thompson	Mack
Blitch	Withrow
Wright	Baldwin
Hull	Schwengel
Gray	Robison
Clark	
Edmondson	
McFall	
Brown	
Pfost	

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Blatnik - Chairman

Fallon	Scherer
Jones	Cramer
Smith	Baldwin
Kluczynski	Schwengel
Wright	Robison
Gray	Mumma
Clark	
Edmondson	
Brown	
Johnson	
Cook	

Rules

Rules and order of business of the House.

D 8 - R 4

Howard W. Smith (D Va.), Chairman

William M. Colmer (Miss.)	Leo E. Allen (Ill.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)	Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)
James J. Delaney (N.Y.)	B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.)
James W. Trimble (Ark.)	Hamer H. Budge (Idaho)
Homer Thornberry (Texas)	
Richard Bolling (Mo.)	
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (Mass.)	

No standing subcommittees.

Science and Astronautics

Scientific and astronautical research and development generally; National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Council, National Science Foundation; outer space, science scholarships; Bureau of Standards.

D 16 - R 9

Overton Brooks (D La.), Chairman*

John W. McCormack (Mass.)	Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.)*
George P. Miller (Calif.)	James G. Fulton (Pa.)
Olin E. Teague (Texas)	Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.)
Victor L. Anfuso (N.Y.)	J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.)
B.F. Sisk (Calif.)	Frank C. Osmers Jr. (N.J.)
Erwin Mitchell (Ga.)	William K. Van Pelt (Wis.)
James M. Quigley (Pa.)	A.D. Baumhart Jr. (Ohio)
Leonard G. Wolf (Iowa)	Perkins Bass (N.H.)
Joseph E. Karth (Minn.)	R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.)
Ken Hechler (W.Va.)	
Emilio Q. Daddario (Conn.)	
Walter H. Moeller (Ohio)	
David S. King (Utah)	
J. Edward Roush (Ind.)	
Thomas G. Morris (N.M.)	

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING AND FACILITIES

Miller - Chairman

Quigley	Chenoweth
Hechler	Osmers

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Teague - Chairman

Wolf	Baumhart
Karth	Bass
Moeller	

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND SECURITY

Anfuso - Chairman

Mitchell	Fulton
Daddario	Van Pelt
King	

SPACE PROBLEMS AND LIFE SCIENCES

Sisk - Chairman

Roush	McDonough
Vacancy	Riehlman

Special Subcommittees

PATENTS AND SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS

Mitchell - Chairman

Quigley	Fulton
Daddario	Chenoweth
King	Bass

EARTH SCIENCES

Brooks - Chairman

Sisk	Chenoweth
Karth	Bass
Hechler	Riehlman

Un-American Activities

Investigation of activities to determine if they are subversive.

D 5 - R 4

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), Chairman

Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.)	Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)
Clyde Doyle (Calif.)	Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)	William E. Miller (N.Y.)
William M. Tuck (Va.)	August E. Johansen (Mich.)

No standing subcommittees.

Veterans' Affairs

Veterans' measures generally; pensions, armed forces life insurance; rehabilitation, education, medical care and treatment of veterans; veterans' hospitals.

D 16 - R 9

Olin E. Teague (D Texas), Chairman*

W.J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.)	Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.)
Elizabeth Kee (W.Va.)	William H. Ayres (Ohio)
Frank W. Boykin (Ala.)	E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
James A. Haley (Fla.)	Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)
Walter S. Baring (Nev.)	John P. Saylor (Pa.)
Erwin Mitchell (Ga.)	H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
Robert A. Everett (Tenn.)	Charles M. Teague (Calif.)
Robert N.C. Nix (Pa.)	Seymour Halpern (N.Y.)
James M. Quigley (Pa.)	Vacancy
John M. Slack Jr. (W.Va.)	
Gerald T. Flynn (Wis.)	
Thaddeus J. Dulski (N.Y.)	
Newell A. George (Kan.)	
William J. Randall (Mo.)	
Vacancy	

ADMINISTRATION

Haley - Chairman

Mitchell	Adair
George	Saylor
Vacancy	

COMPENSATION AND PENSION

Dorn - Chairman

Nix	Fino
Flynn	Teague

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Teague (Texas) - Chairman

Dorn	Adair
Quigley	Halpern
Dulski	

HOSPITALS

Kee - Chairman

Haley	Ayres
Baring	Fino
Mitchell	Saylor
Everett	Smith
Quigley	Halpern
Slack	
George	
Randall	

HOUSING

Boykin - Chairman

Nix	Ayres
Flynn	Adair
Slack	

INSURANCE

Baring - Chairman

Dulski	Smith
Randall	Teague
Vacancy	

Ways and Means

Revenue measures generally; tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements; social security.

D 15 - R 10

Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), Chairman

Aime J. Forand (R.I.)	Noah M. Mason (Ill.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)	John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)	Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)
Hale Boggs (La.)	Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.)	Victor A. Knox (Mich.)
Burr P. Harrison (Va.)	James B. Utt (Calif.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)	Jackson E. Betts (Ohio)
A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (Fla.)	Bruce Alger (Texas)
Frank Ikard (Texas)	Albert H. Bosch (N.Y.)
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.)	John A. LaFore (Pa.)
James B. Frazier Jr. (Tenn.)	
William J. Green Jr. (Pa.)	
John C. Watts (Ky.)	
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS

Mills - Chairman

O'Brien	Mason
Keogh	Baker
Ikard	Vacancy

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN TRADE LAWS AND POLICY

Boggs - Chairman

King	Byrnes
Karsten	Knox
Machrowicz	Utt
Frazier	Alger

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY LAWS

Harrison - Chairman

Herlong	Curtis
Green	Betts
Watts	Bosch
Metcalf	

Select Small Business

Studies and investigates problems of small business and reports findings and makes recommendations to the House, but cannot report legislation.

D 7 - R 6

Wright Patman (D Texas), Chairman*

Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)	William M. McCulloch (Ohio)*
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	Arch A. Moore Jr. (W.Va.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)	William H. Avery (Kan.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)	H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Howard W. Robison (N.Y.)
Charles H. Brown (Mo.)	Edward J. Derwinski (Ill.)

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1 ON ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Evins - Chairman

Roosevelt	Moore
Brown	Avery

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 2 ON SMALL BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Multer - Chairman

Yates	Smith
Steed	Robison

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 3 ON FOREIGN TRADE, FOREIGN AID AND BASIC METALS

Yates - Chairman

Evins	Moore
Multer	Derwinski

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4 ON TAXATION

Steed - Chairman

Multer	Smith
Roosevelt	Derwinski

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5 ON DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS AFFECTING SMALL BUSINESS

Roosevelt - Chairman

Steed	Moore
Brown	Avery

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 6 ON FAIR GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESS

Brown - Chairman

Evins	Avery
Yates	Robison

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

Steed - Chairman

Roosevelt	Robison
Brown	Derwinski

HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP

Chairman of the Conference -- Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa)
Secretary of the Conference --Richard H. Poff (Va.)
Minority Leader - Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)
Minority Whip - Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)

Policy Committee

Advises on party action and policy.

John W. Byrnes (Wis.), Chairman

James C. Auchincloss (N.J.)	Joe Holt (Calif.)
Page Belcher (Okla.)	Walter H. Judd (Minn.)
E.Y. Berry (S.D.)	Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.)
Frances P. Bolton (Ohio)	Clifford G. McIntire (Maine)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)	Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.)
Gerald R. Ford Jr. (Mich.)	Edward H. Rees (Kan.)
Leon H. Gavin (Pa.)	Charles M. Teague (Calif.)
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)	Keith Thomson (Wyo.)

Ex Officio Members

Leo E. Allen (Ill.)	Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa)
Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)	William E. Miller (N.Y.)
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)	Richard H. Poff (Va.)
Hamer H. Budge (Idaho)	B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.)
Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)	

Ex Officio Non-Voting Members

Perkins Bass (N.H.)	Ancher Nelsen (Minn.)
Harold R. Collier (Ill.)	John H. Ray (N.Y.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)	

Committee on Committees

Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), Chairman

E. Ross Adair (Ind.)	Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa)
Bruce Alger (Texas)	Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Leo E. Allen (Ill.)	Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.)
H. Carl Andersen (Minn.)	Clifford G. McIntire (Maine)
Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)	Arch A. Moore Jr. (W.Va.)
Perkins Bass (N.H.)	Walter Norblad (Ore.)
William H. Bates (Mass.)	Frank C. Osmers Jr. (N.J.)
Page Belcher (Okla.)	Edward H. Rees (Kan.)
E.Y. Berry (S.D.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)	Katharine St. George (N.Y.)
Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)	Don L. Short (N.D.)
Hamer H. Budge (Idaho)	Eugene Siler (Ky.)
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)	Keith Thomson (Wyo.)
J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.)	James B. Utt (Calif.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)	Phil Weaver (Neb.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)	Jack Westland (Wash.)
Henry Aldous Dixon (Utah)	
Ivor D. Fenton (Pa.)	

National Republican Congressional Committee

(Campaign Committee)

William E. Miller (N.Y.), Chairman

Bruce Alger (Texas)	William M. McCulloch (Ohio)
Page Belcher (Okla.)	Chester E. Merrow (N.H.)
E.Y. Berry (S.D.)	Arch A. Moore Jr. (W.Va.)
William G. Bray (Ind.)	Walter Norblad (Ore.)
Hamer H. Budge (Idaho)	Harold C. Ostertag (N.Y.)
Gordon Canfield (N.J.)	Richard H. Poff (Va.)
J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.)	Albert H. Quie (Minn.)
Silvio O. Conte (Mass.)	B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.)
Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
William C. Cramer (Fla.)	Fred Schwengel (Iowa)
Glenn Cunningham (Neb.)	Don L. Short (N.D.)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)	Eugene Siler (Ky.)
Henry Aldous Dixon (Utah)	H. Allen Smith (Calif.)
Walt Horan (Wash.)	Wint Smith (Kan.)
Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.)	William L. Springer (Ill.)
Victor A. Knox (Mich.)	Keith Thomson (Wyo.)
Clifford G. McIntire (Maine)	William K. Van Pelt (Wis.)

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

Chairman of the Caucus -- Melvin Price (Ill.)
Secretary of the Caucus -- Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)
Majority Leader -- John W. McCormack (Mass.)
Majority Whip -- Carl Albert (Okla.)

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There is no Democratic Policy Committee in the House.

The Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee comprise the Democratic Committee on Committees.
(See p. 59)

Patronage Committee

Francis E. Walter (Pa.), Chairman

Prince H. Preston (Ga.)	Harry R. Sheppard (Calif.)

Democratic National Congressional Committee

(Campaign Committee)

Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio), Chairman

Hugh J. Addonizio (N.J.)	Merwin Coad (Iowa)
Carl Albert (Okla.)[1]	Frank M. Coffin (Maine)
Walter S. Baring (Nev.)	Harold D. Cooley (N.C.)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)	William L. Dawson (Ill.)
Frank W. Boykin (Ala.)	Clifford Davis (Tenn.)
J. Floyd Breeding (Kan.)	George H. Fallon (Md.)
Larry Brock (Neb.)	Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)
Overton Brooks (La.)	John E. Fogarty (R.I.)
Paul Brown (Ga.)	Edith Green (Ore.)
Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.)	Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii)
Donald J. Irwin (Conn.)	Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (Mass.)
John Jarman (Okla.)	Gracie Pfost (Idaho)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)	Sam Rayburn (Texas)[1]
Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.)	Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.)
David S. King (Utah)	Ralph J. Rivers (Alaska)
John W. McCormack (Mass.)[1]	Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)
Harris B. McDowell Jr. (Del.)	Paul G. Rogers (Fla.)
George McGovern (S.D.)	Harry R. Sheppard (Calif.)
John L. McMillan (S.C.)	Frank E. Smith (Miss.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)	Howard W. Smith (Va.)
Don Magnuson (Wash.)	Brent Spence (Ky.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.)
William H. Meyer (Vt.)	Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)
Joseph M. Montoya (N.M.)	James C. Wright Jr. (Texas)
Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)	Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)
W.F. Norrell (Ark.)	

[1] *Ex Officio*

1960 JOINT COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Following is a list of nine major joint Congressional committees and their subcommittees. Joint committees are set up to examine specific questions,and their existence may be continued or terminated as the need exists. Membership is drawn from both chambers and both parties. When a Senator serves as chairman, the vice chairman usually is a Representative, and vice versa.

Other joint committees are those on: Construction of a Building for Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution; Immigration and Nationality Policy; Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration.

Atomic Energy

Atomic Energy Commission; development, use and control of atomic energy generally.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), Chairman
Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
John O. Pastore (R.I.)	Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)

House Members

Chet Holifield (Calif.)	James E. Van Zandt (Pa.)
Melvin Price (Ill.)	Craig Hosmer (Calif.)
Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)	William H. Bates (Mass.)
Albert Thomas (Texas)	Jack Westland (Wash.)

AGREEMENTS FOR COOPERATION

Pastore - Chairman

Anderson	Hickenlooper
Durham	Bennett
Price	Van Zandt

LEGISLATION

Holifield - Chairman

Gore	Hickenlooper
Durham	Dworshak
Aspinall	Van Zandt

RAW MATERIALS

Gore - Chairman

Anderson	Hickenlooper
Holifield	Dworshak
Aspinall	Bennett
	Westland

SECURITY

Thomas - Chairman

Pastore	Bennett
Jackson	Bates
Aspinall	Westland

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Aspinall - Chairman

Gore	Aiken
Jackson	Westland
Thomas	

MILITARY APPLICATIONS

Jackson - Chairman

Anderson	Aiken
Pastore	Van Zandt
Holifield	Bates

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Price - Chairman

Pastore	Hickenlooper
Gore	Van Zandt
Durham	Hosmer

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON RADIATION

Holifield - Chairman

Pastore	Hickenlooper
Jackson	Aiken
Price	Van Zandt
	Hosmer

Anderson and Durham - ex officio

Defense Production

Studies and investigates programs authorized by the Defense Production Act and reports findings and recommendations to the House and Senate.

Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.), Chairman
Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)	
J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.)	

House Members

Wright Patman (Texas)	Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)	Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.)

No standing subcommittees.

Economic

Studies and investigates all recommendations included in the President's annual Economic Report to Congress and reports findings and recommendations to the House and Senate.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Chairman
Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

John J. Sparkman (Ala.)[1]
J.W. Fulbright (Ark.)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)
Prescott Bush (Conn.)
John Marshall Butler (Md.)
Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.)

[1] *Waived seniority to Douglas.*

House Members

Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Hale Boggs (La.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)
Frank M. Coffin (Maine)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.)
William B. Widnall (N.J.)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Bolling - Chairman

Sparkman, Fulbright, Boggs, Coffin
Curtis, Bush, Javits

DEFENSE PROCUREMENT

Douglas - Chairman

Sparkman, O'Mahoney, Patman, Bolling
Javits, Curtis, Widnall

AUTOMATION AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Patman - Chairman

O'Mahoney, Kennedy, Reuss
Butler, Kilburn, Widnall

Internal Revenue Taxation

Studies tax policies and makes recommendations to House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees.

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman
Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)
J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.)
John J. Williams (Del.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)

House Members

Aime J. Forand (R.I.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)
Noah M. Mason (Ill.)
John W. Byrnes (Wis.)

No standing subcommittees.

Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures

Studies and recommends reductions in Federal spending.

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman
Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Allen J. Ellender (La.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)
John J. Williams (Del.)
Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)

House Members

George H. Mahon (Texas)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)
Aime J. Forand (R.I.)
John Taber (N.Y.)
Noah M. Mason (Ill.)

Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury
Maurice H. Stans, Director of the Budget Bureau

No standing subcommittees.

Washington Metropolitan Problems

Studies problems created by the growth and expansion of the District of Columbia and its metropolitan area, but cannot report legislation.

Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.), Chairman
Rep. John L. McMillan (D S.C.), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Wayne Morse (Ore.)
J. Glenn Beall (Md.)

House Members

Howard W. Smith (Va.)
Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)

Printing

Government printing generally; standards of paper, efficiency, distribution; Congressional Directory.

Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman
Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)
C. Norman Brunsdale (N.D.)

House Members

Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)
Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)

Library

Sen. Theodore F. Green (D R.I.), Chairman
Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas), Vice Chairman

Senate Members

Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (Mo.)
B. Everett Jordan (N.C.)
Thruston B. Morton (Ky.)
Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.)

House Members

Paul C. Jones (Mo.)
Frank E. Smith (Miss.)
Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)
Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)

Disposition of Executive Papers

Senate Members

Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)

House Members

Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.)
John H. Kyl (Iowa)

86th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION
WHAT IT DID

Review of Session

Key Votes

Eisenhower Boxscore



Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 1960 SESSION

Party Lineups

As of Adjournment, Sept. 1, 1960

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	66	34	0
HOUSE	280	152	5

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Federal Education Aid	(S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported 3/25/60	Passed 5/26/60	Reported 9/12/59	Passed 2/4/60	Left in Rules Committee
Student Disclaimer Affidavit	(S 2929)	Hearings Completed		Reported 5/12/60	Passed 6/16/60	
Depressed Areas	(S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Passed 5/4/60	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/23/59	Vetoed 5/13/60
Civil Rights	(HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59	Passed 3/24/60	Reported 3/29/60	Passed 4/8/60	PL 86-449 5/6/60
International Dvpt. Assn.	(HR 11001)	Reported 6/8/60	Passed 6/29/60	Reported 5/13/60	Passed 6/29/60	PL 86-565 6/30/60
Rivers and Harbors	(HR 7634)	Reported 6/12/59	Passed 7/16/59	Reported 6/6/60	Passed 6/17/60	PL 86-645 7/14/60
Emergency Housing	(HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60	Passed 4/28/60	Hearings Completed		
Omnibus Housing	(S 3670) (HR 12603)	Reported 6/20/60		Reported 6/14/60	Passed 6/16/60	
Veterans' Benefits	(S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed		Reported 7/14/59	Passed 7/21/59	
Social Security	(HR 12580)	Reported 6/13/60	Passed 6/23/60	Reported 8/19/60	Passed 8/23/60	PL 86-778 9/13/60
Minimum Wage	(HR 12677)	Reported 6/22/60	Passed 6/30/60	Reported 6/27/60	Passed 8/18/60	Left in Conference
Common-Site Picketing	(S 2643) (HR 9070)	Reported 4/27/60		Hearings Completed		
Wheat Bill	(S 2759) (HR 12261)	Reported 5/20/60	Rejected 6/23/60	Reported 5/2/60	Passed 6/9/60	
Sugar Act Extension	(HR 12311)	Reported 6/6/60	Passed 6/30/60	Reported 7/1/60	Passed 7/3/60	PL 86-592 7/6/60
Mutual Security Program	(HR 11510)	Reported 4/7/60	Passed 4/21/60	Reported 4/22/60	Passed 5/2/60	PL 86-472 5/14/60
Mutual Security Funds	(HR 12619)	Reported 6/13/60	Passed 6/17/60	Reported 8/19/60	Passed 8/24/60	PL 86-704 9/2/60
Corporate, Excise Taxes	(HR 12381)	Reported 5/31/60	Passed 6/8/60	Reported 6/16/60	Passed 6/20/60	PL 86-564 6/30/60
Postal Rate Increase	(S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Completed				
Gas Tax Increase						
Regulatory Agency Rules	(S 2374) (HR 12731)	Reported 7/1/60		Hearings Completed		
Clean Elections	(S 2436)			Reported 7/23/59	Passed 1/25/60	
Federal Pay Raise	(HR 9883)	Reported 5/23/60	Passed 6/15/60	Reported 6/15/60	Passed 6/17/60	PL 86-568 7/1/60
Foreign Investments	(S 3251, 3252) (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60	Passed 5/18/60	Hearings Completed		
Bond Interest Rates	(S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported 2/29/60				
International Court Powers	(S Res 94)	No House Action Needed		Hearings Completed		
Stop-Gap Housing	(HJ Res 784)		Passed 8/31/60		Passed 8/31/60	PL 86-788 9/14/60
Dominican Sugar Bill	(HR 13062)	Reported 8/29/60	Passed 8/30/60	Reported 8/31/60	Passed 9/1/60	No conference called

Congress - 1960

Meager Output Reflected Inability of Parties To Pursue Compromise in Fateful Election Year

Leaving behind a record of indifferent accomplishment and spirited partisanship, the second session of the 86th Congress adjourned Sept. 1, 1960 at 11:51 p.m. The sixth year of divided government had been the least rewarding for the nation, for President Eisenhower, and for the Democratic majority in Congress.

Weighed against the slim fruits of the 1960 session were acres of unharvested production, blighted by the rust of political schism. Only a fresh mandate from the voters on Nov. 8 -- confidently sought by both parties -- offered hope of fulfilling the promises made at the party nominating conventions which interrupted the 1960 Congressional session.

When the 1960 session opened Jan. 6, the eyes of party leaders on both sides of the aisle were firmly fixed on two dates six months hence: the nominating conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties. What's more, the three serious candidates for the Democratic nomination and the only contender for the GOP spot were all gathered in the Senate. Under the circumstances, a truce was out of the question and the prospects for compromise severely limited.

What ensued only confirmed this gloomy outlook. It also pointed up the extent of the split between Democratic liberals and Southern conservatives, whose coalition with Republicans proved highly effective in sewing up or watering down some of the majority party's most cherished legislation. Not so strong as to be able to put over disputed portions of the President's program, the coalition was nonetheless able to exert a power of veto fully as strong as that of the Chief Executive.

This became most apparent when Congress resumed work Aug. 8 after recessing July 3 for the conventions. As the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, committed to a vigorously liberal platform, Sens. John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) found themselves blocked by the coalition on each of the three bills to which they were pledged: medical care for the aged, school aid, and minimum wage. Presiding over their discomfort yet out of reach was their chief antagonist, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the GOP nominee.

Highlights of the major legislative developments of the year included the following.

Foreign Policy: Congress wound up by cutting the President's mutual security request by about 11 percent -- less than in 1959. Rapidly worsening relations with Cuba helped to put over another of his requests, for authority to cut Cuba's profitable U.S. sugar quota. Congress also authorized a new aid program for Latin America, approved U.S. participation in the International Development Assn., and ratified a new security treaty with Japan.

National Security: After protracted and critical hearings on the nation's defense effort, Democrats agreed that it was inadequate and added more than $600 million to the Administration's $41-billion military budget. But they couldn't force the President to spend the extra money, most of which was frozen by the Budget Bureau.

Economic Policy: Democrats wouldn't hear of granting the President authority to raise interest rates on Government bonds. Nor would they agree to raise postal rates or increase the federal gas tax. But the President won postponement of scheduled tax reductions and a temporary increase in the ceiling on the public debt. Only one of his antitrust requests -- for the regulation of bank mergers -- was approved.

Civil Benefits: Much hullabaloo about extending medical care benefits to the aged through the social security system was boiled down, in the end, to a bill giving the states $200 million to improve their benefit programs for the needy. Both houses passed major school aid programs, but the coalition blocked compromise of the two bills. President Eisenhower vetoed his second area development bill, and the Senate failed to override. Omnibus housing legislation, passed by the Senate, was killed by the House Rules Committee. Nor was action completed on a minimum wage bill; two versions of the measure died in conference. The Senate and the House also acted on different versions of a wheat bill, and neither survived.

General Government: It took the Senate two months to complete its debate, but Congress finally agreed to a limited voting rights bill designed to help Negroes to register. Also enacted -- over the President's veto -- was an $750-million pay raise for federal employees. Payola was outlawed as a popular pastime, but Democrats scenting victory in November wouldn't agree to pass a bill creating a flock of federal judgeships before the election.

Details of these and other legislative issues appear on succeeding pages and in the Major Legislation section. See Table of Contents.

Foreign Policy

New Crises Boosted MSP Funds to $3.8 Billion

Criticism of the 10-year-old Mutual Security Program showed no signs of flagging in 1960, but when the shouting was over Congress had given the President substantially more money than in 1959, when a smaller request had been cut by $700 million. The reason: a perceptible increase in East-West tensions (see next page), which also served to spur approval of new programs for economic assistance to Latin America and other underdeveloped areas.

Apart from the sums involved, no great changes were proposed by the President in his Feb. 16 message asking $4,175,000,000 for MSP in fiscal 1961. Of this, almost one-half ($2 billion) was for military aid, for which Congress had voted only $1.3 billion in 1959. Other major items were $724 million for defense support (economic grants to Spain and 11 countries bordering the Sino-Soviet bloc); $268 million for special assistance (economic grants to other areas); $172 million for technical assistance; $700 million for the Development Loan Fund, and $175 million for contingencies.

Authorization: The traditional authorization-appropriation cycle -- giving Congress two whacks at MSP each year -- was modified in 1960, since the legislators had agreed in 1959 to authorize $1.1 billion for the Development Loan Fund in fiscal 1961 and "such sums as may be necessary" for military aid in 1961 and 1962. New authorizations, therefore, were needed for less than $1.5 billion of the President's MSP request.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee started off by cutting $136.5 million from this amount, and the House concurred April 21, by a 243-130 roll-call vote. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee then voted to restore most of the House cuts. In Senate debate starting April 27, critics of MSP offered a batch of restrictive amendments requiring 20 roll calls. The Senate refused, 27-32, to set a ceiling of $1.8 billion on military assistance, but agreed, 48-40, to cut the contingency fund by $20 million. No effort was made to revive the proposal, rejected in 1959, to give the DLF long-term borrowing authority of $1 billion a year.

As passed by the Senate May 2, by a 60-25 vote, the bill authorized $1.4 billion. The two chambers then agreed May 12 to a compromise of $1,366,200,000 which was about $89 million under the President's request. Offsetting this relatively generous sum, however, were a number of new program restrictions, including one designed to penalize the United Arab Republic for its economic blockade against Israel.

Appropriation: Two days before the ill-fated summit meeting of May 16, Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.), chairman of the House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee, charged that MSP was riddled with "corruption, scandal and blackmail" and warned that his group would cut up to $1.5 billion from the request. Passman's blast was met with heavy counter-fire by Administration spokesmen, which intensified as the Appropriations Committee June 13 reported a $3.4 billion bill, almost $800 million under the request. One-half of the cut was in military aid, for which $1.6 billion was recommended.

As House debate began June 16, President Eisenhower's impending visit to Japan was cancelled in the face of mass rioting in Tokyo (see below). The House promptly agreed, 212-173, to restore $200 million of the military aid cut. A provision barring aid to the Indus Basin development project in India and Pakistan, was also dropped before the House voted 259-124 to send the $3.6 billion bill to the Senate.

By the time Congress reconvened after its July convention recess, a new crisis had boiled up in the Congo, which gained its independence from Belgium June 30 only to face anarchy when its army mutinied and began terrorizing Belgian and other white residents. Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba first appealed for U.S. troops, which President Eisenhower refused. But the United Nations Security Council voted July 14 to organize and dispatch a UN military force drawn largely from other African nations. When the Senate returned to work Aug. 8, the President asked for another $100 million in MSP contingency funds "to keep America poised for sudden developments such as those in the Congo where a United States airlift and other efforts were needed suddenly and critically."

Supplemental: The Senate Appropriations Committee granted this request and, in addition, approved restoration of all of the House cuts except the $200 million reduction in military aid, bringing the bill reported Aug. 19 up to almost $4 billion. The Senate concurred Aug. 24, with minimum debate, by a 67-26 vote. But in conference the measure was chopped to $3.7 billion, eliciting a plea from the President to Senate and House leaders to reject the compromise. Both chambers, however, approved the report Aug. 26, after assurances that additional funds might be included in a pending supplemental bill, also passed by the House Aug. 26.

Committee amendments adding $190 million in MSP funds to this measure were approved by the Senate Aug. 29, by a vote of 56-31. The House voted 203-193 to accept a $65 million increase for defense support, but rejected the other additions, and the Senate agreed. Congress thus appropriated $3,781,350,000 for MSP, or about $468.7 million less than the revised request of $4,250,000,000. The 11 percent cut was about par for the tricky mutual security course.

Summit Foundered on Wreckage of "Spy Flight"

The American tour of Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev in September 1959 had seemed to herald an era of reduced East-West tension. One year later, however, the "spirit of Camp David" had vanished without a trace, and the United States and the Soviet Union were again at loggerheads across the board. The events of May 1-16 marked the turning point in devastating fashion.

The U-2 Affair: With the long-awaited summit meeting between President Eisenhower, Khrushchev, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, and President Charles de Gaulle scheduled to open May 16 in Paris, the world was startled when the Soviet Premier announced May 5 that on May 1 an American plane had been shot down over the Soviet Union. In Washington, the Government said the plane might be a missing U-2 on a high altitude weather mission from a base in Turkey. "There was no deliberate attempt to violate Soviet air space and there never has been," said a State Department spokesman.

On May 7, however, Khrushchev let the cat out of the bag. The U-2 pilot (Francis Gary Powers) had been captured and had confessed that he was on a 4,000-mile photo reconnaissance flight from Pakistan to Norway when downed 1,200 miles within the Soviet borders. Powers, said Khrushchev, had admitted that he was employed by the C.I.A. Caught in what looked like a barefaced lie, the State Department said "there was no authorization" from Washington for such a flight.

Two days later, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter did an about-face and announced that at the President's direction the U.S. had engaged in "extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft" along the borders and over the Soviet Union in order "to overcome this danger of surprise attack." On May 11, President Eisenhower took full responsibility for ordering the overflights as a "distasteful but vital necessity."

The Summit: In a three-hour meeting of the Big Four May 16, Khrushchev denounced the May 1 "spy flight" and laid down his terms: the conference could proceed only on condition that the United States declare that it "will not violate the state borders of the U.S.S.R. with its aircraft, that it deplores the provocative actions undertaken in the past, and will punish those directly guilty of such actions." He proposed a six-to-eight-month postponement, and cancelled his invitation to the President to visit Russia June 10.

The President replied that the overflights had already been suspended and would not be continued. But he told Khrushchev that "his ultimatum would never be acceptable to the United States," and charged that the Soviets had come to Paris "with the sole intention of sabotaging this meeting." The conference promptly collapsed, and the leaders withdrew to their capitals in a hurricane of mutual recrimination. The United Nations Security Council, urged by the Soviets to condemn the "aggressive" U.S. overflights, rejected the resolution May 26, by a 7-2 vote, with two abstentions.

Meanwhile, Democrats and Republicans traded punches over U.S. responsibility for the summit collapse, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee launched a closed-door inquiry into the U-2 affair. In a report released June 25, the Committee concluded that if it was Khrushchev's purpose to wreck the summit meeting "the U-2 incident made his task easier." Given no "compelling reasons" by the Administration for the May 1 mission, the Committee decided that "there is good reason to conclude that the flight should not have gone." As for the conflicting official statements of May 5, 7, and 9, "what was most lacking in this period" was direction from the top.

Second Incident: On July 11, the Soviet Union announced that on July 1 a second U.S. plane had been shot down over Soviet waters north of Archangel, and that two members of the RB-47's six-man crew had been picked up. Again the UN Security Council was asked to condemn "these continuing provocative activities." The U.S., however, denied that the plane had penetrated Soviet jursidiction, and the Council voted 9-2 to reject the Soviet resolution. The Soviets announced plans to try the two captured crewmen, and proceeded to carry out their intention to try Powers, the U-2 pilot, who was judged guilty Aug. 19 and sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Disarmament: Collapse of the summit conference also signaled the end of disarmament talks, which had been resumed March 15 in Geneva after a two-and-one-half year lapse. As the 10-nation conference opened, there appeared to be little chance of bridging the gap between Soviet and U.S. positions, and the talks were suspended April 29 pending the outcome of the summit meeting. The conference was resumed June 7, only to end June 27 when Communist delegates walked out charging the West with refusal to negotiate. The problem was sent Aug. 16 to the 82-nation UN Disarmament Commission.

Test Ban: Negotiations for a treaty to prohibit further tests of nuclear weapons, begun in 1958 by the U.S., Britain, and the Soviet Union, continued at Geneva in 1960 with limited but perceptible progress. The Soviets March 20 gave conditional approval to a U.S. proposal for a ban on underground tests above a minimum level, as well as all above-ground tests. By the time Congress adjourned, however, the negotiators were still divided regarding the length of any voluntary moratorium on undetectable tests, the quota of annual on-site inspections to be permitted to each side, and the staffing of the proposed international control commission.

Latin America

Relations between the United States and Latin America, soured by a number of disputes in recent years, were further disrupted in 1960 by a bitter quarrel between Fidel Castro's regime in Cuba and the State Department. To demonstrate U.S. sympathy for the economic aspirations of the other American Republics, President Eisenhower visited Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay during a 10-day trip, Feb. 23-March 3. Later he proposed a new program of "social overhead" loans, for which he asked and received Congressional endorsement. But relations with Cuba continued to deteriorate.

Cuba: In a policy statement Jan. 26, the President accused the Castro regime of seeking "to create the illusion of aggressive acts and conspiratorial activities" directed by the U.S. against Cuba, but he expressed hope that a "workable and satisfactory relationship" could be worked out. The hoped-for talks failed to materialize, however, and in his April 8 reply to a critical letter from students in Chile, the President described Castro's increasingly dictatorial actions as "a betrayal" of the ideals of his 1959 revolution against the Batista regime. What bothered Washington most, however, were Castro's growing ties with Moscow and Peking.

When Congress agreed to cut Cuba's sugar quota after Castro had seized most U.S.-owned investments in Cuba (see below), Soviet Premier Khrushchev warned July 9 that he would use rockets if necessary to prevent U.S. intervention in Cuba. President Eisenhower replied at once that the U.S. would neither "be deterred from its responsibilities" by Khrushchev's threats, nor "permit the establishment of a regime dominated by international Communism in the Western Hemisphere." The U.S. and Cuba then took their dispute before the Organization of American States, which proceeded to condemn Communist intervention in hemisphere affairs, in the "Declaration of San Jose, Costa Rica," adopted Aug. 28.

Sugar Act: With about one-third of the U.S. sugar market allotted to Cuba by law, pressure quickly developed in Congress to revise the Sugar Act, due to expire Dec. 31, 1960. The Administration itself asked for a four-year extension, plus Presidential authority to reduce the quota of any foreign producer other than the Philippines. But a simple one-year extension was favored by Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, and that was substantially the bill reported June 6. Three weeks later, the Committee reversed itself and voted to grant the President authority to give Cuba whatever quota he decided.

The House passed the bill June 30, 395-0. But the Senate, also by unanimous vote of 84-0 July 2, passed instead a resolution simply empowering the President to determine Cuba's quota for the balance of 1960. House leaders refused to accept it, however, and the Senate, warned that the President would call the recess-bound Congress back into session the following week, then passed an amended version of the House bill. As finally approved July 3, the measure extended the Sugar Act through March 31, 1961 and gave the President full authority to fix Cuba's quota. By proclamation July 6, he cut the original Cuban quota of 3.1 million tons for 1960 by 700,000 tons.

On Aug. 23 the President asked Congress for authority to withhold a 320,000-ton quota allotted under the July 3 law to the Dominican Republic, which had been censured Aug. 20 by the OAS for its actions against Venezuela. Again the House and Senate passed conflicting legislation, but no compromise was found before adjournment.

Aid Program: On Aug. 8 the President requested a $600-million authorization to help "strengthen the social and economic structure" of the nations of Latin America and to help rehabilitate Chile, devastated by earthquakes in May. Although critical of the vagueness of the Administration's aid plan, which the U.S. hoped to present to an economic conference in Bogota Sept. 5, the Senate passed the authorization bill Aug. 19, by a 54-19 vote. House action Aug. 31 sent it to the President.

New Loan Agency

The United States took another major step in 1960 toward the multilateral approach to economic aid, when Congress endorsed U.S. participation in the International Development Association, a concept first proposed in 1956 by Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) and recommended by the Senate in 1958. Following approval of IDA by other members of the World Bank in 1959, President Eisenhower asked Congress Feb. 18 to authorize U.S. membership and provide an initial contribution of $74 million.

Designed to operate as an affiliate of the World Bank but to extend loans on easier terms than those required by its parent agency, IDA was to receive $1 billion in capital subscriptions over a period of five years. Of that amount, $763 million would be supplied by 17 hard-currency countries, with the U.S. contributing $320 million. The remaining sum of $237 million (of which only 10 percent would be in gold or dollars) would be pledged by 51 soft-currency nations, including those most in need of development aid. In economic terms, then, IDA was a device for transferring additional resources from the richer to the poorer countries, while giving the debtors as well as creditors a voice in the plan.

The Senate June 2 approved a bill authorizing the President to accept membership in IDA after voting 39-33 to bar gifts of U.S.-owned foreign currencies to IDA unless specifically approved by Congress. The House, however, deleted this provision before passing the bill June 29 by a 249-158 vote, and the Senate quickly concurred. The initial U.S. payment of $73,666,700 was provided in a supplemental bill approved July 2, and on Aug. 9 the U.S. formally signed up as a member of IDA.

Pact with Japan

President Eisenhower and the United States Senate, often at odds over foreign policy, found themselves sharing the role of innocent bystander in the dramatic events surrounding ratification of a new 10-year security treaty between the U.S. and Japan. Signed in Washington Jan. 19 and all-but-unopposed in Congress, the pact generated such controversy in Japan as to force Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi to cancel the President's visit to Tokyo, and then to resign.

The new treaty, replacing one ratified in 1952 along with the Japanese Peace Treaty, removed remaining traces of Japan's post-war occupation status. Articles permitting the use of U.S. troops to put down riots in Japan and forbidding Japan to grant military rights to a third power without U.S. consent were deleted. The U.S. agreed to consult Japan "whenever the security of Japan or international peace and security in the Far East is threatened," and to aid Japan in the event of armed attack. In turn, Japan granted the U.S. "the use by its land, air and naval forces" of Japanese bases. Japan's ultimate rights to the Ryukyu and Bonin island groups, administered by the U.S. since World War II, were reaffirmed in a separate communique.

In Japan, the treaty was greeted by a barrage of criticism from Socialists and Social Democrats, who objected particularly to the 10-year extension of U.S. base rights. Following approval of the treaty May 19 by the lower house of the Japanese Diet, all 125 Socialist members resigned in an effort to force the Kishi government's downfall and prevent final ratification of the treaty, which was due to take effect June 19 unless disapproved by the upper chamber.

In the face of continued rioting against the treaty by members of the SOHYO labor federation, the Zengakuren student organization and the Socialist party, Prime Minister Kishi concluded that he couldn't guarantee President Eisenhower's safety during his forthcoming visit and withdrew the invitation June 16. Urged by Secretary of State Herter to ratify the treaty without delay, the Senate did so June 22, by a 90-2 vote, over the complaint of Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) that it was "entirely a one-way street." Instruments of ratification were exchanged in Tokyo the same day, whereupon Kishi announced that he would dissolve his government and call for new elections.

Other foreign policy issues raised in 1960:

Antarctic Treaty: The Senate was somewhat less unanimous in supporting a treaty signed Dec. 1, 1959 by the United States, Soviet Union and 10 other countries to ensure permanent use of Antarctica for peaceful purposes. Terms of the treaty prohibited all military activity in the area, opened it to complete inspection at any time by any signatory, and froze all existing territorial claims. Favorably reported June 23 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the treaty came to the floor in August. Opponents argued that the treaty opened the way for Soviet gains at U.S. expense and moved to defer further consideration until Jan. 25, 1961, after the next President had taken office. But the motion was rejected, 29-56 (D 24-30; R 5-26), and the treaty was approved Aug. 10, by a vote of 66-21.

World Court: The President asked the Senate Jan. 7 to repeal the Connally amendment to the 1946 law authorizing U.S. membership in the International Court of Justice. The amendment reserved to the U.S. the right to determine for itself which matters were of domestic concern and therefore outside the Court's jurisdiction. After hearings, the Foreign Relations Committee March 29 voted 9-8 to postpone further action indefinitely in the face of evidence that a floor fight would split the Senate, and no more was heard of repeal. Another clue to the split on this issue was furnished May 26 when the Senate, for the first time in the Eisenhower Administration, voted to reject a minor law-of-the-sea treaty agreeing to accept Court jurisdiction without the "self-judging" Connally reservation. The vote of 49-30 (D 32-18; R 17-12) for ratification was four short of the required two-thirds majority.

Foreign Investment: An attempt to stimulate private investment abroad by tax incentives was also fated to fail, partly because of rising fears of foreign competition. A bill to permit deferral of taxes on earnings from investments in underdeveloped countries barely passed the House May 18, by a vote of 196-192. But the Senate Finance Committee agreed Aug. 31 to kill the bill, which lacked Treasury approval.

Atlantic Convention: Proponents of a greater integration of interests within the Atlantic community won a minor victory when Congress approved a measure authorizing appointment of a U.S. Citizens Commission of 20 members to meet unofficially with similar groups from other NATO countries in 1961. The resolution, authorizing expenses of $300,000, was passed by the Senate June 15, by a 51-44 vote, and by the House Aug. 23, by a vote of 288-103.

Immigration: In a special message March 17, the President again asked Congress to liberalize the immigration quota system, but the request was again ignored. Instead Congress sent him a bill July 2 authorizing the admission of a limited number of refugees still under United Nations care in Europe. Only one-fourth of the total number resettled in other countries would be admitted to the U.S.

Miscellany: Congress also agreed to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 through June 30, 1962; to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1946, raising personnel standards and expanding retirement and disability programs; and to authorize an agreement for joint U.S.-Mexican construction of the Amistad storage dam on the Rio Grande. But a 1959 agreement with Austria for the return of $6 million in confiscated property was pigeonholed in the Senate.

National Security

Democrats Question Adequacy of Arms Budget

Was $41 billion enough to maintain an adequate deterrent to war, whether general or local? No one could know for certain, but Democrats, convinced that it was not enough, mounted a sustained offensive against the President's defense budget the moment it hit Congress. For weeks thereafter, one committee after another quizzed Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. and his civilian and military subordinates, searching for evidence to support the indictment of "inadequacy." Months later Congress voted a substantial increase in defense funds; at adjournment, however, the extra money was still frozen and the nation's defense posture had become a major campaign issue.

As in 1959, when Congress also voted more money than the President wanted to spend, Democrats got much of their ammunition from military commanders dissatisfied with their share of the pie. All three service chiefs -- the Army's Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, the Navy's Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, and the Air Force's Gen. Thomas D. White -- swore allegiance to the President's fiscal 1961 request but readily admitted that they had asked for more money to do their assigned jobs. Their subordinates, in many cases, were even more outspoken.

Missile Gap

Much of the 1960 debate concerned the nation's vulnerability to a Soviet missile attack at a time when U.S. Atlas missiles were just beginning to enter the Strategic Air Command's arsenal and no anti-missile defense system was in view. Democrats led by Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) insisted that Soviet capabilities would shortly give them a 3-to-1 lead over the U.S. in ocean-spanning missiles, leaving the U.S. open to a devastating blow unless prodigious efforts were made to step up the Atlas, Titan, and Polaris programs, and to assure the survival of SAC's bomber fleets by such means as an around-the-clock airborne alert -- a step urged likewise by Gen. Thomas S. Power, SAC commander, on the premise that the Soviets would soon be able to destroy his force with a single salvo.

Secretary Gates set out to flank this attack by asserting Jan. 13 that new intelligence estimates, based on an appraisal of Soviet intentions as well as "theoretical" capabilities, indicated that the prospective missile gap would be smaller than 3-to-1. In any event, he maintained, "there is no deterrent gap." As for Gen. Power's argument, he said Feb. 1, his estimate "of mathematical probability is unrealistic." The President himself squelched Power Feb. 3 for his "parochial" views, saying "there are too many of these generals who have all sorts of ideas."

Gates' disclosure of new intelligence estimates was greeted by a chorus of caustic comments from Democrats, such as Symington's charge that "the intelligence books have been juggled so the budget books may be balanced." Secret testimony by Allen W. Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, failed in their view to confirm any basis for Gates' optimistic appraisal. Democrats agreed instead with Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, retired Army Chief of Staff, who testified Feb. 4 in behalf of a $50 billion defense budget. Said Taylor: "The trend of relative military strength is against us. Our manned bomber force is a dwindling military asset. Our long-range missile force is limited in size, uncertain in reliability, and immobile upon exposed bases. We have no anti-missile defense in being or in sight. There is no effective fall-out protection for our civil population."

Asked Feb. 17 whether his Administration had "misled the American people" on the defense issue, as charged by some critics, President Eisenhower called the accusation "despicable" and asserted that "our defense is not only strong, it is awesome, and it is respected elsewhere." As for the unfavorable trend cited by Taylor, Gates argued March 16 that "we do not foresee a time when the Soviets could launch an attack on us without inviting unacceptable damage to themselves in return."

Whether the Democratic barrage helped to shape the decision or not, the President April 6 gave formal approval to a series of changes in the Air Force and Navy budgets which, although adding up to a net reduction of more than $100 million in requests, were designed to bolster strategic deterrent forces. Proposed increases for the Atlas, Minuteman, Polaris, and Midas warning satellite programs were more than offset by cutbacks in the Bomarc air defense and SAGE communications systems and the elimination of two attack submarines.

Defense Funds

Four months after the onset of debate, the House Appropriations Committee April 29 reported a $39.3 billion money bill -- almost the same amount originally asked (exclusive of military construction funds) and about $120 million more than the revised request of April 6. But in reaching that figure, the Committee had made additions of more than $1.5 billion and reductions of $1.4 billion "in the expectation of better defense for the dollars expended." While boosting funds for Polaris submarines, anti-submarine warfare, an airborne alert, airlift capacity, and Army modernization, the Committee deleted a $293-million carrier, all but killed the "very

questionable" Bomarc program, and imposed an across-the-board cut of 3 percent in procurement funds "in an effort to compel prompt remedial action" against waste. On May 5 the House passed the bill without change in amount.

The Senate Appropriations Committee proceeded then to add more than $1 billion to the House bill. As reported June 10, the measure restored the cuts made in carrier, Bomarc, and procurement funds, added another $285 million for development of the 2,000 m.p.h. B-70 bomber, but eliminated amounts added by the House for fighter planes and airborne alert. The Committee's changes won quick approval in the Senate, which passed the bill June 16 after adding another $140 million to step up Army procurement and expand the Marine Corps to 200,000 men.

Conferees then put together a compromise sum of $40 billion, or $661.6 million more than budget estimates and $780.7 million more than the Defense Department's revised requests. As ratified by both chambers June 30, the bill provided these major increases over the budget: $241 million for Polaris subs, $200 million for increased airlift, $190 million for the B-70, $162 million for Army modernization, $85 million for airborne alert, and $50 million for anti-submarine warfare. But the bill retained the 3 percent cut in procurement funds, amounting to $400 million, decreed by the House. It also carried the full $293 million requested for a new carrier and all but $50 million of the $294 million asked for Bomarc. The Senate's amendment restoring Marine Corps strength to 200,000 was dropped, but the Administration's plan to cut the Army National Guard to 360,000 men was countermanded by a provision for a mandatory strength of 400,000.

President Eisenhower maintained silence on the surgery performed by Congress, but on Aug. 8 he informed a reconvened Senate of several steps taken as the result of an "intensification of Communist truculence" during the recess. Included were orders to step up the pace of Army modernization and B-70 development and to build five instead of three new Polaris subs in fiscal 1961 -- all made possible by the additional funds provided by a Democratic Congress.

The President Aug. 10 denied that any of the extra funds voted June 30 had been "frozen" by the Administration, But Majority Leader Johnson promptly took issue, citing correspondence with Secretary Gates. This showed, said Johnson, that of $1.1 billion withheld in a July 7 revision of Defense Department spending plans, only $476 million was subsequently released, leaving $621 million still frozen, or almost as much as Congress had added to the budget request. Another campaign issue was clearly in the making.

In separate action, Congress completed work June 1 on a bill authorizing almost $1.2 billion for military construction projects. But the actual appropriation, approved July 1, was only $995 million, or $193 million less than requested.

Space Program

The 1960 session of Congress proved relatively uneventful for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, created in 1958 in the wake of the Soviet Union's spectacular success in launching the first "sputnik" on Oct. 4, 1957. NASA Administrator T. Keith Glennan got all the money he needed; at the same time, a series of successful U.S. launches of various types of satellites, coupled with the absence of new Soviet "spectaculars," served to keep Congress molified concerning U.S. progress in the space race.

The President opened the year by asking Congress Jan. 14 to amend the 1958 Space Act "so as to place responsibility directly and unequivocably in one agency, NASA, for planning and managing a national program of non-military space activities." He asked the legislators to eliminate provisions in the law that reflected the concept of a single program for military as well as non-military space activities, to free the President of duties of planning and detailed review, and to abolish both the National Aeronautics and Space Council and the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee.

Hearings on the President's proposals during March, before the House Science and Astronautics Committee, revealed considerable criticism of the attempt to draw an even sharper line between civilian and military space programs. But the Committee decided to approve the requests, after adding a controversial provision giving NASA's Administrator the "discretion of acquiring title" to inventions developed by NASA contractors or of waiving title to the developers. Four Democratic members objected that this change in the exclusive patent provision of the 1958 law foreshadowed a campaign to "drive the Government out of the field of patent ownership."

House debate on the bill focused on the patent amendment, but its opponents made no progress, losing a motion to recommit with instructions to delete the amendment by a vote of 120-270 (D 120-129; R 0-141). The House then passed the bill June 9 without change. But the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, chaired by Majority Leader Johnson, failed to act on the measure before adjournment so it died with the session.

Funds: On Feb.1 the President increased NASA's $802 million budget request by $113 million to speed development of the Saturn booster rocket -- a project transferred in 1960 from the Army Ballistic Missile Agency to NASA, along with Dr. Werner von Braun's rocket team. Congress first authorized the entire $915 million, in action completed May 24, plus another $50 million added by the Senate to exploit "breakthroughs." Only $915 million was actually appropriated, however, in the independent offices bill that was sent to the White House July 1. The amount was still $391 million more than the fiscal 1960 appropriation, and foreshadowed a further jump in the space budget in fiscal 1962.

Economic Policy

"Growth" Issue Colored Fiscal-Monetary Dispute

The unremitting battle between conservatives and liberals over national economic policy raged on without resolution during the 1960 session. Neither camp scored any significant advances in a series of skirmishes over the budget, taxes, and interest rates; each enjoyed and employed enough power to block the other's legislative schemes.

In one respect, however, the liberals achieved a modest success. Caught on the defensive in 1959 by the deceptive but effective "spenders vs. savers" slogan of the conservatives, they redoubled their efforts to shift the focus of the great debate to the broader, more complex ground of "economic growth." This endeavor was rewarded when, in July, the GOP as well as Democratic convention platform embraced the goal of a faster rate of growth.

But this modicum of agreement on the ends of economic policy served also to highlight the intensity of continuing disagreement over means. As Congress adjourned and scattered to the hustings, no issue before the country seemed so much the subject of basic partisan dispute as that of national economic policy in the coming decade.

The Budget

The 1960 debate opened Jan. 18, when President Eisenhower sent Congress an optimistic budget for fiscal 1961. He estimated expenditures at $79.8 billion and receipts at $84 billion, and proposed that the prospective surplus of $4.2 billion be used to cut the public debt to $280 billion. Democrats promptly challenged the adequacy of projected spending and the accuracy of estimated receipts, which were geared to a projected increase in gross national product from $482 billion in calendar 1959 to $510 billion in 1960.

At adjournment, both sides of the fiscal 1961 ledger appeared to be due for extensive revision in the light of Congressional actions and the march of events. (Results for fiscal 1960, announced on July 20, showed expenditures of $77.3 billion, or $1.1 billion under the January estimate, and receipts of $78.4 billion, or $200 million under the estimate, leaving a surplus for the year of $1.1 billion instead of $200 million.)

As finally enacted, regular and supplemental appropriations in 1960 totaled slightly less than the President requested (see box, page 23). This gave no assurance, however, that actual expenditures would run close to the budget estimates. Not only did Congress refuse to approve a $555 million increase in postal rates; it insisted on raising the pay of federal employees by $750 million, over the President's veto. Defense spending, moreover, was almost certain to rise above the $41 billion projected in January. All told, the fiscal 1961 outlay seemed likely to pass the $81 billion mark.

Whether budget receipts would rise to the $84 billion estimated in January appeared questionable in view of the economy's sluggish performance during the first eight months of 1960. After a healthy first-quarter jump in GNP, following settlement on Jan. 4 of a 116-day steel strike, the advance lost momentum, and by adjournment economists were debating whether or not another recession might already be underway. With only weeks remaining before the election, the question had assumed maximum import for the candidates of both parties. (See box on next page for economic indicators.)

Interest Rates

The slackened pace of economic activity had already rendered moot one stormy issue of early 1960. This was the President's request, first voiced in June of 1959, that Congress scrap the legal limit of 4.25 percent on the interest rate that can be offered to buyers of Treasury bonds. Failure to remove "this archaic restriction on flexible debt management," the President said in a special message Jan. 12, had forced the Treasury to resort to short-term issues (on which there was no interest ceiling) at greatly increased interest costs. Congressional action was "imperative," he said.

What had happened was that market money rates had climbed, almost without interruption, for 18 months. From June 1958 to December 1959, yields on three-month Treasury bills rose from less than 1 percent to 4.57 percent, and on Treasury bonds from 3.2 percent to 4.27 percent. Priced out of the long-term money market when yields exceeded the maximum legal coupon rate, the Treasury was confined to one-to-five-year borrowing to meet its heavy refinancing schedule. Interest payments on the public debt shot from $7.6 billion in fiscal 1959 to $9.2 billion in fiscal 1960.

Democrats, who had cold-shouldered the President's request in 1959, were even more adamantly opposed to it in 1960, arguing that the Treasury had created its own problem by helping to force interest rates up and that removal of the ceiling would result in higher rates still. Led by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), as Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, they called for a series of "major reforms" in Treasury debt management policy. Republicans retorted with a charge of "political blackmail," but were unable to budge the opponents.

The House Ways and Means Committee, after much hauling and pushing, reported a limited measure Feb. 29 that would have permitted the President to authorize the sale of bonds paying more than 4.25 percent interest, provided the amount issued did not exceed 2 percent of the debt, or less than $6 billion. The bill's key provision, however, would have

authorized the Treasury to exchange new bonds for outstanding bonds in advance of maturity, computed at face rather than market value. This would have permitted the Treasury to refund outstanding issues while still abiding by the legal ceiling, since the net result of such an exchange would have been to give bondholders a higher yield.

Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson pronounced the bill acceptable, but that was as far as it went. Faced with indications that the bill might be defeated in the House and was, in any event, opposed by most Democrats in the Senate, Speaker Sam Rayburn postponed action indefinitely. However "imperative" the matter had seemed to be in January, its urgency appeared to diminish with each passing week, as the price of money began a slow but steady decline. By the end of July, the yield on Treasury bills was down to 2.3 percent, that on bonds to 3.87 percent. After five successive increases in its rediscount rate -- the last to 4 percent in September, 1959 -- the Federal Reserve reversed field in early June, cutting the rate to 3.5 percent. Two months later, the rate was again cut, to 3 percent.

President Eisenhower, in his Aug. 8 message to the post-convention session, again called for removal of the interest limit. But the heat was off, thanks to the vagaries of an uncertain economy.

Tax Measures

Surprisingly little demand was voiced in 1960 for the traditional election-year panacea -- a generous tax cut. The President, determined to round out his Administration with a surplus, asked Congress for a series of measures designed to maintain or increase federal revenues. The legislators, under the firm hand of Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee, deferred action on a basic revision of the Internal Revenue Code until 1961, and gave only limited support to the President's fiscal program.

Tax Extension: For the seventh year running, Congress complied with the President's annual request for another postponement in the scheduled reduction of the 52-percent corporation income tax by 5 percentage points as well as cuts in certain excise taxes. As in 1959, Senate Democrats put up a spirited fight for certain loophole-closing amendments, only to lose out in conference.

Following its time-honored custom, the Ways and Means Committee waited until one month before the June 30 deadline for action before reporting the extension bill, which also authorized another temporary increase in the ceiling on the public debt to offset a seasonal gap between income and outgo. The measure met the President's request in full, even to countermanding an agreement between House and Senate in 1959 to allow the 10 percent excise on local telephone service to lapse and to cut the tax on passenger transportation from 10 to 5 percent, effective July 1, 1960.

Economic Indicators

- INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, on the Federal Reserve index (1957=100), dropped from 110 in June 1959 to 102 in October, bounded back to 111 in January 1960, then rocked along with little change for six months, hitting 109 in July.
- UNEMPLOYMENT climbed from 3.2 million in September 1959 to 4.2 million in March 1960 before falling to 3.5 million in May. The jobless total of 4 million in July represented 5.4 percent (seasonally adjusted) of the civilian labor force, up from 5.1 percent a year earlier.
- GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT -- the economy's total output of goods and services -- slumped, at the annual rate, from $487.9 billion in the second quarter of 1959 to $481.4 billion in the third quarter, then climbed to $501.3 billion in the first quarter of 1960 and to $505 billion in the second quarter. The $17.1 billion increase from the second quarter of 1959 came to $6.8 billion measured in 1959 prices.
- CORPORATE PROFITS -- on which the Treasury collects 52 percent -- dropped at the annual rate from $51.7 billion in the second quarter of 1959 to $44.8 billion in the fourth quarter, then moved up to $48.8 billion in the first quarter of 1960. (Corporate income taxes paid in fiscal 1960 amounted to $22.2 billion, or $800 million under the January estimate.)
- CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1947-49=100) continued its slow rise, moving from 124.5 in June 1959 to 126.5 a year later. From the second quarter of 1959 to the second quarter of 1960, per capita disposable income (measured in 1959 prices) advanced from $1,922 to $1,940.

Presented to the House June 8 under a closed rule barring floor amendments, the bill ran into strong criticism of the provision continuing the telephone and transportation taxes. But the traditional rule was adopted, 204-181 (D 112-133; R 92-48), and the House went on to pass the bill, 223-174.

The Senate Finance Committee, however, voted to repeal both the telephone and transportation levies before reporting the bill June 16. Put to a vote on the Senate floor, both repealers were rejected by bipartisan majorities -- termination of the telephone tax by a vote of 30-54 (D 22-32; R 8-22), and of the transportation tax by a similar margin of 29-55 (D 24-30; R 5-25). Also rejected were floor amendments to apply a 20-percent withholding tax to interest and dividend income, by a vote of 24-62 (D 22-31; R 2-31); to replace the 27.5 percent depletion allowance for oil and gas producers with a scale of allowances ranging from 15 to 27.5 percent, 30-56 (D 22-31; R 8-25); and to tax "windfall" gains from the sale of depreciable assets at ordinary income rather than capital gains rates, 16-69 (D 16-36; R 0-33).

Three other amendments were accepted, however, the revenue effects of which would have been to collect an estimated $1.2 billion in additional taxes. By a vote of 42-41 (D 39-12; R 3-29), the Senate agreed to repeal the 4 percent tax credit allowed on dividend income since 1954. Also approved, 45-39 (D 36-16; R 9-23), was an amendment sharply limiting allowable deductions for business entertainment expenditures. Finally, by a unanimous vote of 87-0, the Senate wrote in a provision, requested by the President, restricting the base for computing depletion allowances to the raw value rather than finished value of clay and other mineral products.

Passed June 20 by unanimous vote, the amended measure went to conference where the House committeemen, led by Rep. Mills, refused to budge in their opposition to the dividend credit and business entertainment amendments. Stripped of these but including a revised version of the Senate's depletion allowance amendment, the final bill cleared Congress June 28 over the protests of a majority of Senate Democrats, on a 61-32 vote (D 27-32; R 34-0), against the failure of their conferees to hold out for all of the Senate's amendments. As enacted, the bill retained taxes worth about $4 billion to the Treasury on a full-year basis, and raised the $285 billion limit on the public debt to $293 billion during fiscal year 1961.

Postal Rates: In a special message to Congress March 11, the President urged a one-cent increase in first-class, postcard, and airmail rates, along with other increases designed to yield some $555 million in additional postal revenue and all but wipe out the Post Office Department's projected operating deficit. Although not a tax matter (since postal receipts do not show up in the budget), the request bore no less directly on the fiscal equation (since a postal deficit does add to budget expenditures).

Extensive hearings by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee in May and June failed to resolve a long-standing dispute over the costs attributable to various classes of postal users. No further action was taken; instead, the Committee reported and the House July 2 passed a bill to prohibit the airlifting of 4-cent letter mail -- an experiment started in 1953 to speed mail delivery. But the Senate failed to act on the measure.

Tax Miscellany: The President found Congress equally unreceptive to his other revenue proposals. No action was taken to raise the federal excise tax on automobile gas from 4 to 4½ cents per gallon, to raise the tax on aviation gas from 2 to 4½ cents, or to levy a similar tax on jet fuels. Brief hearings by the Ways and Means Committee failed to pave the way for tighter rules for taxing the income of cooperatives. The Committee also held hearings, but refused to act, on the President's request that excessive gains on the sale of depreciable property be taxed at ordinary income instead of capital gains rates. (As noted above, the Senate rejected an amendment to the same effect when debating the annual tax extension bill.)

On its own initiative, and over Treasury opposition in most cases, Congress heeded the pleas of various pressure groups for more favorable tax treatment, as follows:

- The Senate March 29 accepted a bill, passed by the House in 1959, cutting the cabaret tax from 20 to 10 percent, effective May 1. Estimated cost to the Treasury: $20 million a year.
- On May 5 the House completed action on a bill permitting unlimited deductions of medical expenses incurred by taxpayers for parents 65 or older. Estimated cost: $50 million a year.
- The Senate June 25 approved another bill passed by the House in 1959, permitting mining companies to deduct up to $400,000 for exploration expenses over an indefinite period, rather than within a four-year period. Estimated cost: "substantial."
- On the eve of adjournment, Congress cleared a bill permitting U.S. firms with holdings in more than one country to take either an overall or a per-country credit for foreign taxes paid. Estimated cost: $20 million a year.
- The Senate Finance Committee June 17 reported a revised version of a bill passed by the House in 1959 to permit self-employed persons to defer payment of income tax on a portion of their income set aside for retirement purposes. Brought to the Senate floor just before the July 3 recess, the measure, involving a revenue loss of $250 million or more, encountered so much criticism that it was shelved. Senate leaders made no effort to reopen the debate during the post-convention session.

Economic Growth

The liberal-conservative duel over economic policy in 1960 was accompanied by increasing talk about the requirements of economic growth.

- The President's Economic Report of Jan. 20 argued that government's major contribution to "Economic Growth in a Free Society" lay in pursuing policies designed to even out the peaks and valleys of the business cycle. But the "major responsibility" for directing the nation's savings into productive investment "rests with private institutions."
- The Joint Economic Committee wound up its 10-month "Study of Employment, Growth, and Price Levels" with a Jan. 26 report charging that Eisenhower Administration "fiscal actions have been a major cause of economic instability" and that Federal Reserve monetary policy had been "excessively restrictive." GOP members refused to sign the "needlessly partisan" majority report, which contained a host of recommendations for administrative and legislative reform, none of which was carried out.
- The Senate's Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, set up in 1959, filed a final report March 30 urging a broad attack on the causes and

consequences of chronic unemployment in the interests of a higher rate of economic growth. Although they differed on specifics, Democratic and Republican members agreed on the need for steps to aid depressed areas, improve unemployment benefits, cut down job discrimination, and meet the inroads of foreign competition. But no action ensued.

● The Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth, headed by Vice President Nixon, concluded April 17 that inflation was no longer a pressing problem and that "we can have reasonable price level stability and sustained economic growth in the 60s if we continue to pursue the general policies of the past few years but improve the effectiveness with which we execute these policies."

Talk aside, however, neither Congress nor the Administration displayed much interest in new forms of economic regulation. These were the highlights:

Antitrust: The only significant measure in this area, sent to the President May 6, provided for federal regulation of all mergers between insured banks, comprising 95 percent of the Nation's banks holding 97 percent of total bank assets. But no action was taken on the President's repeated request for a pre-merger notification law. A limited but controversial bill extending antitrust regulation to professional team sports died June 28 when the Senate voted 73-12 to recommit it to committee.

Price Hearings: A Democratic proposal that the President be empowered to order hearings by a federal agency on proposed price increases by major industries made less progress in 1960 than in 1959, when a House bill was reported only to be pickled by the Rules Committee. Senate hearings were held on a companion bill, but it died in committee.

Credit Costs: Hearings were also the end of the road for a Senate bill to require sellers to give buyers a written statement showing total finance charges on any installment purchase and the true annual interest rate on the unpaid amount.

Defense Production: Congress agreed June 28 to extend for two more years the Defense Production Act of 1950, authorizing the President to decree priorities for defense contracts, allocate scarce materials, and guarantee defense loans.

Congress Appropriated $83.8 Billion in Second Session

		HOUSE		SENATE		
Agency	Requested	Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	Final
Agriculture	$ 4,135,263,190	$ 3,964,781,500	$ 3,937,943,500	$ 4,000,222,683	$ 4,005,222,683	$ 3,994,097,600
Commerce	799,615,000	760,522,235	760,522,235	738,388,300	738,388,300	729,624,375
Defense	39,335,000,000	39,337,867,000	39,337,867,000	40,384,897,000	40,514,997,000	39,996,608,000
District of Columbia						
Federal payment	34,533,000	27,533,000	27,533,000	28,533,000	28,533,000	27,533,000
District payment*	(242,403,000)	(237,118,276)	(237,118,276)	(240,089,152)	(240,089,152)	(239,470,433)
Executive Offices	14,627,500	13,787,500	13,787,500	14,397,500	14,572,500	14,207,500
Independent Offices	8,417,397,000	8,146,167,400	8,182,067,400	8,414,412,900	8,459,412,900	8,311,893,400
Interior	550,330,300	543,375,600	543,375,600	586,259,500	589,212,625	557,667,600
Labor-HEW	4,020,221,981	4,184,022,731	4,184,022,731	4,484,088,931	4,485,788,931	4,354,170,331
Legislative	133,413,485	100,317,660	100,317,660	129,719,510	129,870,410	129,470,410
Public Works	4,004,141,180	3,914,798,985	3,914,798,985	4,030,010,605	4,030,010,605	3,969,982,485
State-Justice	733,030,395	676,579,807	676,564,807	718,010,147	712,719,147	705,032,567
Treasury-Post Office	4,897,853,000	4,795,414,000	4,795,414,000	4,877,014,000	4,877,014,000	4,841,914,000
Mutual Security	4,256,704,000	3,389,750,000	3,589,750,000	3,989,054,000	3,989,054,000	3,722,350,000
Military Construction	1,188,000,000	885,168,000	876,145,000	1,067,227,000	1,067,227,000	994,855,000
Supplementals 1960	1,049,583,888	258,175,864	266,505,864	1,008,987,103	1,024,570,103	984,449,003
1st Supplemental 1961	169,327,840	49,215,700	49,738,200	161,068,740	166,324,740	138,293,740
2nd Supplemental 1961	81,932,731	90,587,481	91,085,481	305,042,731	305,042,731	162,186,981
Permanent Funds**	10,166,000,000					10,166,000,000
TOTAL	$83,986,974,490					$83,800,335,992

**District payment, financed by local taxes, was not included in total appropriation.*

***Permanent appropriations, subject to review, included an estimated $9.5 billion for interest on the national debt.*

Civil Benefits

"Socialism" Repulsed in Medical Aid Battle

Against a background of rising public concern with the health problems of the aged, Congress was blanketed in 1960 by a withering and bewildering crossfire of argument in behalf of opposing plans to help "senior citizens" meet the ever-increasing costs of medical care. Liberal Democrats, backed by the AFL-CIO, championed an approach through the social security system, financed by higher payroll taxes. Republicans, by and large, echoed the opposition of the American Medical Assn. to "compulsory" insurance; later they countered with a proposal for an expensive program of federal grants to the states. The plan finally enacted, however, fell considerably short of either approach.

Background: The drive for medical care legislation got underway in 1959 when the House Ways and Means Committee held hearings on the Forand bill. Introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), it would have provided substantial hospitalization, surgical and other benefits to all retired persons covered by social security, at a first-year cost of $1.1 billion to be financed by a one-quarter of 1 percent increase in payroll taxes for both employer and employee.

As the 1960 session opened, the Forand approach was given a strong endorsement by the Democratic majority of the Senate's Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging, which noted that by 1965 at least 8 million persons over 65 years of age would have no health insurance of any kind. Sen. John F. Kennedy, a Subcommittee member who had just launched his campaign for the Democratic nomination, introduced his own version of the Forand bill Jan. 26, and the matter quickly won recognition as a major election-year issue.

For three months, however, the Administration, while continuing to oppose the Forand bill in any form, failed to come up with an alternative plan. The Ways and Means Committee, meanwhile, agreed to a number of improvements in regular social security benefits, but on March 31 voted 17-8 against including Forand's formula for medical care benefits. Finally, on May 4, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming outlined the Administration's proposal. It called for federal and state grants for two alternative plans: a "Medicare Program for the Aged," paying from 80 to 100 percent of stipulated medical costs beyond the first $250 for persons over 65 with gross incomes of less than $2,500; or, as an option, a maximum federal-state payment of $60 toward the cost of private health insurance.

With an estimated cost to the Treasury of $600 million a year, the Administration's plan drew pained cries from conservatives as well as liberals, who quickly noted the absence of any financing provisions. Vice President Richard M. Nixon, credited with an active hand in shaping the plan, lauded it as "superior" to the Forand bill, which "would open the door for socialized medicine." But Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) said it could lead to a "very serious fiscal situation" and again endorsed the social security insurance approach.

Floor Action: The Ways and Means Committee then proceeded to write a watered-down version of the Administration plan. As reported to the House June 13, along with other social security amendments, it provided for federal grants, ranging from 50 to 65 percent of costs, to states choosing to participate in paying stipulated medical benefits to needy persons over 65, at an estimated federal cost of $185 million annually. Brought to the floor under a closed rule, the bill was passed June 23, by a vote of 381-23.

Liberal Democrats used the July recess to write a platform plank calling for a social security medical insurance program without a means test as a "first priority" in helping the aged. But the Senate Finance Committee was unimpressed. After rejecting three different plans, each based on the social security approach, the Committee voted 12-4 for a grant program akin to the Administration's plan. It called for federal payments to the states, ranging from 50 to 80 percent, to cover medical benefits for persons already receiving public assistance and for a new class of "medically indigent" persons with incomes too low to meet major medical expenses.

Reported to the Senate Aug. 19, the Committee's plan survived a crucial test when an amendment providing medical benefits for all social security retirees 68 and over, to be financed by increased payroll taxes, was rejected by a vote of 44-51. Sen. Kennedy, deserted by Southern Democrats, had suffered a major setback at the hands of the conservative coalition. On Aug. 23, after voting 51-38 to extend coverage to mental and tuberculosis patients, the Senate passed the bill, 91-2. The amendment was dropped in conference, however; as sent to the President Aug. 29 the medical care provisions were substantially those approved by the Senate Finance Committee. The estimated cost: $200 million.

The omnibus bill also repealed a provision that permanently disabled persons must be 50 before qualifying for disability benefits; liberalized the retirement earnings limitation for all beneficiaries; extended coverage to several groups of workers previously excluded; and increased the earned-income allowance for persons receiving aid to the blind under state programs.

Other Health Issues Congress in 1960 acted on several other important, if less dramatic, health matters, as follows:

- Water Pollution -- Rather than cut back federal grants to communities for sewage plant construction under the Water Pollution Control Act, as proposed by the President, Congress agreed to increase the authorization from $50 million to $90 million a year, but to no avail. A compromise version of bills passed by both chambers in 1959 was approved by the House Feb. 9 and by the Senate Feb. 15, only to be vetoed Feb. 23 by the President on grounds that water pollution "is a uniquely local blight" for which state and local governments must assume responsibility. The veto was sustained when the House, on a 249-157 roll call Feb. 25, fell 22 votes short of overriding.
- Health Funds -- The legislators had greater success when it came to funds. As in 1958 and 1959, the House March 29 agreed to appropriate more money than was requested for the National Institutes of Health, adding $55 million to the $400 million asked. Grants also were increased for hospital construction, from $126 million to $150 million, and for sewage plants, from $20 million to $45 million. On June 17 the Senate added still more funds to the bill, giving NIH $664 million and the hospital program $211 million. As finally approved Aug. 26, the money measure carried $560 million for NIH, $186 million for hospital construction grants, and $45 million for sewage plant grants, for a total increase of 45 percent over the budget.
- Color Additives -- Federal authority to regulate the use of color additives in foods, drugs, and cosmetics was clarified and strengthened in 1960 by a bill sent to the President June 30. Like the Food Additives Amendment of 1958, it shifted the burden of proving the safety of color additives from the Food and Drug Administration to the industries involved, and authorized FDA to establish tolerance limits for all additives except those found to induce cancer when used in any amount. Producers and users of color additives were given up to 30 months in which to secure FDA clearance.
- Drugs -- A probe of drug prices begun in 1959 was continued throughout the 1960 session by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), who introduced a bill June 15 to require federal licensing of drug manufacturers and evaluation of the efficacy as well as safety of new drugs. But no action was taken on Kefauver's bill or a proposal by Secretary Flemming for a less drastic law.
- Research -- By a vote of 259-114, the House June 24 passed a revised version of a "Health for Peace Act" passed by the Senate in 1959. On June 30 the Senate accepted the House version, which authorized a broad program of international cooperation in medical research but no new funds. Congress also authorized a five-year, $2 million-a-year program of project grants to public health, nursing, and engineering schools to expand graduate training.

Aid to Education

If liberals were slowed to a walk in the medical care battle, they were stopped dead in their effort to break the long post-war deadlock over a general aid-to-education bill. Both chambers approved bills authorizing substantial grants to the states, only to have the House Rules Committee block resolution of the differences. The victory, if any, went to President Eisenhower, who in 1959 abandoned his earlier support of construction grants and proposed instead a complex bond-subsidy approach.

The Senate opened the 1960 debate when it took up a bill to authorize school construction grants of $500 million a year for two years. An amendment by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) to increase this to $1.1 billion a year, extend it indefinitely, and permit use of the funds for paying teachers' salaries as well, was rejected by a 44-44 vote, then killed when Vice President Nixon broke another 44-44 tie to table a motion to reconsider the vote. The Senate then agreed, 54-35 (D 46-11; R 8-24), to up the Committee bill to $20 per school-age child for two years, or about $917 million each year, for school construction or teachers' salaries, and it was in this form that the bill was passed Feb. 4.

On March 25 the House Education and Labor Committee reported its own bill, providing federal grants of $325 million a year for three years, for construction only. After sitting on it for two months, the Rules Committee sent the measure to the floor, where it was amended to provide a four-year program of matching grants, at $325 million a year. The House then attached an anti-segregation rider to the bill, by a vote of 218-181 (D 100-160; R 118-21), before passing the amended bill May 26, 206-189.

School-aid proponents were prepared to accept a compromise retaining the $1.3 billion, four-year authorization in the House bill and an equalization formula in the Senate bill, while dropping the anti-segregation and teachers' salaries provisions. But on June 22 the Rules Committee, by a 5-7 vote, refused to send the House bill to conference. All efforts to dislodge the measure during the August session were unavailing and both bills died with adjournment, victims of the conservative coalition.

Other education issues debated in 1960:

- Aid to Colleges -- Hearings were held on both sides of the Capitol on several proposals for federal aid to higher education, including an Administration bond-subsidy plan designed to replace a program of college-housing loans which the President asked to be terminated. None of the proposals advanced to the floor, but a stop-gap housing bill cleared Aug. 31 included another $500 million in college-housing loan authority. Also enacted: a bill increasing teaching grants to 68 land-grant colleges from $2.5 million to $12 million a year.

● Impacted Areas -- President Eisenhower's 1959 request that Congress curtail a 10-year-old program of federal grants to 4,000 school districts burdened by the impact of federal activities continued to be ignored in 1960. To the nearly $2 billion appropriated since 1950 for school construction and operation in these areas, the legislators added another $251 million -- $80 million more than the President requested.

● Student Affidavit -- Congress failed in 1960 to repeal a provision in the National Defense Education Act of 1958 requiring student applicants for loans to sign an affidavit disclaiming belief in or support of subversive organizations. A bill by Sen. Kennedy to strike the controversial proviso, which had led numerous colleges to protest or withdraw from the loan program, was passed June 15 by the Senate in amended form, but died in the House.

● Educational TV -- The House Commerce Committee April 7 reported a bill authorizing $39.5 million in grants to the states to help build educational television stations. Modeled on a $52-million version passed by the Senate in 1959, the bill expired when the Rules Committee voted May 12 to bury it.

● Aid to Deaf -- A bill to establish a 10-year program of federal grants, starting with $3.5 million in each of the first two years, to improve training programs for teachers of the deaf, speech pathologists, and audiologists was passed by the Senate May 27 but ignored by the House.

Area Redevelopment

The price of divided government was posted for all to see when, for the fifth year since the program was first proposed, a Republican President and a Democratic Congress refused to come to terms on a plan of federal aid for the nation's so-called depressed areas, beset by chronic unemployment as the result of technological and other changes.

The issue first came to a head in 1958 when the President, who had called for a $50-million loan program, vetoed a $280-million package of loans and grants. The Senate proceeded nevertheless to pass a $390-million bill early in 1959. Trimmed to $251 million by the House Banking and Currency Committee, the measure remained bottled up in the Rules Committee until May 4, 1960 when it was brought to the floor under the Calendar Wednesday rule, last used to bypass the House "traffic cop" in 1950.

Passed by the House by a 202-184 vote, the bill was quickly accepted by the Senate, 45-32, in the hope of forestalling a veto. But on May 13 the President sent it back, saying it was "even more objectionable" than the 1958 version. The veto was sustained when the Senate, by a 45-39 vote May 24, fell 11 "yeas" shy of the number needed to override. The Administration then sought Democratic support for a revised bill of its own, but the August session produced nothing more than a one-day hearing.

Housing

Thanks to the Rules Committee, President Eisenhower was spared the necessity of vetoing a distasteful omnibus housing bill in 1960, as he had twice done in 1959. Passed by the Senate but blocked in the House, the measure never reached his desk. Three programs due to expire were saved, however, by an eleventh-hour stop-gap bill which he signed Sept. 14.

The annual hassle over housing legislation got underway when the House April 28 took up what its sponsors called an emergency bill to stem the decline in new housing starts. Passed by a vote of 214-163, its major provision authorized the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to buy an additional $1 billion in mortgages on low-priced homes under its special assistance program. The Administration, by contrast, had asked for only $150 million.

The emergency bill went no further, however. Instead, the two Banking and Currency housing subcommittees went to work on omnibus bills in the face of Administration objections to most of the Democratic-sponsored proposals. The Senate bill, reported June 14, authorized more than $1 billion in loans and grants for various programs, including $350 million in urban renewal grants and $500 million for college housing loans. The bill also extended the Federal Housing Administration's home improvement loan program for one year, provided a $4 billion increase in FHA authority to insure home mortgages, and added $150 million to Fannie Mae's special assistance program.

Before passing the bill June 16, by a 64-16 vote, the Senate agreed to amendments cutting $134 million from the bill and deleting a provision requiring the President to make an annual estimate of the Nation's housing needs. But the Senate also agreed, against the President's wishes, to extend the expiring veterans' home loan guarantee program and, by a 42-39 vote, to authorize an additional 25,000 units of public housing.

The House bill, carrying provisions similar to those in the Senate version, was reported June 20, only to be denied clearance to the floor by a 6-6 vote of the Rules Committee June 28. Since both veterans' programs -- home, farm, and business loan guarantees for World War II vets, and direct loans for both World War II and Korean war vets -- were due to expire July 25, the House immediately passed a bill extending them for two years and authorizing $150 million for direct loans in each year. The Senate concurred June 30 and the President, although opposed to the extension, signed the bill July 14.

When it became apparent that no omnibus bill would emerge before adjournment, both chambers quickly approved a three-point bill Aug. 31, extending FHA's home improvement loan program for one year, adding $500 million to the college housing loan program, and increasing the public facility loan program by $50 million.

Minimum Wage

When the heavily Democratic 86th Congress took office in 1959, organized labor had every reason to anticipate some lush legislative dividends. Yet at adjournment in 1960 the record showed that of 76 AFL-CIO bread-and-butter requests only seven had eked through, two of which were vetoed. Labor's worst setback occurred in 1959, with enactment of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. The major defeat of 1960 was the failure of Congress to produce a new minimum wage law. Sharing labor's losses was Sen. Kennedy, a prime mover in both of these battles.

Two major issues were involved in the minimum wage dispute: the amount of increase to be provided in the $1-per-hour minimum (raised from 75 cents in 1955), and the number of new workers to be added to the 23.7 million protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, better known as the federal wage-hour law. The AFL-CIO wanted the minimum wage raised to $1.25 and coverage extended to at least 5 million new workers in retail and other enterprises "engaged in activities affecting" interstate commerce. The Administration proposed, instead, that about 3.2 million workers be brought under the $1 minimum, and that the minimum for those already covered be raised by 10 or 15 cents.

After extensive hearings, the House Education and Labor Committee reported a bill adding 3.5 million new workers and increasing the minimum by stages to $1.25 for all covered workers. But on June 30 the House voted 211-203 to substitute a bill raising the minimum to $1.15 for those already covered and extending the $1 minimum to 1.4 million workers in interstate retail chains. It was in this form that the bill was passed, by a vote of 341-72.

Meanwhile, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee had reported its own $1.25 bill extending coverage to 5 million new workers. When it reached the floor during the post-convention session, Republicans and Southern Democrats made an all-out but largely unsuccessful effort to cut it back. An amendment to limit new coverage to about 280,000 workers was rejected, 39-56. Another amendment, restricting new coverage to retail and service employees of interstate chains, was tabled by a vote of 50-48 (D 42-23; R 8-25). But the Senate agreed to exclude about 1 million of the bill's 5 million newly-covered jobs before voting passage Aug. 18, 62-34.

Senate conferees, headed by Sen. Kennedy, were prepared to fashion a compromise between the two bills, but House members were not. After four fruitless sessions, the conference broke up Aug. 30. Said Kennedy: no bill was better than the House bill.

A lesser, though important, defeat shared by Kennedy and organized labor was the failure of either house to exempt picketing of joint construction sites from the ban on secondary boycotts.

Transportation

The Commerce Department March 14 issued a study of federal transportation policy which, like one sent to Congress in 1955, argued for a return to the free market, with minimum regulations and no subsidies. But Secretary Frederick H. Mueller said there was "nothing of such great urgency" as to require immediate legislation, and Congress agreed, producing little in the way of new transport law.

No effort was made in 1960 to resolve the tangled fiscal problems of the Interstate Highway System, the ultimate cost of which was expected to exceed Trust Fund revenues by $11 billion. Congress ignored the President's call for a half-cent increase in the federal gas tax. Its only action, in fact, was to increase the prospective burden by raising, from $900 million to $925 million, the recommended fiscal 1962 and 1963 authorizations for ABC roads, which get first crack at the Trust Fund. The bill, sent to the White House July 2, was signed July 14.

Railroads weathered a minor crisis when Congress failed to act on bills to restrict their freedom to discontinue unprofitable commuter and other passenger service under authority of the Transportation Act of 1958. A similar fate, however, attended industry-backed bills to permit railroads to enter air, highway, or water transport fields. Another measure favored by the industry, authorizing $100 million in loans to local agencies for developing commuter services and mass transportation systems, passed the Senate June 27 but died in the House.

Administration and industry spokesmen split over the merits of a proposal to stimulate air cargo development through a system of loan guarantees, and no action was taken. The merchant marine fared better, winning a law signed July 7 raising for two years the ceiling on shipbuilding subsidies, from 50 to 55 percent of costs. The law also banned free or cut-rate passage for anyone on the Government payroll -- an "anti-junket" provision urged by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) since 1954.

Other benefits considered by Congress in 1960:

Small Business: Greater flexibility in the type of equity financing open to small business investment companies was provided by a bill, signed June 11, amending the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. But conferees failed to compose differences between Senate and House versions of a bill to increase the Small Business Administration's business loan authority from $575 million. The House had provided $150 million, the Senate $75 million.

Veterans: Although Congress agreed to extend the expiring veterans' loan guarantee and direct loan programs (see previous page), two other benefit bills were blocked in the House. One, passed by the Senate in 1959, would have extended GI Bill benefits to veterans entering the service after 1955; the other, passed by the Senate June 2, would have given veterans a second chance to buy National Service Life Insurance policies.

Natural Resources

Congress took up a batch of resource proposals in 1960 and enacted several. The major items:

San Luis Project: Construction of a $290-million dam and reservoir under a partnership agreement with California was authorized by a bill which President Eisenhower signed June 3 "with pleasure." Passed by the Senate in 1959, the measure won approval of the House May 18, after a controversial provision exempting the state share of San Luis water from federal reclamation laws was deleted by a vote of 214-179 (D 211-37; R 3-142).

Rivers & Harbors: Omnibus bills authorizing new navigation, flood control and river development projects opposed by the President were vetoed in 1956 and 1958, but the 1960 version, authorizing more than $1.4 billion for 130 projects, was signed July 14 without a murmur. A veto had been hinted by Minority Leader Dirksen when the Senate June 17 added more than 80 projects worth $925 million to the bill passed by the House in 1959. The biggest addition -- $115 million for locks on the Illinois Waterway -- was dropped in conference. The President also accepted a public works appropriation bill (after vetoing one in 1959) carrying funds for 55 new water development projects, 23 of which had been added by the Senate and House to his requests.

Lead-Zinc Subsidy: The President refused to cooperate, however, when Congress sent him a bill authorizing federal subsidies for small lead and zinc producers. Passed by the House June 27, by a 197-192 vote, and by the Senate Aug. 19, by a 59-28 vote, the bill was vetoed Sept. 2 on grounds that "it would harm rather than help" the hard-pressed industry. He was spared another certain veto, when Congress adjourned without acting on a minor tax bill to which the Senate Finance Committee had added a provision raising lead and zinc import duties.

Helium: Space-age requirements for helium (used in Atlas, Titan and other missiles) helped to spur passage of a bill enlarging the authority of the Secretary of the Interior under the Helium Act of 1937 and paving the way for construction, by private industry or the Government, of 12 helium-extraction plants costing $225 million over a 20-year period. Sent to the White House Aug. 31, the bill struck one partisan note: its effective date of March 1, 1961 would bar the outgoing Administration from negotiating any of the construction contracts.

Coal: Development of new and more efficient ways of mining and using coal was the objective of a bill, signed July 7, authorizing a $2-million research program by the Interior Department. But the coal industry was unsuccessful in getting Congress to set up a special joint committee to study the need for a national fuels policy.

Oceanography: An ambitious, 10-year program of oceanographic research, involving expenditure of more than $500 million, was approved by the Senate June 23. The House took no action, however.

Agriculture

The farm problem -- low income and big surpluses -- continued to elude a solution in 1960 in the face of clashing commodity and political interests. In a Feb. 9 message, warning that current Government programs might well "collapse under the pressure of public indignation," the President said he would accept "any constructive solution" developed by Congress. But the criteria he proposed followed those long advocated by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and rejected by Congress.

The immediate issue concerned wheat. With 1.4 billion bushels worth $3.5 billion in surplus and more on the way, the President again recommended lower price supports, the elimination of acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and expansion of the soil bank to absorb wheat acreage. The major farm organizations were split, as usual, with the Farm Bureau supporting most of the Administration's proposals while the Grange and Farmers Union backed a plan calling for a national wheat quota of 950 million bushels.

Both approaches were rejected, however, by the Senate Agriculture Committee, which reported a bill May 2 raising wheat supports from the current 75 percent to 80 percent of parity and cutting wheat acreage by 20 percent. When the bill reached the Senate floor, Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.), who opposed the measure, offered an amendment to reduce wheat supports to 65 percent of parity by 1963. With both parties sharply divided, the Senate first agreed to the amendment, 45-41, then voted to reconsider and rejected it, 39-46. The Senate then voted, 48-34 to freeze supports at 75 percent, before passing the bill June 9, 44-36.

The House Agriculture Committee, meanwhile, reported a bill May 20 giving wheat growers a choice between two plans: a 25 percent cut in acreage with 85 percent supports, or removal of all production controls with supports of 50 percent after 1961. On June 23, the House barely defeated a move to substitute the Senate-passed bill, by a vote of 195-211, then refused to pass the Committee's bill, 171-236.

No further effort was made to pass a wheat bill. On other farm issues, Congress acted as follows:

Tobacco Supports: Having vetoed a bill in 1959 to freeze tobacco supports because it took "a long step backward" by resurrecting an old parity formula, the President demanded and got a new bill to stabilize tobacco supports, sent to him Feb. 15.

Dairy Supports: In last-minute action Aug. 31, Congress cleared a bill raising price supports on milk used for manufacturing and on butterfat from 77 percent to 80 percent of parity. To the surprise of Democrats, the President signed it.

Agricultural Research: Conferees never reached agreement on a bill, passed in 1959, to step up the search for new uses of farm products.

General Government

Congress Labored to Pass Modest Rights Law

The ever-touchy civil rights issue generated a flood of oratory in 1960 and tied the Senate in knots for the better part of two months. From the start, however, it was clear that Congressional leaders of both parties wanted no more than a limited voting rights measure. Backed by a bipartisan majority of similar disposition, they blocked the antagonistic maneuvers of Southern conservatives and Northern liberals with equal ease, and the law that emerged was, by any standard, a modest modification of the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

Beaten on the floor, the liberals went on to write strong civil rights planks into both party platforms during the July recess. When the Senate reconvened in August, however, party unity was restored as Democrats rebuffed GOP attempts to reopen the issue in the brief post-convention session. On the motion of Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), a leading liberal who had characterized the outcome of earlier debate as Grant's surrender to Lee, the Senate voted 54-28 (D 52-4; R 2-24) to table an Administration bill previously rejected. Thus the civil rights issue was preserved for further exploitation during the oncoming political campaign.

Eisenhower Proposals: Early in 1959 the Administration submitted a seven-point bill that would: make it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing a school or church; make it a crime to interfere with a court order for school desegregation; authorize the Justice Department to inspect voting records and require that these be preserved for three years; authorize emergency schooling for armed forces' children deprived of schools by integration disputes; authorize federal technical and financial aid to areas faced with school desegregation problems; grant statutory authority to the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

Only this last request was enacted in 1959, continuing the Commission until Nov. 8, 1961. Of the remaining six points, the first four were contained in modified form in a bill reported Aug. 20, 1959 by the House Judiciary Committee. Pigeonholed by the Rules Committee, the bill was finally turned loose Feb. 18, 1960 when a discharge petition was just ten shy of the needed 219 signatures. Meanwhile, Senate Leaders Johnson and Dirksen, fulfilling a pledge made in 1959, called up a minor House bill Feb. 15 and invited Senators to attach civil rights amendments to it, thus bypassing the Senate Judiciary Committee and provoking a full-blown Southern filibuster. Johnson countered by holding the Senate in continuous session from Feb. 29 through March 9, to the tune of 50 quorum calls.

Floor Action: On March 10, just as the House was taking up its own bill, Senate liberals sought to stop the filibuster by invoking cloture, but their motion was rejected, 42-53. They then tried to revive Part III of the Administration's 1957 bill, authorizing the Attorney General to seek injunctions against the deprivation of any civil right, whether in housing, employment, or education. The amendment was promptly tabled by a vote of 55-38.

Attention then turned to the central legislative issue -- how to ensure the voting rights of qualified Negroes barred from registering by local officials. The Civil Rights Commission had recommended in 1959 that the President be empowered to appoint temporary federal registrars on a showing of discrimination. On Jan. 26, Attorney General William P. Rogers proposed instead that the job be given to referees appointed by the court following the successful prosecution of civil suits under the 1957 law.

With opinions at wide variance concerning the effectiveness of the two proposals, the House March 23 approved a modified version of the referees plan by a vote of 295-241. The Senate next day rejected a proposal to authorize either court-appointed referees or Presidentially-appointed enrollment officers, tabling the amendment by a vote of 51-43. The Senate Judiciary Committee was then given five days to act on the House bill, sent to the Senate March 24, by a 311-109 vote. Reported back with amendments, most of which were accepted, the bill was passed April 8 by a vote of 71-18 after the Senate had once more rejected a series of strengthening and weakening changes. On April 21 the House agreed to the Senate's amendments, sending the bill to the President.

Provisions: The 1960 Civil Rights Act --

- Made obstruction of any federal court order by threats or force punishable by a fine of $1000 or imprisonment of one year, or both.
- Prescribed criminal penalties for false bomb reports, for possessing or transporting explosives across state lines for bombings, and for bombing or burning any building, facility, or vehicle.
- Required preservation of all voting records for federal elections for 22 months, and gave the Attorney General the right to inspect them.
- Authorized provision of schooling for armed forces' children where their regular schools are closed to avoid integration.
- Authorized federal courts to appoint referees to help Negroes register, after a court finding of a "pattern or practice" of discrimination against persons otherwise qualified to vote.

D.C. Suffrage

If the voting rights' bill was a modest gain for civil libertarians, it was also their biggest gain in 1960. Congress approved, for submission to the states, a constitutional amendment to give voteless citizens of the District of Columbia a voice in electing the President. But a concerted drive to bring home-rule to the Nation's capital fell short of the mark, as did an attempt to pass a new "clean elections" law.

Steps to extend the national franchise to the District began when the Senate took up a proposed constitutional amendment to authorize governors to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives in the event of a national disaster. Approved by the Senate in 1954 and again in 1955 but never by the House, the amendment was reported by the Judiciary Committee in 1959 and taken to the floor Jan. 26.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) promptly moved to add another amendment to outlaw the poll tax, still levied by five states. A counter-proposal, made by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), would have outlawed the poll tax by statute -- an approach approved five times by the House but never by the Senate. Put to a vote, Holland's amendment was accepted, 72-16; the Javits proposal, offered as a substitute, was then tabled by a 50-37 vote.

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) then moved to add a third constitutional amendment, authorizing the District of Columbia to elect four Presidential electors and two Delegates to the House. Keating's amendment was accepted, 63-25, and the three-part measure was sent to the House Feb. 2 by a vote of 70-18, or 11 more than the required two-thirds.

In the light of known opposition to the poll tax amendment, the House Judiciary Committee decided to strip the measure of all possible encumbrances. As reported May 31, it provided for a single amendment permitting District of Columbia citizens to choose three Presidential electors but no Delegates. Passed by the House by voice vote, the one-item resolution was accepted by the Senate June 16. Whether the District would help to pick a President in 1964 or 1968 was up to the states, 38 of which must ratify the amendment within seven years. The first to do so: Hawaii, the 50th state.

The drive to restore home-rule to the District, governed since 1876 by three commissioners named by the President, began when the Senate passed a bill in 1959 providing for an elected mayor and a nine-member city council. The House District Committee held hearings on another plan, backed by the Administration, to give the District the status of a territory, with a Governor appointed by the President and an elected 15-member legislative assembly. Neither bill was reported to the House, however, and on July 30, 1959 Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) filed a discharge petition to bring the territorial bill to the floor. Subsequently revised, the petition was reportedly signed at various times by as many as 216 Members. But it never garnered the necessary 219 signatures at one time, and both home-rule bills died with adjournment in 1960.

Related issues considered by Congress in 1960:

Clean Elections: The first major legislation of the session to reach the Senate was a bill, authored by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), to completely rewrite the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. As reported in 1959, the bill raised the limits on permissible campaign spending by Congressional candidates and interstate political committees, but fell considerably short of what Hennings had proposed in order to close loopholes in the 1925 law.

In Senate debate starting Jan. 13, Hennings led a successful fight to strengthen the bill. An amendment to bring expenditures in primary elections for federal office under the reporting provisions of the bill was approved, 50-39 (D 34-21; R 16-18). The Senate also agreed to require reports on campaign finances from political committees operating within a single state, by a vote of 53-37. Other strengthening provisions were added before the bill was passed Jan. 25, by a 59-22 vote. But it was never heard from again and expired quietly in the House Administration Committee -- an unfinished epitaph to Sen. Hennings, who died Sept. 13.

Internal Security: The Senate, in turn, was equally unwilling to follow the lead of the House on security matters. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported an omnibus measure June 30 corresponding to four bills passed by the House in 1959, designed to broaden provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, to permit prosecution for espionage committed anywhere in the world, to extend the definition of prohibited activities under the Smith Act, and to authorize denial of passports to Communists and Communist sympathizers on the basis of confidential information. When the Senate failed to act on the bill, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) won quick House approval Aug. 22 for another version of the 1959 foreign agents bill, but the Senate ignored that as well. Nor did the Senate take up a bill, reported June 24, to legalize the use of evidence obtained through wiretapping, in criminal proceedings in states permitting police to eavesdrop when authorized by court order.

TV Campaigning: Senate hearings on a proposal to require the networks to give free television time to both Presidential nominees during the election campaign revealed greater opposition than support for the scheme. But the networks offered to provide such time to the Democratic and GOP candidates, on condition that Congress amend existing law so that equal time would not have to be furnished to minor candidates. A resolution to that effect, suspending the "equal time" provision of the Federal Communications Act for the 1960 campaign, was approved by the Senate June 27 and by the House Aug. 22. Plans for four joint appearances by Vice President Nixon and Sen. Kennedy on all four television networks were announced Aug. 31.

Pay Raise

President Eisenhower sustained the second such defeat of his Administration when Congress overrode his veto of a bill raising the pay of Government workers by $750 million a year. For technical reasons, neither the raise nor Congress' failure to increase postal rates by $555 million showed up in the final tally of appropriations (see p. 74, 75). Yet the net effect of the two actions was to add more than $1.3 billion to the expenditure side of the fiscal 1961 budget.

During lengthy hearings before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, Administration spokesmen opposed any across-the-board increase in federal pay as unjustified. But on May 23 the Committee reported a bill granting a 9 percent raise to about 1.6 million postal workers, civil service employees, and others on the federal payroll, with a guaranteed minimum increase of $350. When it became apparent that the Rules Committee had no intention of sending the bill to the floor, members of the Government Employees' Council (AFL-CIO), in a dazzling display of lobbying, rounded up the required 219 signatures on a discharge petition in two days, June 2-3, thus bypassing the roadblock.

In an effort to enhance prospects of overriding an expected veto, supporters of the bill agreed to trim the raise to 7.5 percent and strike the guaranteed minimum. The strategy succeeded, for the House passed it in that form June 15, by an overwhelming majority, 378-40. All attempts to modify the bill in the Senate were rejected by decisive margins, and on June 17 it was sent to the President, also by a topheavy margin of 62-17.

As expected, the President vetoed the bill on June 30, saying it represented "fiscal and legislative irresponsibility." He characterized as "utterly without foundation" the argument that the raise was needed to keep pace with the cost of living, pointing out that the price index had advanced only 2.1 percent since 1958 when a 10-percent pay raise had been approved. But his sharpest rebuke was levelled at the "unconcealed political pressure exerted flagrantly and in concert on Members of Congress" by the employee lobbies. Were the public to know the true facts, he said, "their indignation and outrage in all its power would be quickly felt."

The President's peroration had no discernible effect on Capitol Hill. With the help of a majority of Republicans in both chambers, the bill was passed over his veto July 1, by a vote of 345-69 in the House and 74-24 in the Senate.

Annuities: Congress also completed action June 30 on a bill permitting civil service employees and Members of Congress, when eligible for maximum retirement benefits, to continue annuity fund payments in order to liquidate contributions payable for service prior to 1946, when Members were brought under the civil service retirement program.

Broadcast Controls

No vested interest came quite so close as the broadcasting industry to being severely penalized in 1960 for malpractice. Indicted on the basis of disclosures, beginning in 1959, of rigged TV quiz shows, galloping payola, and deceptive advertising, the industry was threatened with a most dreaded punishment -- a law permitting the Federal Communications Commission to suspend the license of any station that misbehaved. That tooth was pulled, however, before Congress passed a relatively mild bill designed to ban deception on the air waves.

Hearings before the House Legislative Oversight Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.), had established the fact that neither the FCC nor the networks had made any serious effort to clean house before the roof fell in, revealing a shoddy maze of fix and payoff. The only real question concerned the appropriate remedy: whether to rely on the industry to police itself under the fairly benevolent eye of the FCC (as broadcasters urged), or to assign the job to the Commission, along with the tools to do it.

At the President's direction, Attorney General Rogers came up with a report Dec. 31, 1959 recommending a series of new FCC procedures and regulations, and two specific changes in current law: making payola a criminal offense for employees of radio and TV stations, and giving FCC authority to suspend licensees for prohibited practices or failure to serve the public interest. Empowered only to revoke a broadcaster's license, FCC was reluctant to use its "death penalty" authority.

In a report based on its own investigation, released Feb. 6, the Harris Subcommittee went well beyond these recommendations, proposing in addition that FCC's authority to license and regulate individual stations be extended to the networks, and that strict controls be exercised over transfers of licenses -- a large, lucrative, and casually regulated side of the broadcasting business.

Neither of these provisions was contained in a bill reported June 13 by the House Commerce Committee, also headed by Rep. Harris. But the measure included stiff penalties for deceptive practices and authorized the FCC to suspend any license for 10 days, as well as levy fines up to $1,000 a day, for stipulated misconduct. After four days of debate, much of it directed at the "tyrannical" and "oppressive" suspension authority, the House passed the bill June 28 with minor revisions.

Following the exhaustively-broadcast political conventions in July, the Senate Commerce Committee approved the House bill after deleting the FCC's authority to suspend licenses and putting a $10,000 ceiling on the fines it could impose. The Senate passed the bill as amended Aug. 25, and the House concurred in the changes Aug. 30. Payola would be taboo henceforth, but the industry had been spared a worse fate at the hands of a divided Congress.

Regulatory Agencies

Devising a legislative remedy for the tangible evils of fix and payola in broadcasting was one thing. It was quite another matter, however, to prescribe an antidote for the smog of "influence" blanketing the decisions of the powerful federal regulatory agencies -- particularly the FCC, the Federal Power Commission, and the Civil Aeronautics Board, each of which exercises make-or-break authority over vast economic domains.

With millions of dollars riding on the agencies' rate-making, licensing, and certification rulings, the regulated industries had never made a secret of their efforts to assure the appointment of commissioners sympathetic to their causes. How much further they would go to protect their own interests was rarely subject to proof, as for example in the 1958 scandal over Miami's Channel 10 award. Yet it was clear from the continuing investigations of the Harris Subcommittee that "influence" was a pervasive and debilitating virus in the world of the so-called "independent" agencies.

Pointing up the problem in 1960 were such items as the resignation March 10 of FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer in the wake of a yacht trip as the guest of a major broadcaster, and the disclosure of private talks between Attorney Thomas G. Corcoran and FPC members concerning a pipeline rate case. Both episodes bore directly on the central issue of "ex parte" or off-the-record contacts between the regulators and regulated.

The remedy proposed by Rep. Harris, and reported July 1 by the House Commerce Committee, was a bill to proscribe as "improper" any attempt to influence agency decisions through "secret and devious means," including pressure, the spreading of false information, and pecuniary or other inducements. To that end, off-the-record communications on pending matters would be subject to criminal penalties of fine and imprisonment. Agency personnel having improper relations with the regulated industries would be disciplined by their agencies.

A complex measure on a complicated problem, the bill failed to reach the floor before adjournment. It marked the beginning, however, of what promised to be a growing interest in tackling some long-neglected issues in the regulatory field.

Conflict of Interest: The closely related problem of dealing with conflicts of interest on the part of any Government official or employee won new attention when a special committee of the New York City Bar Assn., headed by Roswell B. Perkins, issued a report Feb. 22 of its two-year study of federal law on the subject, together with the text of a proposed Executive Conflict of Interest Act. House hearings were held, but further action was deferred until 1961. The House did pass a bill April 7, to bar retired officers from negotiating procurement contracts within two years of their release from service, but the Senate took no action.

Other general matters considered in 1960:

Judgeships: No one disputed the need to create additional federal judgeships to handle a rising volume of litigation (some of it backed up for years on overcrowded dockets), but for the third year in a row a Democratic Congress refused to give a Republican President the opportunity to fill these additional lifetime jobs. On the basis of Administration assurances that the appointments would be split 50-50 between Democrats and Republicans, the House Judiciary Committee reported a bill June 15 to create 35 new judgeships -- 10 fewer than asked by Attorney General Rogers but 10 more than provided in a bill reported to the Senate late in 1959. Neither measure came to a vote, however. With all bets riding on the outcome of the 1960 election, Democrats rejected a half-loaf in hopes of winning the whole loaf.

Obscene Mail: Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield's long campaign for tighter laws against the traffic in pornography inched forward when Congress completed action July 2 on a bill authorizing the courts to permit the Post Office to detain obscene mail until the conclusion of legal proceedings -- a longer period than the 20-day detention permitted under previous law. The Senate also passed a bill June 30 creating a Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials to study the entire problem, but the House took no action.

Juvenile Delinquency: Congress also failed to complete action on a measure designed to combat a rising tide of juvenile delinquency. The Senate passed a bill Jan. 26 to authorize a five-year, $25-million program of federal aid to state, community, and non-profit agencies, to develop improved methods and trained personnel for dealing with delinquency. A similar bill was reported May 18 by the House Education and Labor Committee, but it never reached the House floor.

Drivers' Licenses: A bill approved July 2 directed the Department of Commerce to maintain a register of persons whose driver permits are revoked for drunken driving or conviction of traffic offenses involving death. The names would be furnished voluntarily by state and local authorities, who in turn would be authorized to consult the register.

Hazardous Substances: Congress also enacted a bill June 28 requiring manufacturers of household products to so label them if hazardous, to list the ingredients in the products and, if necessary, an antidote. It was designed to encourage establishment of "uniform, adequate, modern labeling requirements by the various states."

Freedom Commission: "One of the most important bills ever to be introduced in Congress," according to sponsor Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), was passed by the Senate Aug. 31, establishing a Freedom Commission to operate a Freedom Academy for research and training in cold-war activities. Opposed by the Justice Department on grounds of duplication of effort, the bill failed to win House approval.

Summary of 20 Key Votes in Senate and House

Members of Congress enjoy ample opportunity to influence the course of legislation in a variety of ways. Only by the roll-call vote, however, is it possible to establish beyond question the public record of a Member on the issues. Three hundred such votes were tallied during the second session of the 86th Congress -- 207 in the Senate and 93 in the House. From this number Congressional Quarterly selected 20 as Key Votes, ten from each chamber. The issues at stake are summarized below. For Members' votes, see next page.

Senate

1. An ambitious, long-term proposal for federal aid to education was barely defeated when, on a motion to reconsider the matter, Vice President Nixon broke a 44-44 tie by voting to table the motion.

2. The determination of Senate leaders to limit the scope of civil rights legislation in 1960 was first attested when a bipartisan majority voted 55-38 to table a strong injunction provision.

3. The prevailing mood was then confirmed when the Senate refused to strengthen the voting rights provision, voting 51-43 to table an amendment to permit either court-appointed referees or Presidentially-appointed enrollment officers to register persons discriminated against.

4. A five-year deadlock between Congress and the President over depressed area legislation was continued when the Senate, by a 45-39 vote, failed to override his veto of a $251 million bill.

5. After first accepting, then rejecting, a sharp reduction in price supports to stem a mounting tide of surplus wheat, the Senate voted 44-36 for a bill freezing supports at 75 percent of parity while cutting acreage by 20 percent.

6. Major tax revision was not on the agenda in 1960, but the partisan cleavage over "loopholes" was pointed up when the Senate voted 42-41 to repeal the 4 percent dividend credit granted in 1954.

7. The President's veto of a $750 million pay raise for postal and other federal workers proved to be the second and last of his eight-year Administration to be overridden, when the Senate seconded the earlier House vote, 74-24.

8. With opposition to Sen. Kennedy's minimum wage bill focused on the extension of coverage to 5 million additional workers, more than the raise to $1.25 in the hourly minimum, an amendment limiting the extension to 280,000 new workers was rejected, by a vote of 39-56.

9. Liberal Democrats lost a key election-year battle when Republicans voted solidly with Southern Democrats to reject a plan for providing medical care benefits to the aged under the Social Security system, on a 44-51 roll call.

10. Bipartisan support for the much-criticized Mutual Security Program was demonstrated once more on adjournment eve, when the Senate voted 56-31 to restore $190 million cut from the program earlier on House insistence.

House

1. The effectiveness of President Eisenhower's veto power, despite the 2-to-1 Democratic majority in the 86th Congress, was again demonstrated when the House, by a 249-157 vote, failed to override his veto of a water pollution bill.

2. The voting rights provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 was shaped largely by the House when it voted 295-124 for an amendment, modeled on the Administration's plan, providing for appointment of referees to register voters where a "pattern or practice" of discrimination was found.

3. Both parties were split by a bill (HR 5) granting tax incentives to private investment in underdeveloped areas. Passed by the House, 196-192, the bill died in the Senate.

4. The House version of an aid-to-education bill, calling for $1.3 billion in federal grants to the states for school construction over a four-year period, skinned through by a vote of 206-189 only to die in the Rules Committee.

5. In a rare display of independence, the House voted 212-173 to restore one-half of a $400 million cut ordered by its Appropriation Committee in the President's $2-billion request for military aid under the Mutual Security Program.

6. Hopes for a workable wheat bill vanished when Eastern Democrats joined Republicans in opposing a measure offering price supports at 85 percent of parity in return for a 25 percent cut in acreage, which was defeated 171-236.

7. Barred under a closed rule from offering any amendments, the House agreed reluctantly, 223-174, to pass a bill extending corporate income and excise tax rates for another year without change.

8. Minimum wage legislation, destined to die in conference, was greatly modified by the House, when it voted 211-203 to substitute a bill cutting the proposed minimum from $1.25 to $1.15 and new coverage from 3.5 million to 1.4 million.

9. For the first and last time, a majority of House Republicans deserted the President to help override his veto of a $750 million pay raise for federal workers, on a 345-69 vote.

10. The refusal of the Port of New York Authority (a joint New York-New Jersey agency created under an interstate compact approved by Congress) to produce records subpenaed by a House subcommittee set off a new states' rights fight when the House voted 270-124 to cite the Authority's chairman for contempt.

Senate Key Votes on Aid to Education, Civil Rights, Area Redevelopment, Wheat Bill, Dividend Credit

1. S 8. Emergency Federal Assistance for School Construction. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table a motion to reconsider a 44-44 vote rejecting Clark (D Pa.) amendment to authorize $25 per school-age child, or $1.1 billion per year for an indefinite period for school construction and/or teachers' salaries. Tabling motion agreed to when Vice President Nixon voted "yea" to break a 44-44 tie (D 16-40; R 28-4), Feb. 3, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Case (R S.D.) amendment to the pending Administration bill to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 55-38 (D 34-28; R 21-10), March 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. Civil Rights Proposals. Morse (D Ore.) motion to table a Javits (R N.Y.)-Clark (D Pa.) amendment to the third section of the Administration bill, to provide for court-appointed referees or Presidentially appointed enrollment officers to register Negroes after a court has found a pattern or practice of discrimination. Tabling motion agreed to 51-43 (D 27-35; R 24-8), March 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

4. S 722. Area Redevelopment Act of 1960, authorizing federal loans and grants totaling $251 million for the relief of economically depressed areas. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 45-39 (D 40-14; R 5-25), May 24, 1960 (56 "yeas" were required to override the veto). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 2759. Wheat Act of 1960. Passage of the bill as amended. Passed 44-36 (D 32-19; R 12-17), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 12381. To extend for one year the existing corporation income and certain excise tax rates. McCarthy (D Minn.) amendment to repeal the 4 percent tax credit allowed since 1954 on dividend income. Agreed to 42-41 (D 39-12; R 3-29), June 20, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yea	44	55	51	45	44	42
Nay	44	38	43	39	36	41

DEMOCRATIC						
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yea	16	34	27	40	32	39
Nay	40	28	35	14	19	12

REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yea	28	21	24	5	12	3
Nay	4	10	8	25	17	29

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	N	√	N	Y
Gruening	N	N	N	Y	√	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Goldwater	Y	Y	√	N	?	-
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
Carroll	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Allott	√	N	Y	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	X	-	Y	Y	Y
Bush	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
DELAWARE						
Frear	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	√	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Smathers	?	Y	Y	X	?	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	Y	Y	N	√	?
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Long	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Fong	Y	‡	Y	?	N	N
IDAHO						
Church	N	N	N	√	N	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
INDIANA						
Hartke	N	N	N	Y	Y	‡
Capehart	?	‡	√	-	N	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Martin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Morton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Long	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	N	Y	√	N	-
Butler	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	N	Y	X	‡
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	Y	-	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	√	N	‡
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	N	N	N	Y	N	‡
McCarthy	N	N	X	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	√	Y	Y	N	Y	-
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI						
Hennings	N	N	N	√	?	‡
Symington	N	N	N	Y	X	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Murray	-	Y	N	Y	-	‡
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEVADA						
Bible	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	N	N	√	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	N	N	√	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	N	Y	Y	Y	√	N
NEW YORK						
Javits	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Keating	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Monroney	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
Morse	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Lusk†			N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
Pastore	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	N	Y	Y	Y	?	‡
TEXAS						
Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
Yarborough	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	-	N	-	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	‡	Y	N	‡	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	X	N	Y	N
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	N	√	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	N	N	Y	N	‡
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Wiley	X	-	Y	N	?	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	-	Y	N	√	N	Y
O'Mahoney	X	√	N	‡	?	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

† *Sworn in March 23 as successor to Richard L. Neuberger (D) who died March 9.*

Senate Key Votes on Pay Raise Veto, Minimum Wage, Medical Care Benefits, Mutual Security Funds

7. HR 9883. Postal and Federal Employees' Salary Increase Acts of 1960, providing an across-the-board 7½ percent pay increase for 1.6 million postal, classified and other federal employees. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 74-24 (D 55-9; R 19-15), July 1, 1960 (66 "yeas" were needed to override). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. S 3758. Fair Labor Standards Act amendments, increasing minimum hourly wage to $1.25 and extending coverage to an additional 5 million workers. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to reduce the number of new workers to be covered to about 280,000. Rejected 39-56 (D 19-44; R 20-12), Aug. 17, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 12580. Social Security Amendments of 1960. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment providing medical benefits for all Social Security retirees 68 and over, to be financed by an increase in the Social Security payroll tax. Rejected 44-51 (D 43-19; R 1-32), Aug. 23, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 13161. Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal 1961. Committee amendments providing $190 million for the Mutual Security Program. Agreed to, en bloc, 56-31 (D 31-23; R 25-8), Aug. 29, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	7	8	9	10		Vote No.	7	8	9	10		Vote No.	7	8	9	10	
Yea	74	39	44	56		Yea	55	19	43	31		Yea	19	20	1	25	
Nay	24	56	51	31		Nay	9	44	19	23		Nay	15	12	32	8	

	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman	Y	N	N	X
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	N	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	Y	Y	X	✓
McClellan	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO				
Carroll	Y	N	Y	Y
Allott	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y
Bush	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear	Y	Y	N	N
Williams	N	Y	N	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	N	X
GEORGIA				
Russell	N	Y	N	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N
HAWAII				
Long	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	N	Y	Y
Dworshak	N	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	N	Y	✓
Dirksen	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA				
Hartke	Y	N	Y	‡
Capehart	Y	Y	N	N
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	Y
Martin	?	?	?	?
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	N	N	Y
Morton	N	✓	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	Y	N	N
Long	Y	Y	N	N
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	–	Y	Y
Smith	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall	Y	Y	N	Y
Butler	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	Y	N	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	N	Y	‡
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	Y	N	Y	✓
McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	Y	N	N
Stennis	Y	Y	N	N
MISSOURI				
Hennings*	‡	X	‡	‡
Symington	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	Y	N	Y	N
Murray	Y	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	Y	N	N
Hruska	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	N	Y	N
Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	N	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y
Chavez	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK				
Javits	Y	N	N	Y
Keating	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	Y	N	N
Jordan	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick†		N	✓	Y
Young	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO				
Lausche	N	N	Y	Y
Young	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	Y	N	N	X
Monroney	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON				
Morse	Y	N	Y	Y
Lusk	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	N	Y	Y
Scott	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	Y	N	Y	Y
Pastore	Y	N	Y	✓
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	Y	N	?	N
Thurmond	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore	Y	N	Y	‡
Kefauver	Y	–	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	Y	N	Y	N
Bennett	N	Y	N	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	N	N	Y
Prouty	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	N	N
Robertson	Y	Y	N	X
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	N	Y	N
Randolph	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	N
Wiley	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	Y	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	Y	N	Y	N

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

*Thomas C. Hennings Jr. died Sept. 13, 1960.
†Quentin Burdick sworn in Aug. 8, replacing C. Norman Brunsdale.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

House Key Votes on Pollution Grants Veto, Civil Rights, Foreign Investment, School Bill, Military Aid, Wheat

1. HR 3610. Amend the 1948 Water Pollution Control Act by raising to $90 million annually the federal contributions for sewage plant construction. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 249-157 (D 234-27; R 15-130), Feb. 25, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. McCulloch (R Ohio)-Celler (D N.Y.) amendment embodying the Administration's proposal for court-appointed referees to help Negroes register and vote where a "pattern or practice" of discrimination exists. Agreed to 295-124 (D 172-100; R 123-24), March 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 5. Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act of 1960, deferring tax payments on earnings of U.S.-owned Foreign Business Corporations in underdeveloped countries until the money is returned to this country. Passed 196-192 (D 130-115; R 66-77), May 18, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 10128. School Construction Assistance Act of 1960, authorizing $325 million a year for four years in federal matching grants to the states for public school construction. Passage of the bill. Passed 206-189 (D 162-97; R 44-92), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

5. HR 12619. Mutual Security and related agencies appropriations for fiscal 1961. Taber (R N.Y.) amendment to restore $200 million of a $400 million cut in the President's request for military assistance. Agreed to 212-173 (D 105-139; R 107-34), June 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 12261. Farm Surplus Reduction Act of 1960. Passage of the amended bill, which offered wheat growers a choice between a 25 percent cut in production, with supports at 85 percent of parity, or unrestricted production with supports at about 60 percent. Rejected 171-236 (D 162-100; R 9-136), June 23, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yea	249	295	196	206	212	171	Yea	234	172	130	162	105	162	Yea	15	123	66	44	107	9
Nay	157	124	192	189	173	236	Nay	27	100	115	97	139	100	Nay	130	24	77	92	34	136

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Boykin	?	N	Y	N	?	Y
7 Elliott	Y	N	√	N	N	Y
2 Grant	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Huddleston	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Jones	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Rains	√	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Selden	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rhodes	N	N	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
5 Alford	√	N	N	N	N	√
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Harris	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Norrell	N	N	N	X	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	N	√	N	N
8 Miller (G.P.)	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley	√	Y	-	Y	√	N
27 Sheppard	√	√	X	‡	X	Y
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
28 Utt	N	N	N	N	N	N
30 Wilson	N	Y	Y	N	‡	N
9 Younger	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Los Angeles County						
23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	Y	√	Y
25 Kasem	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
22 Holt	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
18 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson	N	X	‡	N	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 McDonough	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Smith	N	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	√	Y	?	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
2 Bowles	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
AL Kowalski	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Fascell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Herlong	N	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Matthews	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Rogers	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Sikes	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Cramer	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
GEORGIA						
8 Blitch	Y	N	-	N	X	Y
10 Brown	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Davis	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Flynt	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Forrester	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	?	N	N	N
7 Mitchell	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Pilcher	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Preston	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Vinson	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
HAWAII						
AL Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
1 Pfost	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Budge	N	N	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS						
25 Gray	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Mack	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
16 Allen	N	Y	‡	N	N	N
17 Arends	N	√	Y	X	√	N
19 Chiperfield	N	√	Y	N	Y	N
14 Hoffman	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 Mason	X	N	N	?	N	N
18 Michel	N	Y	N	N	N	N
20 Simpson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 Springer	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County						
12 Vacancy						
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Church	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Collier	N	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
INDIANA						
11 Barr	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
10 Harmon	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hogan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Wampler	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Bray	N	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Halleck	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IOWA						
6 Coad	Y	Y	N	√	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Jensen	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Kyl	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS						
5 Breeding	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 George	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Hargis	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Avery	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Rees	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Smith	N	N	X	N	N	N
KENTUCKY						
3 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chelf	Y	N	-	N	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Siler	N	Y	N	√	N	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Brooks	N	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Hebert	Y	N	√	X	Y	Y
8 McSween	N	N	Y	N	N	-

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
6 Morrison	Y	N	Y	X	✓	Y
5 Passman	Y	N	–	N	N	Y
7 Thompson	Y	N	✓	?	X	?
3 Willis	Y	N	?	?	X	Y
MAINE						
2 Coffin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Oliver	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
2 Brewster	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Lankford	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Lane	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Macdonald	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Bates	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Keith	N	Y	N	N	‡	N
14 Martin	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	N
5 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Bennett	Y	N	–	Y	N	N
8 Bentley	N	Y	Y	✓	✓	N
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Hoffman	N	N	Y	N	X	N
3 Johansen	N	N	N	N	N	N
11 Knox	N	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Meader	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County						
13 Diggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Wier	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Judd	N	Y	✓	N	Y	N
9 Langen	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Colmer	?	N	N	N	N	N
3 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Williams	N	N	X	N	N	N
5 Winstead	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
9 Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MONTANA						
2 Anderson	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Metcalf	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	‡

	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEBRASKA						
3 Brock	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 McGinley	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Weaver	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	✓	‡	X	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Bass	N	Y	Y	N	‡	N
1 Merrow	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Auchincloss	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
1 Cahill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Dwyer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Glenn	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Osmers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Wallhauser	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
AL Montoya	Y	‡	N	Y	N	Y
AL Morris	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
32 Stratton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Barry	N	Y	Y	X	Y	N
3 Becker	X	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Derounian	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Dooley	N	Y	Y	X	Y	N
33 Kilburn	N	X	X	X	Y	N
40 Miller	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X
39 Ostertag	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
42 Pillion	N	Y	–	N	Y	N
34 Pirnie	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
43 Goodell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
35 Riehlman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
37 Robison	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
28 St. George	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
36 Taber	N	N	N	N	Y	N
31 Taylor	N	Y	X	Y	✓	X
1 Wainwright	X	Y	Y	Y	‡	X
38 Weis	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
29 Wharton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
New York City						
8 Anfuso	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓
24 Buckley	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 Celler	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
7 Delaney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Gilbert		Y	✓	Y	Y	N
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Healey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Kelly	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	X
9 Keogh	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
16 Powell	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Santangelo	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
20 Teller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Bosch	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
12 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Fino	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Halpern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Lindsay	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Ray	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
9 Alexander	Y	N	X	?	N	Y
3 Barden	Y	X	X	N	X	?
1 Bonner	✓	N	X	?	N	Y
4 Cooley	✓	N	N	?	N	Y
6 Durham	Y	N	X	N	‡	✓
2 Fountain	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
12 Vacancy						
8 Kitchin	Y	N	N	N	X	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7 Lennon	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Scott	Y	N	X	–	N	Y
11 Whitener	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Jonas	N	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
AL Short	N	N	–	N	N	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Cook	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	✓	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Hays	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N
17 Levering	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	N	✓	N	N
6 Vacancy						
21 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Baumhart	N	Y	–	N	Y	N
8 Betts	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
22 Bolton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
16 Bow	X	N	N	N	✓	N
7 Brown	N	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Devine	N	Y	N	N	N	N
15 Henderson	N	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Hess	N	N	N	–	Y	X
5 Latta	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	Y	N	N	N	N
23 Minshall	X	‡	Y	N	Y	N
3 Schenck	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Scherer	N	Y	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	✓
5 Jarman	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Morris	Y	N	?	Y	?	?
4 Steed	Y	‡	N	Y	N	‡
1 Belcher	N	Y	N	N	N	N
OREGON						
3 Green	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	N
4 Porter	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad	N	Y	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Dent	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Prokop	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
19 Quigley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Walter	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli†			Y	N	Y	N
29 Corbett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Curtin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Dague	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Fenton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Gavin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Kearns	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Lafore	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
7 Milliken	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Mumma	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N	–	N	N
18 Elliott‡			Y	N	Y	N
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Nix	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Toll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Forand	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	N	N	N	N	N	N
5 Hemphill	N	N	N	N	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
6 McMillan	N	N	N	N	N	‡
2 Riley	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Rivers	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
1 McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
2 Berry	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Bass	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	✓	N	N	N
8 Everett	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Evins	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Frazier	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Loser	Y	N	N	N	✓	N
7 Murray	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Reece	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
17 Burleson	–	N	N	N	N	N
22 Casey	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Dowdy	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
13 Ikard	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
20 Kilday	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	✓	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Mahon	X	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	–	N	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y
4 Rayburn						
18 Rogers	N	N	?	N	N	Y
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Teague	✓	N	?	N	N	Y
8 Thomas	Y	N	?	N	N	N
9 Thompson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Young	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Alger	N	N	N	N	N	N
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Dixon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT						
AL Meyer	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	N	N	N
1 Downing	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Gary	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Hardy	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Harrison	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Jennings	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Smith	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Tuck	N	N	Y	X	N	N
10 Broyhill	N	N	N	N	Y	X
6 Poff	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Vacancy						
4 May	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Pelly	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Tollefson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Westland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Kee	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Slack	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Moore	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN						
1 Flynn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Laird	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 O'Konski	‡	Y	N	Y	X	Y
6 Van Pelt	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Withrow	N	Y	N	X	‡	N
WYOMING						
AL Thomson	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

†Rep. Herman T. Schneebeli (R Pa.) was sworn in May 5, succeeding Alvin R. Bush who died Nov. 5, 1959.
‡Rep. Douglas H. Elliott (R Pa.), sworn in May 5 to succeed Richard M. Simpson who died Jan. 7, himself died June 19.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

House Key Votes on Tax Extension, Minimum Wage, Federal Pay Raise Veto, Contempt Citation

7. HR 12381. Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960. Passed 223-174 (D 140-114; R 83-60), June 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 12677. Increase minimum wage protection under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Kitchin (D N.C.) substitute amendment for the Committee bill, extending $1-an-hour wage protection but no overtime protection to employees of interstate retail chains and raising the hourly minimum for previously covered workers to $1.15. Agreed to 211-203 (D 90-176; R 121-27), June 30, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 9883. Postal and Federal Employees' Salary Increase Acts of 1960, providing an across-the-board 7½ percent pay increase for 1.6 million postal, classified and other federal employees. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 345-69 (D 256-13; R 89-56), (276 "yeas" were needed to override), July 1, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. H Res 607. Citing S. Sloan Colt, chairman of the Port Authority of New York, for contempt of Congress for refusing to furnish subpenaed documents to the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee. Adopted 270-124 (D 207-44; R 63-80), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the citation.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	7	8	9	10		Vote No.	7	8	9	10		Vote No.	7	8	9	10	
Yea	223	211	345	270		Yea	140	90	256	207		Yea	83	121	89	63	
Nay	174	203	69	124		Nay	114	176	13	44		Nay	60	27	56	80	

	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	N	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y	N
2 Grant	N	Y	Y	?
9 Huddleston	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Rains	Y	N	Y	N
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	N
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	‡
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	?	?	?	Y
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell	Y	Y	N	‡
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	N
14 Hagen	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	N	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	N	N	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	‡	N	Y	?
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley	N	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	X	Y	Y
12 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Utt	N	Y	‡	N
30 Wilson	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	N	√	√	N
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	N	Y	?
25 Kasem	‡	N	Y	N
17 King	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	N	Y	Y	N
22 Holt	N	N	Y	N
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson	N	Y	X	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough	?	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	N	X	‡	?
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	N	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	N	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	N	√	‡	Y
10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis	N	√	Y	Y
4 Flynt	-	Y	N	Y
3 Forrester	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	?
7 Mitchell	Y	N	Y	?
2 Pilcher	?	Y	N	Y
1 Preston	N	Y	Y	?
6 Vinson	Y	?	?	?
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	N	N	Y	Y
2 Budge	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	N	N	Y	Y
21 Mack	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	N	Y	Y
16 Allen	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Hoffman	N	Y	Y	N
15 Mason	N	√	√	N
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Simpson	N	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Libonati	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Church	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	N	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
11 Barr	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	N	Y	Y
10 Harmon	N	N	Y	Y
9 Hogan	N	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	N	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	N	N	Y	Y
6 Wampler	N	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	?	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	N	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	7	8	9	10
IOWA				
6 Coad	N	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	N	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N	N
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	N	N
7 Jensen	N	Y	Y	N
4 Kyl	N	Y	Y	N
1 Schwengel	N	Y	N	N
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	N	N	Y	Y
2 George	N	N	Y	Y
3 Hargis	N	N	Y	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y	X	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Smith	N	Y	N	‡
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chelf	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Spence	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler	N	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	?
4 Brooks	N	Y	Y	N
1 Hebert	Y	Y	Y	√
8 McSween	N	Y	Y	?

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

	7	8	9	10
6 Morrison	?	N	Y	✓
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson	?	N	Y	?
3 Willis	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
2 Coffin	Y	N	Y	N
1 Oliver	Y	N	Y	?
3 McIntire	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	N	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	N
6 Foley	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	N	Y	Y
1 Johnson	N	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford	?	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Burke	N	N	Y	N
4 Donohue	N	N	Y	Y
7 Lane	N	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	N	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack	Y	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	N	N	Y	N
3 Philbin	N	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	N	Y	N
10 Curtis	Y	Y	N	N
9 Keith	Y	N	N	Y
14 Martin	?	Y	Y	?
*5 Rogers**	N	N	Y	?
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley	N	✓	X	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	N	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	N	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman	N	Y	N	N
3 Johansen	N	Y	N	Y
11 Knox	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	N	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	X	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier	N	N	Y	Y
7 Andersen	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	N	‡
5 Judd	Y	Y	N	N
9 Langen	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer	N	Y	N	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	N
4 Williams	X	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead	X	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y	?
7 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan	✓	?	Y	Y
4 Randall	N	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	N	N
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder	N	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N	N
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	N	?	Y	Y
1 Metcalf	‡	N	Y	Y

	7	8	9	10
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	N	Y	Y	N
4 McGinley	N	Y	N	N
2 Cunningham	N	N	Y	N
1 Weaver	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA				
AL Baring	N	N	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	N
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y	N
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y	N
3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Cahill	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Canfield	✓	N	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Glenn	Y	N	Y	N
9 Osmers	N	N	Y	N
12 Wallhauser	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	N	N	Y	Y
AL Morris	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	N
32 Stratton	Y	N	Y	N
27 Barry	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Becker	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Dooley	Y	Y	N	N
33 Kilburn	Y	Y	N	X
40 Miller	✓	Y	Y	N
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Pillion	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	N
43 Goodell	Y	Y	N	N
35 Riehlman	Y	Y	Y	N
37 Robison	N	Y	N	N
28 St. George	‡	Y	N	N
36 Taber	Y	Y	N	N
31 Taylor	✓	N	Y	X
1 Wainwright	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Weis	✓	Y	Y	N
29 Wharton	N	Y	N	N
New York City				
8 Anfuso	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Buckley	‡	X	✓	Y
11 Celler	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	?	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	‡	N	Y	Y
22 Healey	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Keogh	Y	X	✓	Y
13 Multer	N	N	Y	Y
16 Powell	?	N	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Santangelo	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Teller	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Bosch	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Dorn	N	N	Y	N
25 Fino	N	N	Y	N
4 Halpern	–	N	Y	N
17 Lindsay	Y	N	Y	N
15 Ray	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Barden	N	Y	?	?
1 Bonner	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Taylor‡				Y
8 Kitchin	N	Y	Y	Y

	7	8	9	10
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Scott	–	Y	Y	Y
11 Whitener	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	X	N	Y	†
AL Short	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Cook	N	N	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	N	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	?
17 Levering	N	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	N	N	Y	Y
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	N
15 Henderson	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hess	Y	Y	N	?
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	Y	✓	N
3 Schenck	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	X	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris	?	?	✓	Y
4 Steed	‡	‡	‡	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
3 Green	N	N	Y	N
4 Porter	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	N	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	N	N	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	N	N	Y	Y
10 Prokop	N	N	Y	Y
19 Quigley	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	–	N	Y	Y
15 Walter	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	N	N
29 Corbett	N	N	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Dague	N	Y	N	N
12 Fenton	N	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y
23 Gavin	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Kearns	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Lafore	Y	Y	N	N
7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Mumma	Y	Y	N	N
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	N	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Nix	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	N	N	Y	Y
1 Forand	Y	N	Y	?
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	N	Y	N	N
5 Hemphill	N	Y	Y	Y

	7	8	9	10
6 McMillan	N	Y	Y	N
2 Riley	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	N	N	Y	Y
2 Berry	Y	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Everett	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	?	Y	Y	N
3 Frazier	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Loser	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	N	?
2 Baker	Y	Y	N	N
1 Reece	Y	Y	N	N
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	N
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Ikard	Y	Y	Y	?
20 Kilday	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	N	N
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	Y	Y	N	N
16 Rutherford	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas	N	N	Y	?
9 Thompson	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Alger	Y	Y	N	N
UTAH				
2 King	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Tuck	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	N	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	N	N	Y	?
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy				
4 May	Y	Y	N	N
1 Pelly	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	N	N	Y	N
2 Westland	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	N	N	Y	Y
4 Hechler	N	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	N	N	Y	Y
6 Slack	N	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	N	N	Y	Y
9 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N	N
7 Laird	Y	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski	N	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow	X	?	Y	?
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	N	Y	N	N

†Rep. Quentin Burdick (D N.D.) elected to the Senate June 28, was sworn in Aug. 8.
‡Rep. Roy A. Taylor (D N.C.) was sworn in July 2, succeeding David M. Hall who died Jan. 29.
*Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Pa.) died Sept. 10, 1960.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

PREDICTED FISCAL 1961 SURPLUS LOWERED TO $1.1 BILLION

As expected, the midyear review of the fiscal 1961 budget, issued Oct. 4 by the Bureau of the Budget, resulted in substantial changes in the estimates of income and outgo presented to Congress in January. Net effect of these revisions was to cut the estimated surplus for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961 from $4.2 billion to $1.1 billion. Two-thirds of this reduction stemmed from a $2-billion drop in the Treasury's estimate of anticipated receipts from the corporation income tax, reflecting the slackened pace of economic advance in the first nine months of 1960.

Summary: According to the revised estimates, fiscal 1961 expenditures would total $80.4 billion, or $600 million more than was originally estimated and $3.2 billion more than was actually spent in fiscal 1960. Receipts were placed at $81.5 billion, or $2.5 billion under the January estimate, although still $3.1 billion more than was collected in fiscal 1960. The projected surplus was thus trimmed to $1.1 billion, compared to an actual surplus of $1.2 billion in fiscal 1960. In sum, the revised estimates indicated that income and outgo each would rise by more than $3 billion in fiscal 1961.

The foregoing revisions were also reflected in new estimates of receipts from and payments to the public, which measure the flow of money between the Government and the public by consolidating budget, trust fund, and other accounts. Projected receipts were shaved from $102.2 billion to $100.6 billion, while payments were increased from $96.3 billion to $98.1 billion. As a result, the excess of receipts over payments (which amounted to $800 million in fiscal 1960) was estimated at $2.5 billion, compared with $5.9 billion in January. Federal fiscal operations thus promised to have less of a deflationary impact than was first projected.

Receipts: In lowering estimated budget receipts by $2.5 billion, the Budget Bureau attributed only $200 million of the reduction to Congressional action or inaction over Administration objections. About $100 million of that loss was ascribed to reduction of the cabaret tax, added medical deductions for aged dependent parents, and other tax measures enacted. The other $100 million was traced to the failure of Congress to approve certain revenue proposals, including an increase in the aviation gas tax, a new tax on jet fuels, and revised rules for taxing cooperatives and gains from the sale of depreciable personal property.

The only other major reduction, amounting to $345 million, was more apparent than real, and stemmed from a change in bookkeeping. The January estimates included expenditures as well as receipts in this amount, covering grants and collections for administering state employment and unemployment compensation programs, although the President at the same time asked Congress to transfer both accounts from the budget to the unemployment trust fund. Congress complied, and the revised estimates of budget income and outgo were accordingly reduced by $345 million. Normal budget practice, however, is to assume the enactment of proposed legislation in drawing up the January estimates. Strictly speaking, therefore, the October estimates overstated the reduction in receipts and understated the increase in expenditures by $345 million.

Although the estimate for corporation income taxes was reduced from $23.5 billion to $21.5 billion -- the same amount collected in fiscal 1960 -- no change was made in the estimate of $43.7 billion from individual income taxes -- a sum $3 billion greater than was paid in 1960. This increase was said to reflect "continuing high levels of employment and income."

Expenditures: Revised estimates of budget expenditures in fiscal 1961, although adding up to a net increase of only $600 million, reflected substantial cuts as well as additions to the January estimates. Major increases were: $637 million for the pay raise enacted over the President's veto; $566 million for postal operations (because Congress refused to raise postal rates); $305 million for defense, added by Congress over Administration objections; $241 million for medical research, aid to schools in impacted areas, and medical care for the aged, also added by Congress; $121 million for direct housing loans to veterans, added by Congress; $109 million for the Forest Service; and $100 million for space activities, initiated by the Administration.

Partially offsetting these increases in estimated expenditures were the following reductions: $500 million for interest on the public debt, originally estimated at $9.5 billion, reflecting a drop in interest rates; $345 million for the unemployment program (because of the bookkeeping change described above); $203 million for various veterans benefits; and $200 million for the Commodity Credit Corporation, because of lower interest and storage costs. In addition, the allowance for contingencies, estimated at $200 million in January, was cut to $75 million -- a normal midyear revision.

Compared with actual expenditures in fiscal 1960, however, the revised estimates for 1961 showed substantial increases for most functions, adding up to a net advance of $3.2 billion. Major increases included $390 million for major national security programs, $362 million for foreign affairs, $1 billion for commerce and housing, $593 million for agriculture, $312 million for natural resources, $266 million for veterans, and $296 million for general government activities.

Spending Authority: Actual spending rarely matches new obligational authority -- the amount Congress decides may be spent for new and existing programs -- because of lags in the fiscal pipeline. But new authority suggests the trend in budgetary expenditures, whether up or down, for succeeding fiscal years. Thus, in January, new obligational authority was estimated at $79.4 billion, or $400 million less than estimated expenditures in fiscal 1961, pointing to a possible slight reduction in spending in fiscal 1962. The midyear review, however, placed new obligational authority at $82 billion, of which $80.4 billion had been enacted and $1.6 billion was forecast in supplemental requests.

Put another way, the January estimate of a $400 million reduction in spending authority (under projected 1961 expenditures) was revised to allow for a $1.6 billion increase in spending authority (over revised estimates of 1961 expenditures). The new figure of $82 billion was the highest of the Eisenhower Administration; new obligational authority dropped from $80.3 billion in fiscal 1953 to $57.1 billion in fiscal 1955, then climbed to $81.4 billion in fiscal 1959, receding to $79.6 billion in fiscal 1960. Actual spending in fiscal 1962 appeared certain to exceed $81 billion.

CONGRESS GIVES IKE 30.6%, LOWEST IN 8-YEAR TERM

President Eisenhower's 1960 legislative program was the least successful one of his eight-year Administration when Congress Sept. 1 ended its 1960 session. The President during the session made 183 specific legislative requests. Congress approved only 56, or 30.6 percent of them.

The lowest previous Presidential Boxscore, compiled by Congressional Quarterly, was in 1957 when Congress approved 76 of 206 legislative requests, or 36.9 percent, a sharp drop from his 1953 boxscore of 72.7 percent and 1954 boxscore of 64.7 percent. Congress in 1959 approved 40.8 percent of the Eisenhower program. (1959 Almanac p. 93)

Mr. Eisenhower did best in his foreign policy program in 1960; Congress approved 22 of 41 requests, or 53.7 percent. Congress gave the President most of the money he asked for in nine of ten foreign aid requests (90 percent), and his Mutual Security program got the most Congressional support of all the President's programs, though Congress only partially heeded the President's Aug. 26 letter to Congressional leaders asking that his Mutual Security requests for fiscal 1961 be completely funded.

The parts of the Eisenhower program that failed most obviously were his agriculture, education and welfare and labor requests. Only two of 20 agriculture requests (10 percent), two of 21 education and welfare requests (9.5 percent) and one of seven labor requests (14.3 percent) were approved by Congress.

The President's power to block key Democratic proposals by use of the veto slipped in 1960 when Congress overrode his veto of a federal pay raise (HR 9883), rejecting his request that it wait until a comprehensive comparison of wage scales in private industry and Government was finished. Though the President's veto of the Water Pollution Control Act (HR 3610) was sustained Feb. 25 by the House, Congress appropriated for fiscal 1961, in the Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation Bill (HR 11390), almost the full amount that would have been provided by the pollution act for fiscal 1961, against the President's request for a reduced appropriation.

The President's veto of the Area Redevelopment bill (S 722) resulted in a stalemate; the Senate failed by 11 votes to override the veto and the President's initial program was rejected and a revised plan ignored by Congress.

Key

Sources of President Eisenhower's 1960 legislative requests follow with the Congressional Quarterly symbol for each, and date of the request:

Symbol	Source, Message	Date
A	Space	Jan. 14
B	Budget	Jan. 19
C	Economic Report	Jan. 20
D	Farm	Feb. 9
E	Mutual Security	Feb. 16
F	International Development Assn.	Feb. 18
G	Postal Rate Increase	March 11
H	Immigration	March 17
I	Resume of Requests	May 3
J	Letter to Sen. Bennett	June 1
K	Unemployment Tax Veto	June 3
L	Mutual Security Telegram	June 11
M	Pay Raise Veto	June 30
N	2nd Résumé of Requests	Aug. 8
O	Sugar Message	Aug. 23
P	Mutual Security Letter to Congressional Leaders	Aug. 26

Ike's Record

Eisenhower legislative scores in the 83rd Congress (1953-54, Republican), 84th Congress (1955-56, Democratic), 85th Congress (1957-58, Democratic) and 86th Congress (1959-60, Democratic):

Year	Proposals Submitted	Approved By Congress	Approval Score
1953	44	32	72.7%
1954	232	150	64.7
1955	207	96	46.3
1956	225	103	45.7
1957	206	76	36.9
1958	234	110	47.0
1959	228	93	40.8
1960	183	56	30.6

Over-all score for the President's eight years in office: 1,559 requests submitted, 716 requests approved by Congress, for a percentage of 45.9.

Following is the over-all status of the President's requests at the 86th Congress's adjournment sine die on Sept. 1, 1960. See next page for specific action on individual requests. The figure following each listing shows what percent it comprises of the total of 183 Presidential requests.

- 56 requests had been approved by Congress -- 30.6 percent.
- 2 requests were passed by the Senate and House in different forms and died awaiting compromise agreement -- 1.1 percent.
- 18 requests were passed by either the House or the Senate but not by both -- 9.8 percent.
- 6 requests were reported from a committee to the floor of either chamber but had not come up for a vote -- 3.3 percent.
- 17 requests received committee hearings but were not reported -- 9.3 percent.
- 43 requests received no action at all -- 23.5 percent.
- 41 requests received unfavorable action through rejection in committee or on the floor -- 22.4 percent.

Boxscore Ground Rules

Only specific requests for legislative action submitted to Congress by the President were tabulated for the Boxscore. Excluded from the list of legislative requests were proposals advocated by officials of the Executive Branch, but not specifically by the President; measures that the President endorsed but did not request; suggestions that Congress consider or study particular topics, if no legislative action was requested; nominations.

Almost all appropriation requests were excluded because they are a yearly occurrence and provide the funds necessary to carry out regular functions of the Government. But CQ included any appropriation requests the President designated as key points of certain programs, and which were submitted in special messages (rather than in the budget).

Because requests for approval of treaties carry over from one Congress to the next, CQ listed all unratified treaties sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower from 1956 on.

The number of requests is a fair, but necessarily somewhat arbitrary, count of the Presidential proposals. Requests can be totaled in many ways. Though not all the President's proposals were equally important, CQ makes no attempt to weigh them. But a rough, automatic weighting results from major requests usually having several points.

Congress does not always vote "yes" or "no" on a Presidential proposal. CQ evaluates compromises to determine if the request is closer to approval or to rejection of the President's request.

CQ'S PRESIDENTIAL BOXSCORE THROUGH SEPT. 1 ADJOURNMENT

Following is a list of President Eisenhower's 1960 legislative requests and action taken on them through Sept. 1, the date Congress adjourned sine die. A letter in parentheses following each request indicates the principal and most definitive sources of the request. A key to the letters is given in the box on the preceding page. Treaty requests are followed by the date the treaty was sent to the Senate.

Symbols

- ✓ *Favorable Action*
- X *Unfavorable Action*
- H *Hearings Held or Underway*
- # *Congressional Inaction Would Constitute Favorable Action*
- * *Request Previously Submitted and Denied.*

Agriculture

	HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION 1	HOUSE FLOOR ACTION 2	SENATE COMMITTEE ACTION 3	SENATE FLOOR ACTION 4	FINAL OUTCOME 5	PUBLIC LAW NUMBER 6
1. Beginning with the 1961 crop, eliminate wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas, and set up price-support levels by a percentage of the average price of wheat during the three preceding calendar years. (D)	X	X	X	X		
2. *Extend for three years the Conservation Reserve Program. (B)	X	X		X		
3. Expand the Conservation Reserve Program to 60 million acres, and grant authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to direct the greater part of the program expansion to the areas of greatest need. (D)	X	X		X		
4. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, with proper safeguards under the CRP, to make payments in kind, in whole, or in part for the reduction of acreage devoted to surplus crops and for retirement of this acreage from cultivation, provided measures are included to keep production below total consumption while the payment-in-kind procedure is being used. (D)	✓	X	✓	✓		
5. Increase from $450 million to $600 million the basic limitation on total payments for the CRP in any calendar year. (C)	H					
6. Limit the future authorization for the CRP to not more than the 1960 level ($375 million) unless the Administration's recommendation for new price-support legislation on wheat is enacted. (C)	H					
7. Provide specific authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to give special consideration, in allocating CRP funds, to those states and regions in which curtailment of production of wheat or other surplus commodities is consistent with long-range conservation and production-adjustment goals. (B)	H					
8. Eliminate cost-sharing assistance under the Agricultural Conservation Program for practices which increase output of agricultural commodities currently in excess supply. (C)						
9. *Provide no more than $100 million as an advance authorization for the ACP in fiscal 1961. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
10. Extend for additional three years the limitation on price supports for certain crops grown on newly irrigated or drained land. (C)						
11. *Extend the Sugar Act beyond its expiration date of Dec. 31, 1960. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	592
12. Grant authority to the President to adjust sugar quotas to assure an adequate supply for America. (J)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	592
13. Extend the 1960 Sugar Act beyond its expiration date of March 31, 1961. (O)	✓	✓	✓	✓		
14. Authorize reduction of the Dominican Republic's sugar quota. (O)	✓	✓	✓	✓		
15. *Strengthen the "food for peace" program. (C)	H		✓	✓		
16. Express Congressional support for exploratory talks on an international "food for peace" plan under the UN. (N)			✓	✓		
17. *Require the states to pay a larger share of the costs of farm disaster assistance. (B)	✓	✓	X			
18. Enact legislation to simplify and improve the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans for farm homes and operations. (B)	✓	✓	H			
19. *Authorize revolving-fund financing for the Farmers Home Administration. (C)	✓	✓	H			
20. *Enact legislation to put the Rural Electrification Administration on a revolving fund basis. (B)	H					

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

1. Authorize annual federal advances to local school districts to pay up to half the debt service (principal and interest) on $3 billion of bonds to be issued in the next five years for school construction. (I)	X	X	X	X		
2. Authorize federal guarantees for $1 billion in college construction bonds, with interest subject to federal taxation. (I)	H		H			
3. Provide federal grants, payable over 20 years, equal to 25 percent of the principal of $2 billion in college construction bonds. (I)	H		H			

	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Repeal the National Defense Education Act's requirement for an affidavit of non-membership in subversive organizations. (B)	H		✓	✓		
5. *Modify provisions for aid to schools in federally affected areas to provide less federal aid. (B)	X					
6. Appropriate no more than $171 million for aid to federally impacted school districts in fiscal 1961. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
HOUSING						
1. *Enact permanent authority for FHA to insure property improvement loans. (C)	X		X	X		
2. Authorize appropriations for HHFA loans to communities for public facilities, instead of extending HHFA's borrowing authority from the Treasury. (B)	X		X	X		
3. Authorize appropriations for Federal National Mortgage Assn. purchases of mortgages under its special assistance program. (B)	X	X	X	X		
4. Authorize FHA to exceed its non-administrative expense limit when necessary to process mortgage insurance applications. (B)	X	X	X	X		
5. #Discontinue direct housing loans for veterans after the program terminates July 25, 1960. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
6. Terminate the college housing direct loan program. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
7. Enact legislation to restore to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. the higher premium rate in effect prior to 1949, to remain in force until the reserve exceeds 1 percent of the share accounts and borrowings of insured institutions. (B)						
8. Reduce from 5 percent to 2 percent the FSLIC's statutory reserve level. (B)						
9. Empower the FSLIC to borrow from private sources. (B)						
WELFARE						
1. *Enact legislation to recover federal overpayments to the railroad retirement account and transfer them to the OASI trust fund. (B)						
2. *Provide that the Government pay into the railroad retirement account only the actual added cost of benefits resulting from military service. (B)						
3. Appropriate no more than $20 million for construction of waste treatment facilities.	X	X	X	X	X	
4. Strengthen the enforcement provisions of laws for control of water pollution. (B)						
5. Provide funds to start a program of research and demonstration projects designed to identify and alleviate causes of dependency. (B)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	703
6. Authorize a voluntary program of federal-state aid to help elderly people meet catastrophic illnesses. (N)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	778
Foreign Policy						
FOREIGN AID						
1. Appropriate $2 billion for military assistance. (L)	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	704
2. Appropriate $700 million for the Development Loan Fund. (E, P)	X	X	✓	✓	X	
3. Appropriate $724 million for defense support. (L)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	704
4. Appropriate $268 million for special assistance. (E)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	704
5. Appropriate $206 million for technical cooperation. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	704
6. Appropriate $250 million for the contingency fund. (N)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	704
7. Appropriate $101 million for other mutual security activities. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	704
8. Authorize $600 million for aid to Latin American countries to strengthen their social and economic structure and improve the status of their citizens; include further assistance for the rehabilitation of Chile. (N)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	735
9. Continue during the immediate future U.S. participation in military assistance joint cost-sharing projects with certain European countries. (E)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	472
10. Authorize United States membership in the International Development Assn. and provide the subscription payment. (F)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	565
IMMIGRATION						
1. Double present immigration quotas by admitting annually a number equal to one-sixth of 1 percent of the U.S. population. (H)						
2. Remove the ceiling of 2,000 immigrant quotas within the Asiatic-Pacific Triangle. (H)						
3. Base the over-all limitation on immigration on the 1960 census when available. (H)						
4. In distributing quota increases, use the number of immigrants admitted from each country in 1924-59 as the basis for allocation rather than the ethnic composition of the U.S. population. (H)						
5. Distribute unused immigration quotas among oversubscribed countries in proportion to their regularly allotted quotas. (H)						
6. Enact special provisions for the absorption of refugees displaced from their native country because of political upheavals and oppression. (H)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	648
TREATIES						
1. *International Plant Protection Convention. (1/12/56)						
2. *Convention with Mexico concerning radio broadcasting in the standard broadcast band. (3/12/57)			✓	✓	✓	
3. *International educational, scientific and cultural imports convention. (6/24/59)			✓	✓	✓	
4. *Convention on the territorial sea and the contiguous zone. (9/9/59)			✓	✓	✓	
5. *Convention on the high seas. (9/9/59)			✓	✓	✓	
6. *Convention on fishing and conservation of living resources of the high seas. (9/9/59)			✓	✓	✓	
7. *Convention on the continental shelf. (9/9/59)			✓	✓	✓	
8. *Optional protocol of the signature concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. (9/9/59)			✓	X		

	1	2	3	4	5	
9. Treaty with Austria regarding the return of Austrian property, rights, and interests. (1/14/60)			H			
10. Treaty with 11 other countries on Antarctica. (2/15/60) (N)			✓	✓	✓	
11. International convention for prevention of pollution of the sea by oil. (2/15/60)			✓			
12. Convention of Paris for the protection of industrial property. (2/17/60)			✓	✓	✓	
13. A 10-year treaty with Japan for mutual cooperation and security. (3/10/60)			✓	✓	✓	
14. Treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Pakistan. (4/6/60)			✓	✓	✓	
15. Convention of establishment between the United States and France. (4/6/60)			✓	✓	✓	
16. Treaty with India to avoid double taxation on income taxes. (5/6/60)						
17. Text of the Geneva Administrative Radio Conference on radio regulations between the U.S. and other countries at the Conference in 1959. (6/9/60)						
18. Geneva International Telecommunications Convention between the U.S. and other countries represented at the International Telecommunications Union, Geneva, 1959. (6/9/60)						
19. Protocol amending tax treaty with Japan. (8/17/60)						
20. Convention concerning manning, wages, and hours of work on ships adopted in 1958 by the 41st International Labor Conference (ratification of the wage section was not requested). (8/31/60)						
OTHER						
1. *Enact legislation to remove the U.S. reservation on the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice. (B)			X			
2. *Amend the Battle Act to revise the eligibility requirements for assistance to certain countries. (B)			✓	✓		
3. *Enact legislation to reimburse Americans for certain property damage in Europe and the Far East during World War II. (B)	✓	✓	✓			
4. Authorize payment of $73 million in war damage claims to the Philippine Government. (B)	✓					
5. Authorize $6 million compensation to displaced residents of the Bonin Islands. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	486
Labor						
1. *Extend the coverage of the minimum wage. (N)	X	✓	X	X		
2. *Correct shortcomings in the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act enacted in 1958. (C)						
3. *Extend unemployment compensation to some 3 million workers, primarily those employed in small enterprises. (C)	X	X	X	X	X	
4. *Enact legislation to finance administration of the federal-state employment security system through the unemployment trust fund. (C)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	778
5. *Improve the eight-hour laws applicable to federal and federally assisted construction projects. (C)						
6. *Enact legislation to provide for equal pay for equal work without discrimination on account of sex. (C)						
7. Enact legislation, not retroactive, to prevent unemployment taxes from being raised in certain cases involving changes of ownerships of businesses. (K)						
Military and Veterans						
GENERAL						
1. *Repeal the provision setting a mandatory minimum strength for the Army National Guard. (B)	✓	✓	X	X	X	
2. Reduce the Army National Guard and Army Reserve to 360,000 and 270,000, respectively. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
3. Equalize military retirement pay. (N)	✓	✓	H			
4. Provide funds for a conventionally powered instead of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. (B)	X	X	✓	✓	✓	601
5. *Repeal section 601 of PL 82-155, providing for Congressional review of proposed sales of real property by the Defense Department. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	500
6. *Eliminate from Defense appropriations bills the rider limiting competitive bidding by firms in other countries on certain military supply items. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
VETERANS						
1. Enact a vocational rehabilitation program for peacetime ex-servicemen having substantial service-connected disabilities. (B)	H		✓	✓		
2. #Provide no special educational and loan-guarantee programs for peacetime ex-servicemen. (B)	H		X	X	✓	
3. #Permit the unemployment compensation program for Korean conflict veterans to expire in 1961. (B)						
4. Authorize revolving-fund financing for the loan-guarantee programs of the Veterans Administration (B)	✓	✓		✓	✓	665
Miscellaneous and Administrative						
GENERAL						
1. Place full responsibility on the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the formulation and execution of the civilian space program, subject to the authority and direction of the President. (A)	✓	✓				
2. Abolish the National Aeronautics and Space Council. (A)	✓	✓				
3. Abolish the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee for space activities. (A)	X	X				
4. Amend the 1958 Space Act to authorize the President to determine department responsibility for the development of each new space-launch vehicle. (A)	✓	✓				
5. #Permit the transfer to NASA of the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency and certain supporting personnel. (A)	✓	✓	✓		✓	

	1	2	3	4	5	6
6. *Create additional federal judgeships, as proposed by the Judicial Conference. (N)	✓		✓			
7. Increase authorization for the Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure. (B)						
8. *Strengthen federal laws against organized crime. (B)						
9. *Authorize an item veto of appropriation and authorization bills. (B)						
10. *Extend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, beyond its expiration date of June 1, 1959. (B)	✓	✓	✓			
11. *Transfer certain land management and exchange functions from the Interior Department to the Agriculture Department. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	509
12. *Authorize sale of Government-owned communications facilities in Alaska. (B)						
13. Enact legislation applying to Hawaii the same general laws and regulations applicable to other states. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	624
14. *Enact legislation to permit the President to make awards for distinguished civilian achievement. (B)						
15. Provide more office space for the President and his staff. (I)			✓	✓		
16. Provide a solution for the Indian heirship problem. (I)						
CIVIL RIGHTS						
1. *Provide expressly that the use of force or threats of force to obstruct court orders in school desegregation cases shall be a federal offense. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	449
2. *Give the FBI additional investigative authority in crimes involving the destruction of schools or churches by making flight from one state to another to avoid detention or prosecution a federal offense. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	449
3. *Authorize the Attorney General to inspect federal election records. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	449
4. *Require that such records be preserved for a "reasonable period of time so as to permit such inspection." (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	449
5. *Provide a temporary program of financial assistance to state and local agencies to help meet additional costs directly occasioned by desegregation programs. (B)	X		X	X	X	
6. *Provide a temporary program to make technical information and assistance available to state and local educational agencies in preparing and implementing desegregation programs. (B)	X		X	X	X	
7. *Specifically authorize the Commissioner of Education at the request of state or local agencies to provide such technical assistance and to initiate or participate in conferences designed to alleviate the problem. (B)	X		X	X	X	
8. *Provide, on a temporary basis, for the education of children of members of the armed forces when state-administered public schools have been closed because of desegregation decisions or orders. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	449
9. *Establish a statutory Commission on Equal Job Opportunity under Government Contracts. (B)	X		X	X	X	
POST OFFICE, FEDERAL WORKERS						
1. Authorize a one-cent first-class postal rate increase. (G)	H			X		
2. Authorize a one-cent air-mail postal rate increase. (G)	H			X		
3. Authorize increases in other postal rates and fees. (G)	H			X		
4. Make the 1958 salary increase for Post Office field workers permanent. (B,M)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	568
5. *Develop a comprehensive federal pay policy, preferably through a joint commission. (B)	X		X		X	
6. Provide no general pay raise for federal employees before a comprehensive federal pay policy is developed. (B,M)	X	X	X	X	X	
7. Establish a long-range policy for financing the Civil Service Retirement Fund. (B)						
8. Authorize the Retirement Fund to pay benefits for widows and retired employees, covered in a 1958 law. (B)						
RESOURCES, PUBLIC WORKS						
1. *Place administrative responsibility for the area redevelopment program in the Department of Commerce and provide for assistance of other federal agencies. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
2. *Authorize grants, for technical assistance only, to chronically depressed areas and to localities dependent upon a single industry or situated in rural low-income areas. (I)	X	X	X	X	X	
3. *Authorize loans to areas where unemployment has been well above the national average for two or more years. (I)	X	X	X	X	X	
4. Authorize $900 million for regular federal-aid highways annually in fiscal 1962 and 1963. (B)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	657
5. Authorize $33 million for forest highways and $3 million for public lands highways annually in fiscal 1962 and 1963. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	657
6. *Transfer financing of forest and public lands highways from the general fund to the Highway Trust Fund. (B)	X	X	X	X	X	
7. Authorize appropriations for construction of roads and trails in national parks, forests and Indian lands beginning in fiscal 1962. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	657
8. *Authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas water diversion project in Colorado. (I)	H					
9. Authorize the San Luis irrigation project in California. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	488
10. Authorize negotiations with Mexico for joint construction of Amistad (Diablo) Dam on the Rio Grande River. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	605
11. *Enact legislation to establish a consistent basis for cost-sharing on projects which provide flood protection benefits. (C)						
12. *Enact a long-range helium conservation program. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	777
13. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to contract for coal research. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	599
14. *Enact legislation to revise the fee schedule for noncompetitive oil and gas leases on public lands. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	705
15. Authorize acquisition of three undeveloped shoreline areas to be made into national parks. (B)			H			
16. Authorize an arctic wildlife range. (I)	✓	✓	H			

	1	2	3	4	5	6
17. *Authorize revolving-fund financing for the Bureau of Reclamation and the power-marketing agencies of the Department of the Interior. (B)						
18. Authorize communities in the western United States to expand into public land areas. (I)	H					
TERRITORIES, D.C.						
1. *Grant home-rule to the District of Columbia. (B)	H		✓	✓		
2. *Bring the provisions of the District of Columbia unemployment insurance program up to the standards recommended for the states. (C)	H		H			
3. Establish a Government corporation to develop a mass transportation system in the D.C. metropolitan area. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	669
4. Authorize non-voting resident commissioners to represent the Virgin Islands and Guam in Congress. (B)	✓					
Taxes and Economic Policy						
TAXES						
1. Continue for one year existing corporate income tax rates. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	564
2. Continue for one year existing excise tax rates. (I)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	564
3. *Raise tax on aviation gasoline from 2 cents to 4.5 cents per gallon. (N)						
4. *Levy a new tax of 4.5 cents per gallon on jet fuels. (C)						
5. *Place receipts from taxes on aviation fuels, which currently go into the Highway Trust Fund, into the general revenues. (B)	H					
6. *Raise the highway fuel tax from 4 cents to 4.5 cents per gallon until June 30, 1964. (I)						
7. Repeal the diversion of certain excise taxes to the Highway Trust Fund, scheduled to take effect from July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1964. (B)						
8. Postpone for one year the reduction of the tax on transportation of persons. (C)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	564
9. Postpone for one year the repeal of the tax on local telephone service. (C)	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	564
10. *Adjust current laws relating to the taxation of cooperatives. (C)	H					
11. *Enact legislation to remove tax inequities and loopholes. (B)	✓	✓	✓			
12. *Defer taxation of income earned in less-developed foreign countries until repatriated. (C)	✓	✓	X			
13. Tax as ordinary income any gain realized by the sale of depreciable personal property, to the extent of the depreciation deduction previously taken on the property. (B)	X			X		
14. *Amend tax laws to prevent unintended and excessive depletion deductions resulting from the computation of percentage depletion allowances on the selling prices of finished clay, cement products, and mineral products generally. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	564
INTEREST RATES						
1. *Remove 4.25 percent interest rate ceiling on new issues of long-term Treasury bonds. (I)	✓					
2. *Revise ceiling of 3.5 percent interest on ship mortgage loans to provide the Maritime Administration with authority to charge the full costs of the loans. (B)						
3. Remove the 2 percent interest rate on borrowing by the Rural Electrification Administration from the Treasury and make the maximum rate equal to the average interest paid by the Treasury on recent long-term bonds. (B)						
4. Require the REA on future electric and telephone loans to include a one-fifth of one percent additional interest charge to cover administrative expenses and estimated losses. (B)						
5. *Remove 4.5 percent interest ceiling on FHA-insured mortgages for armed services family housing. (B)	✓					
6. *Remove the 5.25 percent interest ceiling on VA-guaranteed loans and instead permit the VA Administrator to set a rate no higher than the FHA-insured sales housing mortgage rate (6 percent). (B)						
ANTITRUST						
1. *Extend federal antitrust regulation to bank mergers accomplished through acquisition of assets. (C)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	463
2. *Require notification to the antitrust agencies of proposed mergers of businesses of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce. (C)			H			
3. *Empower the Attorney General to issue civil investigative demands in antitrust cases when civil procedures are contemplated. (C)			✓	✓		
4. *Authorize the Federal Trade Commission to seek preliminary injunctions in merger cases where a violation of law is likely. (C)			H			
OTHER						
1. Enact a temporary debt limit somewhat higher than the permanent limit of $285 billion. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	564
2. *Place all Government corporations that withdraw funds from the Treasury under the budget provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act. (B)						
3. Amend the Small Business Investment Act to provide more flexibility as to the types of securities that may be purchased by small business investment companies. (B)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	502
4. *Amend the Securities and Exchange Act to increase from $300,000 to $500,000 the maximum amount of a corporate security issue for which the privilege of simplified Regulation A filings may be accorded. (C)			H			
5. *Amend the Employment Act of 1946 to make reasonable price stability an explicit goal of federal economic policy. (B)	H		H			

86th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCES

Voting Participation

Presidential Support

Conservative Coalition

North-South Split

Federal Role

Party Unity

Bipartisan Support

CQ

HOW CQ MEASURES CONGRESS' PERFORMANCE

The legislative record of the individual Senator or Representative is composed of actions -- or inactions -- many of which are not a matter of public record. As a member of one or more standing committees and their several subcommittees, where the shape of legislation generally is determined, the legislator participates in the making of important decisions, often behind closed doors. As bills move to the floor, he may be busy rounding up supporters -- again out of public view -- for an amendment that will be offered. On the floor he may or may not participate in the recorded debate. The only official record by which the actions of any legislator may be compared with those of his colleagues is the roll-call vote.

The great bulk of proposed legislation that reaches the floor is disposed of by voice vote -- without a record of each legislator's position. For example, Congress in 1958 passed 2,718 bills, yet recorded only 293 roll calls. Some of the legislation accepted or rejected by voice vote is important. Conversely, some of the matters disposed of by roll-call vote are relatively unimportant. Nevertheless, most roll calls involve substantial issues, and they provide, in the final analysis, the only indisputable record of each legislator's actions.

For these reasons, Congressional Quarterly publishes the results of all roll calls in specially designed voting charts. These show summaries of the proposals put to a vote and the positions recorded by the Members. CQ's roll-call charts present the individual Member's complete voting record, in so far as it is available.

This voting record, covering a wide span of legislative issues during any session, is inevitably open to partisan analysis and interpretation by the two major parties and other interested groups. In an attempt to provide students of Congress with a meaningful yet nonpartisan analysis of record voting, Congressional Quarterly conducts six separate and distinct studies, each under a specific system of ground rules, as follows:

• PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT and OPPOSITION: This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member of Congress supports or opposes the specific legislative requests or stands of the President. Key step is the choice of roll calls for inclusion in the tabulation. Only those votes are included on which it is possible to say that the President, were he a Member of Congress, would have voted "yea" or "nay" on the basis of his personal messages and statements issued before the vote was taken. This method results in the inclusion of some non-controversial votes as well as the exclusion of certain important roll calls on which the President's own position was not publicly clear at the time the vote was taken. Any departure from the method used, however, would lead to a subjective weighting of issues, the results of which would be open to serious challenge.

• FEDERAL ROLE: This study measures the positions of Members with respect to the nature, scope and extent of the role of the Federal Government. Votes are chosen in which Members are presented with a choice between a larger and a smaller federal role. Sometimes the alternative is between maintaining or enlarging an existing program; sometimes between initiating a smaller or a larger program; sometimes between maintaining the status quo or diminishing the federal role. Only one roll call on any single issue is included in the Federal Role study. This type of study is considered less open to misinterpretation than CQ's former Economy Support study.

• PARTY UNITY: This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member votes with the majority of his party when that majority is opposed by a majority of the other party. Thus, by definition, roll calls included in the tabulation of Party Unity scores are selected automatically according to the numerical outcome of the vote. While this is an inherently arbitrary division, since the majority in question may range from unanimity to one more than the minority, it is the only method available that is free of bias. Any approach based on a yardstick determined by the votes of the respective party leaders runs into the fact that these leaders occasionally are to be found voting with a distinct party minority. In the absence of any more reliable method of determining party positions when they are in opposition, the system used by CQ provides the best index to a Member's support of his party relative to that of his party colleagues.

• BIPARTISAN SUPPORT: This study, in contrast to Party Unity, is designed to show the extent to which each Member votes with his party's majority when both party majorities are in agreement. All roll calls thus are classified automatically either as Party Unity or Bipartisan Support votes, according to the mathematical outcome. As in the case of the former, the size of the majorities may vary widely on Bipartisan Support votes, although they tend to be large in the case of votes on relatively non-controversial issues.

• VOTING PARTICIPATION: This study is designed to show the extent to which each Member actually casts "yea" or "nay" votes -- the only kind that can determine the legislative outcome -- on roll calls for which he is eligible. Relatively few Members score 100 percent since absences due to illness, committee sessions and travel are common. Voting Participation is not, however, a record of absenteeism as such. It is a measure of the relative extent to which Members make effective use of their voting privilege.

• ON THE RECORD: Members who, for one reason or another, do not cast "yea" or "nay" votes on roll calls are generally recorded as being for or against the measure voted upon. These recorded positions are added to the "yea" and "nay" votes in tabulating On The Record, which is a measure of the extent to which each Member makes his position on all roll-call votes a matter of public record.

Each of the foregoing studies is subject to the qualifications set forth in the Ground Rules for each study. Full understanding of these qualifications is essential to any interpretation placed upon the group and individual scores derived from the methods employed.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Voting Participation**

CONGRESSMEN VOTED ON 87% OF 1960 ROLL CALLS

The average Member of the 86th Congress voted "yea" or "nay" on 87 percent of the roll calls in 1960, and went "on the record" on 96 percent of the votes -- about the same, in both cases, as in the 85th Congress. Congressional Quarterly's tabulation was based on all 207 roll calls in the Senate and all 93 in the House in 1960. CQ's scores measure two things:

- Voting Participation -- The percentage of total roll calls on which a Member cast "yea" or "nay" votes.
- On the Record -- The percentage of total roll calls on which a Member made his position known by casting "yea" or "nay" votes, entering live pairs, announcing his stands, or answering CQ polls. (For full definitions see box on next page.)

Party Scores

Composites of Democratic and Republican scores for Voting Participation and On the Record for 1960 and for the 86th Congress (1959-60):

	1960		86th Congress	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
VOTING PARTICIPATION				
Both Chambers	85%	89%	87%	89%
Senate	80	86	84	87
House	87	91	89	90
ON THE RECORD				
Both Chambers	95%	97%	96%	97%
Senate	96	95	97	96
House	95	97	96	97

The composite Voting-Participation score of all Members of the House was 89 percent; that for all Members of the Senate was 82 percent. For both chambers, the composite On-the-Record score of all members was 96 percent.

Absences

Voting Participation and On the Record scores for each Member of Congress are shown in the charts. Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including conflicting official duties and illnesses. Among those absent for a day or more in 1960 because of their illness or illness or death in their families were:

Senate Democrats: Hennings (Mo.), McNamara (Mich.), Eastland (Miss.), Dodd (Conn.), Church (Idaho) and Thurmond (S.C.); Senate Republicans: Capehart (Ind.) and Martin (Iowa).

House Democrats: Doyle (Calif.), Moulder (Mo.), Forand (R.I.), Udall (Ariz.), Sullivan (Mo.), Mitchell (Ga.), Barr (Ind.) and Blitch (Ga.); House Republicans: Scherer (Ohio), Kilburn (N.Y.) and Younger (Calif.).

Yearly Scores

Combined Senate-House Voting Participation scores:

	DEM.	GOP	Both Parties
1960	85%	89%	87%
1959	89	89	89
1958	86	88	87
1957	88	87	88

Combined Senate-House scores for On the Record:

	DEM.	GOP	Both Parties
1960	95%	97%	96%
1959	97	97	97
1958	94	95	94
1957	93	92	93

Highs and Lows

Highest and lowest individual scorers in Voting Participation, 1960:

HIGHEST SCORERS

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
Jackson (Wash.)	99%	Smith (Maine)	100%
Proxmire (Wis.)	96	Keating (N.Y.)	98
Lausche (Ohio)	96	Williams (Del.)	97
Johnson (Texas)	95	Kuchel (Calif.)	97
Holland (Fla.)	95	Prouty (Vt.)	96
Williams (N.J.)	94	Scott (Pa.)	96

HOUSE

Democrats: 27 scored 100 percent -- Huddleston (Ala.); Gathings (Ark.); Cohelan, Hagen, McFall (Calif.); Bennett, Rogers (Fla.); Brown (Ga.); Murphy, O'Hara, Pucinski (Ill.); Breeding, George (Kan.); Natcher, Perkins (Ky.); Johnson (Md.); Burke (Mass.); Karsten (Mo.); Levering (Ohio), Dorn (S.C.); Everett (Tenn.); Beckworth Casey, Thornberry (Texas); Hechler (W.Va.); Johnson and Zablocki (Wis.).

Republicans: 19 scored 100 percent -- Baldwin (Calif.); Chenoweth (Colo.); Simpson, Springer, Church (Ill.); Gross (Iowa); Conte (Mass.); Langen (Minn.); Wallhauser (N.J.); Ostertag, Ray (N.Y.); Jonas (N.C.); Betts, Latta (Ohio); Curtin, Dague (Pa.); Berry (S.D.); Dixon (Utah) and Poff (Va.).

LOWEST SCORERS

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	18%	Capehart (Ind.)	50%
Kennedy (Mass.)	35	Bridges (N.H.)	60
Hennings (Mo.)	36	Goldwater (Ariz.)	69
Humphrey (Minn.)	49	Schoeppel (Kan.)	72
Murray (Mont.)	51	Martin (Iowa)	74
Kefauver (Tenn.)	57	Butler (Md.)	77

HOUSE

Democrats		Republicans	
Buckley (N.Y.)	17%	Taylor (N.Y.)	26%
Thompson (La.)	37	Withrow (Wis.)	41
Barden (N.C.)	37	Kilburn (N.Y.)	42
Hébert (La.)	44	Jackson (Calif.)	48
Anderson (Mont.)	45	Lafore (Pa.)	56
Powell (N.Y.)	49	Mason (Ill.)	62
		Bentley (Mich.)	62

On the Record

Highest Scorers, On the Record, 1960:

SENATE

Democrats: 17 scored 100 percent -- Bartlett (Alaska); Engle (Calif.); Carroll (Colo.); Frear (Del.); Douglas (Ill.); Ellender (La.); Bible, Cannon (Nev.); Burdick (N.D.); Lausche, Young (Ohio); Clark (Pa.); Thurmond (S.C.); Moss (Utah); Jackson (Wash.); Byrd and Randolph (W.Va.).

Republicans: Eleven scored 100 percent -- Kuchel (Calif.); Cooper (Ky.), Smith (Maine); Beall (Md.); Hruska (Neb.); Case (N.J.); Javits, Keating (N.Y.); Young (N.D.); Aiken and Prouty (Vt.).

HOUSE

Democrats: 109 scored 100 percent, including the 27 named above who scored 100 percent in Voting Participation. Selden (Ala.); Rivers (Alaska); Udall (Ariz.); Norrell (Ark.); Johnson, Miller, C.W., Miller, G.P., Sheppard, Sisk, Holifield, King, Roosevelt (Calif.); Aspinall (Colo.); Giaimo (Conn.); Herlong, Matthews (Fla.); Blitch, Forrester (Ga.); Inouye (Hawaii); Price, Libonati, Rostenkowski (Ill.); Barr, Brademas, Hogan, Roush (Ind.); Burke, Stubblefield (Ky.); McSween (La.); Foley, Friedel (Md.); Lane (Mass.); O'Hara, Diggs, Machrowicz (Mich.); Blatnik, Karth (Minn.); Williams (Miss.); Hull, Sullivan (Mo.); Brock, McGinley (Neb.); Baring (Nev.); Daniels, Thompson (N.J.); Dulski, Stratton, Anfuso, Delaney, Holtzman, Multer, Zelenko (N.Y.); Fountain, Kitchin (N.C.); Burdick (N.D.); Cook, Moeller (Ohio); Steed (Okla.); Green, Porter, Ullman (Ore.); Clark, Holland, Quigley, Rhodes, Byrne, Granahan, Nix (Pa.); Hemphill (S.C.); Davis, Murray (Tenn.); Fisher, Kilgore, Rutherford, Thompson (Texas); Downing, Jennings (Va.); Bailey, Kee, Slack (W.Va.); Kastenmeier and Reuss (Wis.).

Republicans: 71 scored 100 percent, including the 19 named above who scored 100 percent in Voting Participation. Rhodes (Ariz.); Gubser, Younger, Holt, Hosmer, Lipscomb, Smith (Calif.); Cramer (Fla.); Budge (Idaho); Allen, Chiperfield, Michel, Collier, Derwinski (Ill.); Kyl (Iowa); Avery, Rees (Kan.); Bates, Curtis (Mass.); Broomfield, Chamberlain, Ford, Johansen (Mich.); Quie, Judd (Minn.); Curtis (Mo.); Cunningham (Neb.), Dwyer, Osmers (N.J.), Dooley, Kilburn, Pirnie, Robison, Wharton, Fino, Halpern, Lindsay (N.Y.); Bow, Devine, Henderson, Minshall (Ohio); Norblad (Ore.); Fulton, Mumma, Saylor (Pa.); Broyhill (Va.); Tollefson (Wash.); Moore (W.Va.); Byrnes, Laird, O'Konski and Van Pelt (Wis.).

Lowest scorers, On the Record, 1960:

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	72%	Capehart (Ind.)	68%
Byrd (Va.)	84	Martin (Iowa)	74
Kefauver (Tenn.)	86	Butler (Md.)	83
Hill (Ala.)	87	Goldwater (Ariz.)	87
Hayden (Ariz.)	88	Schoeppel (Kan.)	87
Anderson (N.M.)	88	Morton (Ky.)	88

HOUSE

Democrats		Republicans	
Anderson (Mont.)	59%	Martin (Mass.)	75%
Powell (N.Y.)	59	Merrow (N.H.)	77
Teague (Texas)	63	Adair (Ind.)	78
Grant (Ala.)	65	Lafore (Pa.)	81
Boykin (Ala.)	67	Rogers (Mass.)	85
Forand (R.I.)	68	Canfield (N.J.)	85

Definitions

• VOTING PARTICIPATION -- Percentage of roll-call votes on which Congressman votes "yea" or "nay." Failures to vote "yea" or "nay" lower scores -- even if the Congressman votes "present." enters a pair, announces his stand in the Congressional Record, or answers the CQ Poll. Only votes of "yea" or "nay" directly affect the outcome of a roll call. Voting Participation is the closest approach to an attendance record, but it is only an approximation. A Congressman may be present and nevertheless decline to vote "yea" or "nay" -- usually because he has entered a pair with an absent Member.

• ON THE RECORD -- Percentage of roll-call votes on which Congressman makes his position known by voting "yea" or "nay," entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ Poll. Scores are lowered by votes of "present" and by general pairs -- as well as by complete silence on the issue. Votes of "present" and general pairs are not expressions of opinion. On the Record does not measure the effectiveness of a Congressman in determining the outcome of roll calls, but it does show how frequently he tells his constituents and the general public where he stands on specific issues. Even if he must be absent, a Congressman can go On the Record.

Pairs are used to cancel out the effect of absences. A Congressman who expects to be absent for a roll call pairs off with another Congressman, both of them agreeing not to vote. A live pair concerns one or several specific issues. A Congressman who would vote "yea" pairs with a Congressman who would vote "nay." Thus, both announce their stands. A general pair is a more arbitrary matching of absent Congressmen, not involving announcement of their stands.

The CQ Poll gives absent Congressmen the opportunity to announce their stands on roll calls. On all roll calls, CQ sends out ballots asking Congressmen how they would have voted if they had been present.

Voting Participation - On the Record Scores

Senate Voting Scores - 1960 and 86th Congress

1. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 1960. Percentage of 207 roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay."

2. ON THE RECORD, 1960. Percentage of 207 roll calls on which Senator made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay", entering a live pair, announcing his stand or answering the CQ poll.

3. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 86th Congress. Percentage of 422 roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay."

4. ON THE RECORD, 86th Congress. Percentage of 422 roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay", entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ poll.

HEADNOTES

*Not eligible for all roll calls during the period of the study.
--Not a Senator during the period of the study.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	77	87	85	93
Sparkman	67	97	78	98
ALASKA				
Bartlett	89	100	90	99
Gruening	92	98	90	99
ARIZONA				
Hayden	72	88	83	93
Goldwater	69	87	71	91
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	74	89	76	92
McClellan	89	99	88	98
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	93	100	95	99
Kuchel	97	100	95	98
COLORADO				
Carroll	87	100	93	100
Allott	92	99	93	99
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	71	98	76	96
Bush	88	99	91	99
DELAWARE				
Frear	93	100	85	94
Williams	97	99	97	99
FLORIDA				
Holland	95	99	95	99
Smathers	71	89	78	94
GEORGIA				
Russell	72	90	78	92
Talmadge	86	95	91	96
HAWAII				
Long	91	99	90*	99*
Fong	87	91	88*	92*
IDAHO				
Church	90	99	85	99
Dworshak	92	94	94	94
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	90	100	92	100
Dirksen	92	99	91	98
INDIANA				
Hartke	87	98	85	98
Capehart	50	68	63	83
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	91	91	91	92
Martin	74	74	82	85
KANSAS				
Carlson	88	94	86	95
Schoeppel	72	87	79	91
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	91	100	93	98
Morton	79	88	85	93
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	84	100	85	99
Long	90	99	86	98
MAINE				
Muskie	87	97	87	97
Smith	100	100	100	100
MARYLAND				
Beall	85	100	87	96
Butler	77	83	83	88
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	35	99	56	99
Saltonstall	83	90	86	93
MICHIGAN				
Hart	91	99	93	99
McNamara	76	98	84	98
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	49	97	65	98
McCarthy	85	99	85	99
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	73	91	80	95
Stennis	88	99	92	99
MISSOURI				
Hennings	36	89	59	94
Symington	58	99	74	99
MONTANA				
Mansfield	88	98	91	99
Murray	51	89	50	95
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	89	97	92	98
Hruska	79	100	85	99
NEVADA				
Bible	92	100	90	100
Cannon	88	100	93	100
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	60	98	68	97
Cotton	84	90	90	93
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	94	99	92	98
Case	90	100	92	100
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	77	88	82	91
Chavez	62	92	66	95
NEW YORK				
Javits	89	100	91	99
Keating	98	100	98	100
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	91	99	94	99
Jordan	80	93	85	95
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	74*	100*	--	--
Young	84	100	86	96
OHIO				
Lausche	96	100	98	100
Young	88	100	92	100
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	75	95	81	96
Monroney	87	98	88	98
OREGON				
Morse	79	99	88	99
Lusk	71*	95*	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	93	100	94	100
Scott	96	99	97	99
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	76	91	76	95
Pastore	90	99	91	99
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	88	95	93	97
Thurmond	90	100	95	100
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	94	98	83	97
Mundt	88	97	92	97
TENNESSEE				
Gore	89	95	85	91
Kefauver	57	86	70	92
TEXAS				
Johnson	95	98	95	98
Yarborough	85	99	86	99
UTAH				
Moss	86	100	88	99
Bennett	86	99	86	99
VERMONT				
Aiken	93	100	91	100
Prouty	96	100	95	99
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	73	84	75	87
Robertson	84	94	89	97
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	99	100	98	100
Magnuson	85	98	88	99
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	92	100	95	100
Randolph	91	100	90	100
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	96	99	97	99
Wiley	85	92	79	91
WYOMING				
McGee	84	98	84	99
O'Mahoney	18	72	23	75

VOTING PARTICIPATION
1960 and 86th Congress

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Voting Participation - On the Record Scores

House Voting Scores - 1960 and 86th Congress

1. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 1960. Percentage of 93 roll calls in 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay."

2. ON THE RECORD, 1960. Percentage of 93 roll calls in 1960 on which Representative made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay", entering a live pair, announcing his stand or answering the CQ poll.

3. VOTING PARTICIPATION, 86th Congress. Percentage of 180 roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay."

4. ON THE RECORD, 86th Congress. Percentage of 180 roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative made his position known by voting "yea" or "nay", entering a live pair, announcing his stand, or answering the CQ poll.

HEADNOTES

*Not eligible for all roll calls during the period of the study.
--Not a Representative during the period of the study.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	82	82	80	82
1 Boykin	66	67	66	67
7 Elliott	94	96	88	91
2 Grant	57	65	78	82
9 Huddleston	100	100	99	100
8 Jones	85	87	89	91
5 Rains	74	98	83	98
4 Roberts	77	91	83	94
6 Selden	98	100	99	100
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	98	100	97	99
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	86	100	90	100
1 Rhodes	97	100	95	97
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	62	72	75	81
1 Gathings	100	100	98	99
4 Harris	97	97	97	98
2 Mills	96	98	98	99
6 Norrell	82	100	90	100
3 Trimble	98	99	99	99
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	100	100	95	98
14 Hagen	100	100	96	99
2 Johnson	99	100	99	100
11 McFall	100	100	99	100
1 Miller (C.W.)	88	100	94	100
8 Miller (G.P.)	78	100	81	99
3 Moss	96	98	95	99
29 Saund	97	99	94	99
5 Shelley	81	99	77	99
27 Sheppard	62	100	71	100
12 Sisk	96	100	97	100
6 Baldwin	100	100	100	100
10 Gubser	90	100	87	100
4 Mailliard	97	98	89	92
13 Teague	98	99	92*	96*
28 Utt	95	98	93	98
30 Wilson	88	97	87	98
9 Younger	86	100	91	100
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	83	97	91	98
19 Holifield	83	100	78	95
25 Kasem	82	97	87	97
17 King	97	100	98	100
26 Roosevelt	94	100	93	99
21 Hiestand	94	96	93	97
22 Holt	95	100	94	99
18 Hosmer	97	100	94	100
16 Jackson	48	88	55	88
24 Lipscomb	98	100	97	100
15 McDonough	95	97	87	89
20 Smith	98	100	95	100
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	98	100	96	100
2 Johnson	88	97	87	97
1 Rogers	84	99	92	99
3 Chenoweth	100	100	99	100
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	73	94	79	95
1 Daddario	99	99	96	99
3 Giaimo	96	100	92	98
4 Irwin	97	97	97	98
AL Kowalski	94	97	95	98
5 Monagan	95	99	91	98
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	83	97	86	97
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	100	100	100	100
4 Fascell	96	99	98	99
7 Haley	98	99	99	99
5 Herlong	84	100	87	99
8 Matthews	99	100	99	100
6 Rogers	100	100	100	100
3 Sikes	95	99	83	91
1 Cramer	98	100	93	100
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	65	100	74	98
10 Brown	100	100	100	100
5 Davis	85	92	89	94
4 Flynt	91	91	91	95
3 Forrester	99	100	96	99
9 Landrum	74	76	77	80
7 Mitchell	66	96	77	97
2 Pilcher	76	85	78	89
1 Preston	80	84	86	89
6 Vinson	70	78	83	88
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	92	100	94*	100*
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	95	95	97	97
2 Budge	96	100	96	100
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	97	98	93	94
21 Mack	88	98	92	98
24 Price	99	100	99	100
23 Shipley	91	96	93	97
16 Allen	89	100	91	98
17 Arends	83	94	88	94
19 Chiperfield	91	100	93	100
14 Hoffman	94	94	94*	97*
15 Mason	62	91	69	88
18 Michel	94	100	92	99
20 Simpson	100	100	99	99
22 Springer	100	100	100	100
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	78	82	84	86
5 Kluczynski	81	88	84	88
7 Libonati	98	100	99	100
3 Murphy	100	100	100	100
6 O'Brien	96	98	97	99
2 O'Hara	100	100	100	100
11 Pucinski	100	100	100	100
8 Rostenkowski	91	100	88	97
9 Yates	94	96	94	96
13 Church	100	100	100	100
10 Collier	94	100	94	100
4 Derwinski	95	100	85	99
INDIANA				
11 Barr	95	100	94	100
3 Brademas	97	100	98	100
8 Denton	94	98	89	97
10 Harmon	90	92	91	93
9 Hogan	98	100	96	100
1 Madden	92	96	94	97
5 Roush	97	100	97	100
6 Wampler	91	96	94	97
4 Adair	78	78	84	87
7 Bray	95	98	93	96
2 Halleck	92	94	91	92

VOTING PARTICIPATION

1960 and 86th Congress

	1	2	3	4
IOWA				
6 Coad	90	94	89	96
5 Smith	98	98	99	99
2 Wolf	98	98	95	97
3 Gross	100	100	100	100
8 Hoeven	99	99	99	99
7 Jensen	96	97	95	96
4 Kyl	99	100	--	--
1 Schwengel	97	98	98	99
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	100	100	98	100
2 George	100	100	100	100
3 Hargis	87	96	91	97
1 Avery	99	100	99	100
4 Rees	98	100	98	99
6 Smith	74	99	82	99
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	98	100	96	100
4 Chelf	72	99	79	99
2 Natcher	100	100	100	100
7 Perkins	100	100	97	97
5 Spence	81	82	81	84
1 Stubblefield	99	100	97	100
6 Watts	96	97	93	94
8 Siler	87	92	87	92
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	82	99	84	99
4 Brooks	95	98	92	99
1 Hebert	44	78	63	84
8 McSween	71	100	79	100

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	55	72	59	73
5 Passman	88	98	87	97
7 Thompson	37	70	44	83
3 Willis	65	74	72	82
MAINE				
2 Coffin	85	87	86	89
1 Oliver	90	92	95	96
3 McIntire	92	99	94	99
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	85	99	88	98
4 Fallon	89	92	91	93
6 Foley	98	100	97	99
7 Friedel	96	100	96	100
3 Garmatz	92	97	87	98
1 Johnson	100	100	91	99
5 Lankford	90	90	94	95
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	95	99	96	97
13 Burke	100	100	99	100
4 Donohue	89	90	89	91
7 Lane	99	100	97	99
8 Macdonald	82	85	82	85
12 McCormack	91	99	93	99
11 O'Neill	84	98	87	99
3 Philbin	88	97	87	98
6 Bates	97	100	98	100
1 Conte	100	100	100	100
10 Curtis	95	100	95	100
9 Keith	95	99	96	99
14 Martin	72	75	67	74
5 Rogers	85	85	87	88
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	97	100	97	99
12 Bennett	92	97	95	97
8 Bentley	62	98	76	97
18 Broomfield	97	100	97	100
10 Cederberg	94	95	94	97
6 Chamberlain	96	100	97	100
5 Ford	97	100	86	99
9 Griffin	97	88	94	92
4 Hoffman	91	97	82	90
3 Johansen	96	100	96	100
11 Knox	95	98	96	99
2 Meader	90	94	89	88
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	80	100	77	98
15 Dingell	98	98	96	97
17 Griffiths	92	96	94	97
16 Lesinski	95	98	87	98
1 Machrowicz	89	100	84	94
14 Rabaut	96	99	84	94
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	82	100	86	100
4 Karth	97	100	98	100
6 Marshall	84	99	85	99
3 Wier	97	99	97	99
7 Andersen	96	99	92	96
1 Quie	94	100	95	100
5 Judd	94	100	95	100
9 Langen	100	100	100	100
2 Nelsen	95	99	97	99
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	99	99	98	98
6 Colmer	94	94	93	96
3 Smith	99	99	97	97
2 Whitten	98	98	93	95
4 Williams	89	100	86	99
5 Winstead	92	99	91	98
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	84	99	84	99
7 Brown	81	84	83	86
9 Cannon	85	85	87	91
8 Carnahan	55	94	71	97
4 Randall	91	98	94*	98*
6 Hull	97	100	96	98
10 Jones	97	97	83	88
1 Karsten	100	100	100	100
11 Moulder	87	99	87	98
3 Sullivan	95	100	97	100
2 Curtis	98	100	92	99
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	45	59	66	79
1 Metcalf	72	98	84	98

	1	2	3	4
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	97	100	98	99
4 McGinley	89	100	91	100
2 Cunningham	99	100	99	100
1 Weaver	82	95	86	94
NEVADA				
AL Baring	82	100	81	100
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	91	99	90	99
1 Merrow	70	77	79	84
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	97	99	96	98
14 Daniels	98	100	97	99
13 Gallagher	90	94	92	97
10 Rodino	96	98	94	98
4 Thompson	86	100	87	99
3 Auchincloss	81	94	83	96
1 Cahill	90	97	89	98
8 Canfield	81	85	56	62
6 Dwyer	99	100	99	100
5 Frelinghuysen	95	99	89	97
2 Glenn	86	94	80	92
9 Osmers	97	100	93	100
12 Wallbauser	100	100	94	99
7 Widnall	90	98	91	97
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	65	94	78	96
AL Morris	69	76	83	88
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	91	100	93	100
30 O'Brien	95	99	78	99
32 Stratton	94	100	97	100
27 Barry	90	96	90	97
3 Becker	96	98	92	97
2 Derounian	94	97	93	96
26 Dooley	81	100	83	94
33 Kilburn	42	100	54	100
40 Miller	69	98	70	99
39 Ostertag	100	100	99	100
42 Pillion	91	97	84	92
34 Pirnie	99	100	97	100
43 Goodell	98	99	80*	99*
35 Riehlman	94	97	89	92
37 Robison	99	100	98	100
28 St. George	86	99	77	98
36 Taber	98	98	95	98
31 Taylor	26	91	34*	94*
1 Wainwright	80	99	81	97
38 Weis	89	99	89	99
29 Wharton	92	100	89	99
New York City				
8 Anfuso	72	100	63	100
24 Buckley	17	94	32	94
11 Celler	66	81	69	83
7 Delaney	92	100	93	100
23 Gilbert	68*	83*	--	--
19 Farbstein	89	99	85	99
22 Healey	77	84	81	90
6 Holtzman	94	100	95	99
10 Kelly	73	85	82	91
9 Keogh	62	98	66	99
13 Multer	80	100	83	99
16 Powell	49	59	50	76
14 Rooney	75	94	84	96
18 Santangelo	86	99	85	99
20 Teller	84	91	78	95
21 Zelenko	73	100	77	99
5 Bosch	89	99	91	99
12 Dorn	92	92	93	93
25 Fino	83	100	82	99
4 Halpern	94	100	95	100
17 Lindsay	97	100	98	100
15 Ray	100	100	100	100
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	65	70	81	84
3 Barden	37	69	46	73
1 Bonner	53	74	71	82
4 Cooley	82	85	81	83
6 Durham	54	71	68	84
2 Fountain	94	100	94	100
12 Taylor	86*	86*	--	--
8 Kitchin	91	100	93	100

	1	2	3	4
7 Lennon	94	99	94	98
5 Scott	68	99	77	99
11 Whitener	98	98	96	96
10 Jonas	100	100	100	100
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	61*	100*	78*	100*
AL Short	86	99	90	98
OHIO				
9 Ashley	77	98	83	97
11 Cook	91	100	92	100
20 Feighan	97	98	96	97
18 Hays	91	99	86	99
19 Kirwan	77	88	84	93
17 Levering	100	100	100	100
10 Moeller	91	100	85	100
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	96	98	97	99
14 Ayres	87	90	89	93
13 Baumhart	75	98	69	98
8 Betts	100	100	96	99
22 Bolton	96	96	84	92
16 Bow	92	100	90	99
7 Brown	99	99	97	99
12 Devine	94	100	94	100
15 Henderson	94	100	96	100
2 Hess	65	86	71	91
5 Latta	100	100	100	100
4 McCulloch	97	97	98	98
23 Minshall	92	100	84	100
3 Schenck	98	98	99	99
1 Scherer	91	95	89	94
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	99	99	95	98
2 Edmondson	76	83	86	89
5 Jarman	91	97	94	98
6 Morris	63	70	81	84
4 Steed	63	100	76	99
1 Belcher	98	98	95	96
OREGON				
3 Green	87	100	87	99
4 Porter	88	100	88	100
2 Ullman	98	100	96	98
1 Norblad	95	100	92	100
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	94	100	96	99
21 Dent	89	94	89	97
11 Flood	98	99	97	98
30 Holland	92	100	92	99
28 Moorhead	95	99	95	99
26 Morgan	95	98	92	96
10 Prokop	95	95	97	97
19 Quigley	91	100	92	100
14 Rhodes	97	100	98	100
15 Walter	67	86	76	89
17 Schneebeli	98*	98*	--	--
29 Corbett	97	98	96	99
8 Curtin	100	100	98	99
9 Dague	100	100	94	99
12 Fenton	96	99	98	99
27 Fulton	99	100	99	100
23 Gavin	81	96	88	96
24 Kearns	91	96	86	92
13 Lafore	56	81	74	89
7 Milliken	99	99	99	99
16 Mumma	81	100	88	99
22 Saylor	97	100	95	99
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	99	99	98	98
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	89	92	88	92
3 Byrne	97	100	96	100
2 Granahan	90	100	91	100
5 Green	86	90	85	91
4 Nix	87	100	89	98
6 Toll	98	99	96	97
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	86	90	80	91
1 Forand	65	68	81	83
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	97	98	96	99
3 Dorn	100	100	97	99
5 Hemphill	97	100	93	99

	1	2	3	4
6 McMillan	88	98	89	97
2 Riley	92	98	91	96
1 Rivers	82	82	84	86
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	88	91	89	93
2 Berry	100	100	99	100
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	97	98	96	97
9 Davis	71	100	73	99
8 Everett	100	100	100	100
4 Evins	90	95	81	91
3 Frazier	76	85	81	89
5 Loser	87	99	82	99
7 Murray	85	100	89	100
2 Baker	88	92	90	94
1 Reece	88	92	83	93
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	100	100	100	100
2 Brooks	98	98	98	98
17 Burleson	69	97	83	98
22 Casey	100	100	92	99
7 Dowdy	78	80	89	89
21 Fisher	97	100	94	98
13 Ikard	90	94	94	96
20 Kilday	97	97	97	97
15 Kilgore	99	100	99	100
19 Mahon	96	98	97	99
1 Patman	95	99	94	99
11 Poage	96	99	86	96
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	75	81	85	88
16 Rutherford	98	100	99	100
6 Teague	61	63	72	74
8 Thomas	91	92	91	92
9 Thompson	96	100	96	100
10 Thornberry	100	100	100	100
12 Wright	91	92	93	94
14 Young	73	76	86	88
5 Alger	92	97	91	96
UTAH				
2 King	92	98	96	99
1 Dixon	100	100	96	99
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	94	96	96	97
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	99	99	99	99
1 Downing	91	100	89	100
3 Gary	96	99	97	98
2 Hardy	98	98	97	98
7 Harrison	90	99	91	98
9 Jennings	97	100	98	100
8 Smith	92	92	92	93
5 Tuck	90	99	93	99
10 Broyhill	99	100	88	98
6 Poff	100	100	100	100
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	75	91	82	95
5 Horan	94	99	91	99
3 Vacancy				
4 May	95	99	92	99
1 Pelly	90	98	93	98
6 Tollefson	90	100	87	94
2 Westland	95	99	83	99
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	90	100	91	99
4 Hechler	100	100	98	98
5 Kee	89	100	91	100
6 Slack	96	100	95	100
2 Staggers	92	92	91	96
1 Moore	95	100	92	99
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	87	99	93	99
9 Johnson	100	100	100	100
2 Kastenmeier	98	100	99	100
5 Reuss	91	100	94	99
4 Zablocki	100	100	100	100
8 Byrnes	97	100	97	100
7 Laird	97	100	91	99
10 O'Konski	97	100	93	99
6 Van Pelt	95	100	82	98
3 Withrow	41	97	47	97
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	98	99	99	99

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Fact Sheet — On Eisenhower Support-Opposition

CONGRESS BACKS PRESIDENT ON 65% OF 1960 TESTS

The 1960 session of the Democratic-controlled 86th Congress backed President Eisenhower on 84 of 129 roll-call votes that presented clear-cut tests of support for his views. This margin of victory -- 65 percent -- was substantially higher than in 1959, when Congress backed him up on only 52 percent of 175 test roll calls. In 1958, by contrast, his views prevailed on 76 percent of 148 test votes.

As in 1959, two-thirds of the President's test-vote victories were provided by bipartisan majorities. Of the remaining one-third, however, 18 found a majority of Republicans supporting him and a majority of Democrats opposing him, while 11 found these majorities reversed. Bipartisan majorities also accounted for 17 of the President's 45 test-vote defeats. But of the remaining 28, all but two found a majority of Republicans supporting him, a majority of Democrats opposing him.

The 129 test votes of 1960 (listed by roll-call number below) were selected on the basis of a clear indication, as revealed in the President's own messages and public statements prior to the vote, that the President would have supported or opposed the proposal put to a vote. (For ground rules, see 1959 Almanac p. 125). The votes selected numbered less than one-half of all 1960 roll calls -- 86 of 207 in the Senate, and 43 of 93 in the House.

Details of this study show that:

- The Senate backed the President's stand on 56 of the 86 test roll calls, or 65 percent of the time (up from 50 percent in 1959).
- The House backed the President's stand on 28 of 43 test roll calls -- also 65 percent of the time (up from 55 percent in 1959).

Democrats, on the whole, supported the President just as often as they opposed him on the test votes of 1960. Their composite Support score was 44 percent, their Opposition score 44 percent. By contrast, Republicans as a group scored 61 percent in Support, 30 percent in Opposition. (See next page.)

On domestic policy matters alone, the average Democrat opposed the President more often than he supported him. On foreign policy questions, Democratic support fell off from 1959, when both the average Democrat and the average Republican supported the President about 62 percent of the time and opposed him 25 percent of the time. (In each instance, scores add to less than 100 percent because of failures to vote. For list of members absent for a day or more in 1960 because of illness, see p. 101)

- On Domestic Policy matters, Congress backed the President's stand on 53 of 93 test roll calls, or 57 percent of the time (up from 44 percent in 1959).
- On Foreign Policy matters, Congress backed the President's stand on 31 of 36 test roll calls, or 86 percent of the time (up from 76 percent in 1959).

The pattern of voting on the Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1960 shows:

BIPARTISAN -- 72 of the 129 roll calls found Democratic and Republican majorities in agreement. The President won 55 of these votes, lost 17. Six of the losses came on the federal pay raise bill, enacted over his veto. (See Senate RC 57, 58, 82, 107, 128, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 146, and 167; House RC 52, 59, 60, 73 and 78.)

REPUBLICAN -- 44 of the 129 roll calls found the GOP majority supporting the President's stand while the Democratic majority opposed it. The President won 18 of these tests and lost 26. This was a marked improvement over 1959, when the President won only 25 of 95 such tests, and attested to the greater effectiveness of the "conservative coalition" in 1960.

DEMOCRATIC -- Only 13 of the 129 roll calls found a majority of Democrats supporting the President's stand while a majority of Republicans opposed it. The President won 11 of these, lost only two. (Senate RC 8, 9, 122, 172, 179; House RC 6, 22, 34, 43, 44, 46, 49, 50.)

Test Roll Calls

Following are the 129 roll calls of 1960 used in tabulating Eisenhower Support and Opposition. Each is identified by its CQ roll call (RC) number; the actual votes appear on charts in this volume.

SENATE VOTES

Eisenhower Victories (56):

Domestic Policy (35): RC 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 35, 41, 45, 46, 54, 59, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 73, 103, 117, 121, 122, 125, 131, 140, 141, 143, 148, 149, 156, 157, 158, 160, 179, 192.

Foreign Policy (21): RC 18, 19, 75, 79, 81, 90, 92, 106, 152, 169, 170, 172, 174, 175, 180, 181, 189, 190, 195, 198, 206.

Eisenhower Defeats (30):

Domestic Policy (26): RC 12, 14, 15, 38, 50, 51, 57, 58, 98, 116, 118, 119, 120, 126, 128, 129, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 142, 146, 167, 173, 182.

Foreign Policy (4): RC 82, 86, 107, 196.

HOUSE VOTES

Eisenhower Victories (28):

Domestic Policy (18): RC 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 34, 46, 48, 50, 56, 57, 65, 75, 76, 79.

Foreign Policy (10): RC 8, 20, 40, 43, 44, 61, 62, 72, 77, 92.

Eisenhower Defeats (15):

Domestic Policy (14): RC 6, 21, 23, 35, 36, 38, 49, 52, 59, 60, 64, 68, 73, 78.

Foreign Policy (1): RC 93.

For Further Details

For Eisenhower Boxscore, listing the President's 1960 legislative program and accomplishments, see this volume, page 93. For Eisenhower Support scores in earlier years, see following Almanacs: 1959, p. 108; 1958, p. 99; 1957, p. 97; 1956, p. 106; 1955, p. 66; 1954, p. 48; 1953, p. 77.

Breakdowns by Party

Composites of Republican and Democratic scores for Eisenhower Support and Opposition for 1960 and for the 86th Congress. Scores on Over-all Support:

	1960		86th CONGRESS	
SUPPORT	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
Both Chambers	44%	61%	41%	66%
Senate	43	66	40	69
House	44	59	42	64
OPPOSITION				
Both Chambers	44	30	48	24
Senate	40	21	45	19
House	46	34	49	27

Eisenhower Support scores on 36 Foreign Policy roll calls in 1960 (25 in the Senate, 11 in the House):

	DEM.	GOP
SUPPORT		
Both Chambers	54%	62%
Senate	54	69
House	54	58
OPPOSITION		
Both Chambers	31	27
Senate	26	14
House	34	34

Eisenhower-Support scores on 93 Domestic Policy roll calls in 1960 (61 in the Senate, 32 in the House):

	DEM.	GOP
SUPPORT		
Both Chambers	40%	61%
Senate	38	64
House	40	59
OPPOSITION		
Both Chambers	49	31
Senate	46	24
House	50	33

Breakdowns by Region

Regional Over-All Support scores for 1960:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	51%	44%	38%	45%
Senate	45	41	44	42
House	52	47	36	47
REPUBLICANS				
Both Chambers	65	62	57	57
Senate	69	67	60	61
House	63	60	55	56

Regional Foreign Policy Support scores for 1960:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	70%	61%	39%	60%
Senate	64	60	42	62
House	72	62	37	59
REPUBLICANS				
Both Chambers	73	66	52	50
Senate	75	74	66	61
House	73	62	45	45

Regional Domestic Policy Support scores for 1960:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	44%	37%	38%	40%
Senate	38	33	44	34
House	45	42	6	42
REPUBLICANS				
Both Chambers	62	61	59	60
Senate	67	64	58	62
House	60	59	59	59

Individual Scores

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower-Support -- those who voted "with" the President most often in 1960:

SENATE

Democratic		Republican	
Lausche (Ohio)	73%	Dirksen (Ill.)	88%
Holland (Fla.)	62	Bennett (Utah)	86
Thurmond (S.C.)	60	Bush (Conn.)	80
Williams (N.J.)	60	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	80
Lusk (Ore.)	60*	Scott (Pa.)	77
McClellan (Ark.)	55	Williams (Del.)	77
Pastore (R.I.)	55	Prouty (Vt.)	77
Johnson (Texas)	55		

Eligible for 72 Eisenhower-issue roll calls.

HOUSE

Democratic		Republican	
Hagen (Calif.)	67%	Griffin (Mich.)	86%
Byrne (Pa.)	67	Frelinghuysen (N.J.)	86
Granahan (Pa.)	67	Schneebeli (Pa.)	85*
Daddario (Conn.)	65	Ford (Mich.)	84
Addonizio (N.J.)	65	Byrnes (Wis.)	84
Nix (Pa.)	65	Halleck (Ind.)	81
Toll (Pa.)	65		

Eligible for 27 Eisenhower-issue roll calls.

Highest individual scorers in Eisenhower-Opposition -- those who voted "against" the President most often in 1960:

SENATE

Democratic		Republican	
Johnston (S.C.)	58%	Young (N.D.)	41%
Proxmire (Wis.)	57	Cooper (Ky.)	40
Long (La.)	53	Smith (Maine)	35
Talmadge (Ga.)	52	Dworshak (Idaho)	31
Gruening (Alaska)	51	Curtis (Neb.)	31
Ervin (N.C.)	51	Mundt (S.D.)	28

HOUSE

Democratic		Republican	
Whitener (N.C.)	79%	Gross (Iowa)	65%
Abernethy (Miss.)	77	Jensen (Iowa)	65
Ashmore (S.C.)	74	Smith (Calif.)	60
Harmon (Ind.)	72	Utt (Calif.)	60
Riley (S.C.)	72	Cunningham (Neb.)	60

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

House All Issues -- 1960 & 86th Congress

1. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 1960. Percentage of 43 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1960 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 1960. Percentage of 43 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1960 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 97 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 and 1960 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 97 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 and 1960 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 or 1960; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.
--Not a Representative in 1959.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	26	65	23	64
1 Boykin	28	37	22	44
7 Elliott	37	58	33	56
2 Grant	21	42	25	59
9 Huddleston	35	65	36	63
8 Jones	35	56	35	59
5 Rains	37	47	38	54
4 Roberts	37	44	38	49
6 Selden	40	60	38	62
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	63	35	51	45
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	58	40	54	43
1 Rhodes	63	35	66	29
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	16	47	22	56
1 Gathings	44	56	43	55
4 Harris	40	58	38	61
2 Mills	40	58	42	57
6 Norrell	42	49	43	53
3 Trimble	40	58	41	58
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	58	42	46	46
14 Hagen	67	33	55	39
2 Johnson	44	56	43	57
11 McFall	58	42	51	49
1 Miller (C.W.)	44	49	46	51
8 Miller (G.P.)	53	33	48	37
3 Moss	60	37	48	46
29 Saund	58	40	51	46
5 Shelley	40	47	34	43
27 Sheppard	23	28	29	39
12 Sisk	53	40	47	47
6 Baldwin	67	33	74	26
10 Gubser	67	33	67	25
4 Mailliard	77	21	68	20
13 Teague	74	26	74	21
28 Utt	35	60	51	43
30 Wilson	63	28	69	19
9 Younger	51	30	67	22
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	44	40	46	46
19 Holifield	42	44	34	43
25 Kasem	49	37	42	47
17 King	60	35	54	44
26 Roosevelt	47	47	41	51
21 Hiestand	58	35	63	29
22 Holt	63	37	65	31
18 Hosmer	79	21	79	16
16 Jackson	33	21	48	13
24 Lipscomb	47	49	61	35
15 McDonough	63	33	59	27
20 Smith	37	60	53	41
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	53	44	47	47
2 Johnson	42	42	40	43
1 Rogers	47	44	51	45
3 Chenoweth	67	33	66	34
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	49	35	45	41
1 Daddario	65	35	58	38
3 Giaimo	60	40	55	41
4 Irwin	58	37	55	42
AL Kowalski	47	44	47	47
5 Monagan	56	40	55	38
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	60	28	57	37
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	49	51	49	51
4 Fascell	58	42	55	45
7 Haley	33	67	40	60
5 Herlong	51	42	52	39
8 Matthews	51	49	47	53
6 Rogers	42	58	45	55
3 Sikes	33	65	25	60
1 Cramer	60	40	69	27
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	16	53	21	56
10 Brown	33	67	31	69
5 Davis	28	56	33	56
4 Flynt	40	53	40	54
3 Forrester	30	67	30	65
9 Landrum	33	49	29	54
7 Mitchell	42	33	33	53
2 Pilcher	21	53	22	61
1 Preston	23	67	25	59
6 Vinson	28	42	36	47
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	53	40	50*	45*
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	37	58	40	58
2 Budge	42	53	57	38
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	33	65	35	60
21 Mack	37	53	41	53
24 Price	58	42	52	48
23 Shipley	33	56	33	59
16 Allen	53	35	63	30
17 Arends	72	12	77	13
19 Chiperfield	63	28	73	19
14 Hoffman	42	56	57	40
15 Mason	21	44	40	36
18 Michel	47	51	56	34
20 Simpson	53	47	60	38
22 Springer	70	30	76	24
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	44	44	39	49
5 Kluczynski	56	35	47	44
7 Libonati	60	40	52	48
3 Murphy	60	40	54	46
6 O'Brien	58	40	51	48
2 O'Hara	56	44	49	51
11 Pucinski	58	42	53	47
8 Rostenkowski	53	42	42	46
9 Yates	60	37	57	42
13 Church	63	37	69	31
10 Collier	47	53	59	38
4 Derwinski	51	49	54	34
INDIANA				
11 Barr	37	63	38	59
3 Brademas	63	37	52	47
8 Denton	40	56	35	54
10 Harmon	23	72	20	75
9 Hogan	35	63	33	64
1 Madden	58	42	48	51
5 Roush	42	56	41	57
6 Wampler	37	56	36	60
4 Adair	47	40	55	35
7 Bray	42	53	44	46
2 Halleck	81	14	82	12

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT

1960 Session and 86th Congress

	1	2	3	4
IOWA				
6 Coad	51	42	45	45
5 Smith	53	44	51	48
2 Wolf	49	49	47	49
3 Gross	35	65	48	52
8 Hoeven	72	28	73	27
7 Jensen	33	65	47	48
4 Kyl	51	49	—	—
1 Schwengel	74	23	78	21
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	53	47	52	48
2 George	42	58	44	56
3 Hargis	33	58	30	64
1 Avery	72	26	77	22
4 Rees	77	21	71	29
6 Smith	40	44	46	42
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	53	44	49	47
4 Chelf	37	40	36	47
2 Natcher	51	49	46	54
7 Perkins	49	51	42	54
5 Spence	33	51	33	51
1 Stubblefield	56	44	47	49
6 Watts	53	44	43	49
8 Siler	37	47	42	43
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	49	49	42	52
4 Brooks	35	60	39	54
1 Hebert	19	35	30	42
8 McSween	33	51	39	47

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	26	35	21	38
5 Passman	33	63	34	58
7 Thompson	9	28	12	35
3 Willis	16	44	24	47
MAINE				
2 Coffin	58	33	57	36
1 Oliver	44	49	43	54
3 McIntire	63	26	70	23
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	51	35	54	38
4 Fallon	58	33	56	36
6 Foley	60	40	55	43
7 Friedel	58	40	54	44
3 Garmatz	51	42	44	42
1 Johnson	58	42	52	40
5 Lankford	60	30	59	36
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	60	35	59	38
13 Burke	56	44	52	48
4 Donohue	47	47	47	44
7 Lane	47	53	47	51
8 Macdonald	42	47	43	41
12 McCormack	51	35	44	45
11 O'Neill	51	42	47	43
3 Philbin	42	51	43	47
6 Bates	70	28	78	21
1 Conte	67	33	76	24
10 Curtis	77	21	80	16
9 Keith	67	28	78	20
14 Martin	44	23	46	15
5 Rogers	53	37	55	36
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	56	42	48	48
12 Bennett	40	56	46	51
8 Bentley	49	9	60	18
18 Broomfield	72	28	74	23
10 Cederberg	72	19	73	22
6 Chamberlain	74	23	81	18
5 Ford	84	12	72	12
9 Griffin	86	12	87	10
4 Hoffman	44	47	46	36
3 Johansen	37	58	51	45
11 Knox	51	49	56	44
2 Meader	56	37	63	27
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	42	47	41	42
15 Dingell	56	44	46	49
17 Griffiths	51	42	53	42
16 Lesinski	53	44	51	40
1 Machrowicz	58	35	49	39
14 Rabaut	42	49	37	44
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	37	42	37	47
4 Karth	58	42	52	48
6 Marshall	44	47	39	45
3 Wier	42	56	38	59
7 Andersen	47	47	52	39
1 Quie	74	26	74	23
5 Judd	77	16	81	14
9 Langen	63	37	70	30
2 Nelsen	77	21	81	18
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	23	77	29	70
6 Colmer	40	53	39	55
3 Smith	53	47	47	49
2 Whitten	30	70	34	59
4 Williams	28	60	29	62
5 Winstead	28	63	32	60
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	58	33	49	39
7 Brown	42	44	34	51
9 Cannon	44	47	40	51
8 Carnahan	35	19	39	34
4 Randall	40	49	45*	49*
6 Hull	37	58	39	58
10 Jones	47	53	38	45
1 Karsten	60	40	52	48
11 Moulder	30	49	31	55
3 Sullivan	49	42	46	49
2 Curtis	79	21	70	20
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	26	26	30	41
1 Metcalf	42	40	43	47
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	35	58	39	58
4 McGinley	42	51	44	49
2 Cunningham	40	60	58	42
1 Weaver	33	58	44	46
NEVADA				
AL Baring	30	56	31	53
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	74	16	80	13
1 Merrow	47	26	54	30
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	65	35	54	42
14 Daniels	58	40	55	43
13 Gallagher	58	37	54	42
10 Rodino	63	35	55	40
4 Thompson	58	33	52	41
3 Auchincloss	60	19	71	12
1 Cahill	72	23	77	18
8 Canfield	44	37	29	24
6 Dwyer	77	23	79	21
5 Frelinghuysen	86	9	80	8
2 Glenn	63	33	69	18
9 Osmers	70	30	77	19
12 Wallbauser	77	23	74	18
7 Widnall	70	23	75	18
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	33	40	41	44
AL Morris	33	40	39	48
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	44	51	47	48
30 O'Brien	60	40	47	33
32 Stratton	44	51	52	46
27 Barry	74	14	78	10
3 Becker	60	37	69	25
2 Derounian	60	33	71	23
26 Dooley	67	9	71	12
33 Kilburn	44	12	51	11
40 Miller	56	19	60	13
39 Ostertag	74	26	83	18
42 Pillion	63	28	60	25
34 Pirnie	60	40	69	29
43 Goodell	72	28	75*	19*
35 Riehlman	65	28	69	22
37 Robison	72	28	76	23
28 St. George	60	19	56	18
36 Taber	56	42	65	31
31 Taylor	19	14	30	13
1 Wainwright	65	19	67	15
38 Weis	70	19	76	13
29 Wharton	65	33	67	27
New York City				
8 Anfuso	44	30	30	34
24 Buckley	14	2	19	20
11 Celler	49	33	35	43
7 Delaney	56	37	48	45
23 Gilbert	50*	29*	--	--
19 Farbstein	58	33	44	41
22 Healey	53	35	42	45
6 Holtzman	63	33	54	43
10 Kelly	44	33	45	41
9 Keogh	28	26	26	37
13 Multer	53	35	44	46
16 Powell	26	33	24	32
14 Rooney	44	33	41	45
18 Santangelo	42	49	36	53
20 Teller	51	40	36	44
21 Zelenko	56	30	43	40
5 Bosch	56	35	60	32
12 Dorn	63	35	65	30
25 Fino	58	35	55	34
4 Halpern	60	33	69	28
17 Lindsay	74	23	80	19
15 Ray	74	26	78	22
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	14	53	27	59
3 Barden	19	23	21	30
1 Bonner	9	42	21	54
4 Cooley	35	42	33	45
6 Durham	26	33	29	43
2 Fountain	33	67	34	64
12 Taylor	0*	100*	--	--
8 Kitchin	30	63	33	63
7 Lennon	28	67	31	65
5 Scott	12	51	27	51
11 Whitener	21	79	28	68
10 Jonas	42	58	59	41
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	41*	24*	41*	40*
AL Short	40	49	55	36
OHIO				
9 Ashley	56	33	52	37
11 Cook	49	47	47	45
20 Feighan	51	44	49	44
18 Hays	42	49	38	46
19 Kirwan	42	47	43	49
17 Levering	35	65	44	56
10 Moeller	30	56	40	44
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	56	44	53	46
14 Ayres	72	19	78	15
13 Baumhart	47	35	51	23
8 Betts	56	44	63	31
22 Bolton	70	30	66	21
16 Bow	44	47	57	30
7 Brown	49	51	61	35
12 Devine	40	51	57	37
15 Henderson	49	49	58	40
2 Hess	49	26	56	22
5 Latta	51	49	66	34
4 McCulloch	53	47	64	36
23 Minshall	49	40	54	28
3 Schenck	58	42	72	28
1 Scherer	44	49	54	38
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	58	42	46	47
2 Edmondson	42	40	43	46
5 Jarman	49	49	48	49
6 Morris	23	35	33	48
4 Steed	26	42	28	54
1 Belcher	58	40	63	23
OREGON				
3 Green	40	44	37	49
4 Porter	44	44	38	48
2 Ullman	56	42	43	52
1 Norblad	40	49	54	36
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	63	33	60	38
21 Dent	30	56	45	54
11 Flood	51	47	44	52
30 Holland	51	42	45	47
28 Moorhead	60	35	53	43
26 Morgan	49	42	43	47
10 Prokop	53	44	49	49
19 Quigley	60	37	56	42
14 Rhodes	63	33	58	40
15 Walter	42	30	45	33
17 Schneebeli	85*	15*	--	--
29 Corbett	58	40	66	32
8 Curtin	63	37	70	28
9 Dague	77	23	76	20
12 Fenton	60	30	72	24
27 Fulton	58	42	66	34
23 Gavin	44	35	54	33
24 Kearns	67	28	63	26
13 Lafore	47	14	65	14
7 Milliken	79	21	81	18
16 Mumma	65	14	71	15
22 Saylor	44	53	53	41
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	58	42	67	33
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	63	35	48	43
3 Byrne	67	33	55	44
2 Granahan	67	30	52	42
5 Green	63	28	49	38
4 Nix	65	33	53	42
6 Toll	65	35	52	45
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	53	42	48	38
1 Forand	53	23	52	38
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	26	74	32	67
3 Dorn	35	65	35	60
5 Hemphill	28	70	30	64
6 McMillan	26	56	27	57
2 Riley	28	72	33	63
1 Rivers	37	51	32	56
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	37	44	41	47
2 Berry	47	53	56	42
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	37	63	35	64
9 Davis	37	40	34	40
8 Everett	42	58	38	62
4 Evins	37	53	31	49
3 Frazier	44	35	39	48
5 Loser	44	42	40	39
7 Murray	47	49	43	49
2 Baker	74	19	65	28
1 Reece	70	23	64	26
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	53	47	49	51
2 Brooks	37	60	42	56
17 Burleson	19	47	33	52
22 Casey	42	58	42	51
7 Dowdy	26	56	33	59
21 Fisher	35	58	38	54
13 Ikard	53	40	49	46
20 Kilday	65	30	53	44
15 Kilgore	51	47	51	48
19 Mahon	51	47	53	45
1 Patman	30	60	30	62
11 Poage	37	63	35	52
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	23	49	27	59
16 Rutherford	44	53	38	61
6 Teague	19	44	27	49
8 Thomas	35	60	32	64
9 Thompson	35	58	35	61
10 Thornberry	63	37	54	46
12 Wright	53	44	53	44
14 Young	33	42	35	54
5 Alger	47	49	56	38
UTAH				
2 King	44	47	48	47
1 Dixon	74	26	76	18
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	33	60	37	59
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	35	65	45	55
1 Downing	53	44	43	48
3 Gary	56	44	57	43
2 Hardy	51	47	48	48
7 Harrison	51	47	53	45
9 Jennings	28	70	31	68
8 Smith	51	47	53	43
5 Tuck	49	44	52	42
10 Broyhill	58	40	54	31
6 Poff	51	49	61	39
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	49	35	44	45
5 Horan	60	30	62	29
3 Vacancy				
4 May	74	26	75	20
1 Pelly	72	21	75	20
6 Tollefson	58	40	56	32
2 Westland	72	26	62	21
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	35	58	31	64
4 Hechler	44	56	49	48
5 Kee	44	51	46	48
6 Slack	51	47	48	49
2 Staggers	47	51	44	52
1 Moore	49	49	46	48
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	42	49	42	54
9 Johnson	53	47	52	48
2 Kastenmeier	49	49	48	51
5 Reuss	44	49	46	51
4 Zablocki	56	44	55	45
8 Byrnes	84	14	85	15
7 Laird	77	23	71	22
10 O'Konski	35	58	39	54
6 Van Pelt	56	42	49	33
3 Withrow	28	21	35	18
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	49	51	61	39

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Score

House Foreign Policy -- 1960 & 86th Congress

1. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1960. Percentage of 11 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1960. Percentage of 11 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 20 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 20 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all Eisenhower-issue foreign policy roll calls in 1959 or 1960; percentage score is based on number of votes for which a Representative was eligible.
--Not a Representative in 1959.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	9	91	20	75
1 Boykin	55	27	30	20
7 Elliott	45	36	55	25
2 Grant	27	36	30	50
9 Huddleston	45	55	65	35
8 Jones	55	45	60	30
5 Rains	45	45	65	30
4 Roberts	55	36	65	25
6 Selden	45	55	65	35
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	91	9	85	5
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	91	9	90	5
1 Rhodes	55	45	55	45
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	9	64	10	65
1 Gathings	45	55	40	55
4 Harris	36	64	40	60
2 Mills	55	36	75	20
6 Norrell	9	82	25	70
3 Trimble	55	36	75	20
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	100	0	85	0
14 Hagen	73	27	80	15
2 Johnson	36	64	65	35
11 McFall	73	27	85	15
1 Miller (C.W.)	64	36	80	20
8 Miller (G.P.)	91	0	90	0
3 Moss	91	9	80	5
29 Saund	73	18	85	10
5 Shelley	27	27	45	15
27 Sheppard	27	9	45	15
12 Sisk	82	9	85	5
6 Baldwin	82	18	90	10
10 Gubser	82	18	80	15
4 Mailliard	100	0	85	0
13 Teague	82	18	80	10
28 Utt	18	82	15	75
30 Wilson	82	0	70	5
9 Younger	64	18	65	15
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	73	9	85	5
19 Holifield	45	27	60	15
25 Kasem	82	0	85	0
17 King	82	0	90	0
26 Roosevelt	73	9	70	5
21 Hiestand	55	45	45	50
22 Holt	73	27	50	40
18 Hosmer	100	0	80	10
16 Jackson	27	9	40	5
24 Lipscomb	36	55	30	55
15 McDonough	64	36	45	45
20 Smith	9	91	10	80
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	73	27	80	15
2 Johnson	45	9	50	5
1 Rogers	64	36	80	20
3 Chenoweth	73	27	80	20
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	91	0	85	0
1 Daddario	100	0	100	0
3 Giaimo	100	0	95	0
4 Irwin	100	0	95	0
AL Kowalski	45	36	70	20
5 Monagan	73	18	80	10
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	82	0	90	0
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	64	36	65	35
4 Fascell	82	18	90	10
7 Haley	9	91	15	85
5 Herlong	73	27	60	25
8 Matthews	73	27	70	30
6 Rogers	36	64	45	55
3 Sikes	36	64	30	60
1 Cramer	91	9	85	15
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	0	55	10	45
10 Brown	27	73	35	65
5 Davis	0	82	10	80
4 Flynt	9	91	10	80
3 Forrester	18	73	20	60
9 Landrum	9	55	15	60
7 Mitchell	55	0	40	20
2 Pilcher	9	73	5	65
1 Preston	27	45	35	40
6 Vinson	45	0	60	0
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	100	0	100*	0*
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	27	73	40	60
2 Budge	18	82	25	65
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	0	91	20	70
21 Mack	45	45	65	25
24 Price	100	0	100	0
23 Shipley	9	45	25	40
16 Allen	9	64	15	65
17 Arends	82	0	75	5
19 Chiperfield	82	9	80	5
14 Hoffman	9	82	15	70
15 Mason	0	73	0	75
18 Michel	18	82	15	70
20 Simpson	27	73	30	65
22 Springer	100	0	100	0
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	55	18	60	10
5 Kluczynski	82	0	85	0
7 Libonati	100	0	100	0
3 Murphy	100	0	100	0
6 O'Brien	91	0	95	0
2 O'Hara	100	0	100	0
11 Pucinski	100	0	100	0
8 Rostenkowski	82	9	65	5
9 Yates	100	0	100	0
13 Church	64	36	55	45
10 Collier	18	82	15	70
4 Derwinski	36	64	30	65
INDIANA				
11 Barr	45	55	45	50
3 Brademas	100	0	95	0
8 Denton	27	55	45	40
10 Harmon	18	82	20	75
9 Hogan	27	64	40	55
1 Madden	100	0	100	0
5 Roush	27	73	40	60
6 Wampler	27	73	35	60
4 Adair	18	82	25	70
7 Bray	9	91	15	75
2 Halleck	100	0	90	0

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT

1960 Session and 86th Congress

	1	2	3	4
IOWA				
6 Coad	73	27	75	20
5 Smith	82	18	90	10
2 Wolf	64	36	75	20
3 Gross	9	91	15	85
8 Hoeven	55	45	50	50
7 Jensen	9	91	25	75
4 Kyl	45	55	—	—
1 Schwengel	100	0	100	0
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	73	27	85	15
2 George	45	55	65	35
3 Hargis	18	82	30	70
1 Avery	100	0	100	0
4 Rees	64	27	45	50
6 Smith	9	36	10	55
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	73	18	80	10
4 Chelf	36	36	50	30
2 Natcher	73	27	85	15
7 Perkins	64	36	75	20
5 Spence	45	27	65	15
1 Stubblefield	73	27	80	15
6 Watts	64	36	70	20
8 Siler	18	82	15	75
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	91	9	90	5
4 Brooks	36	55	40	50
1 Hebert	45	0	55	0
8 McSween	36	36	30	45

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	36	27	20	25
5 Passman	27	64	35	55
7 Thompson	9	0	10	10
3 Willis	18	18	20	25
MAINE				
2 Coffin	91	0	90	0
1 Oliver	45	45	70	25
3 McIntire	36	55	45	50
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	82	0	80	0
4 Fallon	73	18	75	10
6 Foley	100	0	100	0
7 Friedel	91	9	90	5
3 Garmatz	64	27	70	15
1 Johnson	73	27	80	20
5 Lankford	82	0	85	0
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	100	0	100	0
13 Burke	82	18	90	10
4 Donohue	55	36	70	20
7 Lane	55	45	70	20
8 Macdonald	55	27	55	15
12 McCormack	73	0	75	0
11 O'Neill	82	0	85	0
3 Philbin	36	55	55	30
6 Bates	73	18	80	15
1 Conte	100	0	100	0
10 Curtis	91	9	80	10
9 Keith	64	18	75	15
14 Martin	55	36	55	20
5 Rogers	55	18	75	10
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	73	27	80	15
12 Bennett	9	82	15	80
8 Bentley	73	0	55	25
18 Broomfield	73	27	75	15
10 Cederberg	64	18	50	35
6 Chamberlain	100	0	100	0
5 Ford	100	0	90	5
9 Griffin	91	9	95	5
4 Hoffman	27	55	25	60
3 Johansen	9	82	10	80
11 Knox	9	91	15	85
2 Meader	55	36	65	30
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	73	18	75	10
15 Dingell	73	27	70	15
17 Griffiths	73	18	85	10
16 Lesinski	73	27	85	15
1 Machrowicz	100	0	100	0
14 Rabaut	55	45	55	25
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	45	36	60	20
4 Karth	100	0	100	0
6 Marshall	45	55	60	30
3 Wier	45	45	60	25
7 Andersen	27	64	30	60
1 Quie	100	0	95	0
5 Judd	91	0	95	0
9 Langen	73	27	85	15
2 Nelsen	82	18	90	10
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	9	91	10	85
6 Colmer	18	82	15	80
3 Smith	91	9	90	10
2 Whitten	9	91	15	75
4 Williams	9	64	5	70
5 Winstead	9	91	10	80
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	82	0	90	0
7 Brown	18	55	30	40
9 Cannon	45	55	45	50
8 Carnahan	45	0	65	0
4 Randall	55	18	75	10
6 Hull	36	45	40	45
10 Jones	64	36	70	20
1 Karsten	100	0	100	0
11 Moulder	18	55	30	55
3 Sullivan	73	18	85	10
2 Curtis	73	27	60	35
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	36	0	55	5
1 Metcalf	55	36	70	20
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	9	82	30	65
4 McGinley	18	73	40	55
2 Cunningham	9	91	25	75
1 Weaver	9	91	20	70
NEVADA				
AL Baring	9	64	10	60
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	64	0	70	0
1 Merrow	73	0	75	0
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	100	0	90	0
14 Daniels	73	18	80	10
13 Gallagher	91	0	85	0
10 Rodino	100	0	90	0
4 Thompson	82	0	85	0
3 Auchincloss	64	9	60	5
1 Cahill	91	0	90	0
8 Canfield	64	18	40	10
6 Dwyer	100	0	100	0
5 Frelinghuysen	100	0	80	5
2 Glenn	64	27	70	15
9 Osmers	100	0	80	0
12 Wallhauser	100	0	95	0
7 Widnall	100	0	95	5
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	36	45	65	25
AL Morris	18	64	45	45
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	36	55	60	30
30 O'Brien	100	0	85	0
32 Stratton	27	73	60	40
27 Barry	91	9	80	5
3 Becker	55	45	65	25
2 Derounian	64	27	70	20
26 Dooley	91	0	70	0
33 Kilburn	55	0	45	0
40 Miller	91	0	85	0
39 Ostertag	91	9	95	5
42 Pillion	45	36	45	20
34 Pirnie	64	36	70	25
43 Goodell	91	9	89*	5*
35 Riehlman	82	18	80	10
37 Robison	82	18	85	15
28 St. George	73	18	65	15
36 Taber	64	36	60	35
31 Taylor	18	0	20	0
1 Wainwright	82	0	80	0
38 Weis	100	0	85	5
29 Wharton	45	55	35	45
New York City				
8 Anfuso	55	0	45	0
24 Buckley	9	0	25	0
11 Celler	73	0	65	0
7 Delaney	73	18	75	10
23 Gilbert	80*	0*	--	--
19 Farbstein	91	9	75	5
22 Healey	91	0	80	0
6 Holtzman	100	0	95	0
10 Kelly	64	27	75	20
9 Keogh	27	18	45	10
13 Multer	100	0	90	0
16 Powell	36	36	35	20
14 Rooney	55	36	60	25
18 Santangelo	64	9	65	5
20 Teller	91	0	70	0
21 Zelenko	91	0	80	0
5 Bosch	27	73	20	70
12 Dorn	100	0	85	5
25 Fino	100	0	75	0
4 Halpern	91	0	95	0
17 Lindsay	91	0	95	0
15 Ray	73	27	75	25
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	9	73	15	75
3 Barden	0	18	5	20
1 Bonner	9	45	30	40
4 Cooley	45	45	65	25
6 Durham	27	9	50	5
2 Fountain	36	64	35	55
12 Taylor	0*	100*	--	--
8 Kitchin	9	73	15	75
7 Lennon	9	91	20	80
5 Scott	9	64	15	60
11 Whitener	9	91	15	85
10 Jonas	9	91	30	70
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	44*	11*	61*	6*
AL Short	9	73	15	65
OHIO				
9 Ashley	91	0	70	5
11 Cook	73	27	80	15
20 Feighan	64	27	70	20
18 Hays	27	55	35	35
19 Kirwan	36	45	60	30
17 Levering	18	82	50	50
10 Moeller	18	82	45	50
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	64	36	75	20
14 Ayres	100	0	95	0
13 Baumhart	55	9	60	5
8 Betts	36	64	40	35
22 Bolton	100	0	90	0
16 Bow	9	73	15	60
7 Brown	9	91	20	70
12 Devine	9	91	15	80
15 Henderson	9	91	15	85
2 Hess	55	18	55	15
5 Latta	18	82	30	70
4 McCulloch	9	91	25	75
23 Minshall	55	36	45	40
3 Schenck	55	45	75	25
1 Scherer	9	82	5	85
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	91	9	85	5
2 Edmondson	27	55	55	30
5 Jarman	73	18	80	10
6 Morris	0	45	20	50
4 Steed	27	64	20	60
1 Belcher	27	73	35	60
OREGON				
3 Green	45	18	60	10
4 Porter	64	27	65	15
2 Ullman	73	27	70	15
1 Norblad	27	64	55	40
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	91	9	95	5
21 Dent	9	73	30	55
11 Flood	73	27	75	15
30 Holland	64	27	75	15
28 Moorhead	91	0	90	0
26 Morgan	73	18	75	10
10 Prokop	73	27	85	15
19 Quigley	91	9	90	5
14 Rhodes	100	0	100	0
15 Walter	55	18	70	10
17 Schneebeli	100*	0*	--	--
29 Corbett	82	18	90	10
8 Curtin	73	27	85	15
9 Dague	73	27	80	15
12 Fenton	64	27	80	15
27 Fulton	91	9	95	5
23 Gavin	18	73	30	60
24 Kearns	82	18	85	10
13 Lafore	55	9	60	10
7 Milliken	100	0	100	0
16 Mumma	64	18	60	15
22 Saylor	36	64	35	60
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	64	36	80	20
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	91	0	80	0
3 Byrne	100	0	95	0
2 Granahan	100	0	95	0
5 Green	91	0	85	0
4 Nix	91	0	90	0
6 Toll	100	0	90	0
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	73	18	75	10
1 Forand	82	0	90	0
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	9	91	15	85
3 Dorn	9	91	10	80
5 Hemphill	9	91	20	80
6 McMillan	18	55	20	60
2 Riley	9	91	25	70
1 Rivers	36	64	25	55
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	36	27	60	15
2 Berry	18	82	20	75
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	45	55	45	50
9 Davis	27	9	35	5
8 Everett	36	64	40	60
4 Evins	45	36	50	25
3 Frazier	55	27	65	20
5 Loser	36	45	50	25
7 Murray	27	55	20	65
2 Baker	73	18	70	15
1 Reece	55	45	45	50
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	100	0	100	0
2 Brooks	45	55	65	30
17 Burleson	18	64	30	60
22 Casey	36	64	35	65
7 Dowdy	9	82	15	80
21 Fisher	27	64	30	55
13 Ikard	73	9	85	5
20 Kilday	100	0	95	0
15 Kilgore	45	55	45	55
19 Mahon	73	27	85	15
1 Patman	18	64	40	50
11 Poage	36	64	45	50
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	18	55	25	55
16 Rutherford	45	55	45	55
6 Teague	18	45	30	50
8 Thomas	18	64	25	60
9 Thompson	55	36	60	35
10 Thornberry	100	0	100	0
12 Wright	64	36	80	20
14 Young	45	36	45	45
5 Alger	18	73	10	70
UTAH				
2 King	36	55	65	30
1 Dixon	73	27	80	15
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	18	64	45	45
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	18	82	25	75
1 Downing	64	36	65	35
3 Gary	73	27	70	30
2 Hardy	64	36	70	30
7 Harrison	45	55	40	60
9 Jennings	9	82	20	75
8 Smith	45	55	35	65
5 Tuck	36	64	35	65
10 Broyhill	82	18	80	10
6 Poff	36	64	40	60
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	82	0	85	0
5 Horan	82	9	65	10
3 Vacancy				
4 May	82	18	90	10
1 Pelly	100	0	90	5
6 Tollefson	64	27	70	20
2 Westland	73	18	75	10
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	0	82	5	75
4 Hechler	36	64	60	35
5 Kee	45	45	70	25
6 Slack	64	36	70	30
2 Staggers	45	45	65	30
1 Moore	9	91	15	75
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	45	27	70	15
9 Johnson	73	27	85	15
2 Kastenmeier	64	27	80	15
5 Reuss	82	9	90	5
4 Zablocki	100	0	100	0
8 Byrnes	100	0	90	10
7 Laird	73	27	60	40
10 O'Konski	18	64	20	65
6 Van Pelt	36	64	20	65
3 Withrow	0	18	5	15
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	18	82	30	70

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

House Domestic Policy -- 1960 & 86th Congress

1. DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1960. Percentage of 32 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1960. Percentage of 32 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 77 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 77 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all Eisenhower-issue domestic policy roll calls in 1959 or 1960; percentage score is based on number of votes fow which Representative was eligible.
--Not a Representative in 1959.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	31	56	23	61
1 Boykin	19	41	19	51
7 Elliott	34	66	27	64
2 Grant	19	44	23	61
9 Huddleston	31	69	29	70
8 Jones	28	59	29	66
5 Rains	34	47	31	60
4 Roberts	31	47	31	53
6 Selden	37	62	31	69
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	53	44	42	56
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	47	50	44	53
1 Rhodes	66	31	69	25
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	19	41	25	53
1 Gathings	44	56	44	55
4 Harris	41	56	38	61
2 Mills	34	66	34	66
6 Norrell	53	37	48	48
3 Trimble	34	66	32	68
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	44	56	36	57
14 Hagen	66	34	48	45
2 Johnson	47	53	38	63
11 McFall	53	47	42	58
1 Miller (C.W.)	37	53	38	58
8 Miller (G.P.)	41	44	38	47
3 Moss	50	47	40	57
29 Saund	53	47	42	56
5 Shelley	44	53	31	51
27 Sheppard	22	34	25	45
12 Sisk	44	50	38	58
6 Baldwin	62	37	70	30
10 Gubser	62	37	64	27
4 Mailliard	69	28	64	25
13 Teague	72	28	73	23
28 Utt	41	53	60	35
30 Wilson	56	37	69	22
9 Younger	47	34	68	23
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	34	50	36	57
19 Holifield	41	50	27	51
25 Kasem	37	50	31	60
17 King	53	47	44	56
26 Roosevelt	37	59	34	63
21 Hiestand	59	31	68	23
22 Holt	59	41	69	29
18 Hosmer	72	28	79	18
16 Jackson	34	25	51	16
24 Lipscomb	50	47	69	30
15 McDonough	62	31	63	22
20 Smith	47	50	64	31
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	47	50	39	56
2 Johnson	41	53	38	53
1 Rogers	41	47	43	52
3 Chenoweth	66	34	63	38
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	34	47	35	52
1 Daddario	53	47	47	48
3 Giaimo	47	53	44	52
4 Irwin	44	50	44	53
AL Kowalski	47	47	42	55
5 Monagan	50	47	48	45
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	53	37	48	47
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	44	56	45	55
4 Fascell	50	50	45	55
7 Haley	41	59	47	53
5 Herlong	44	47	49	43
8 Matthews	44	56	42	58
6 Rogers	44	56	45	55
3 Sikes	31	66	23	60
1 Cramer	50	50	65	30
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	22	53	23	58
10 Brown	34	66	30	70
5 Davis	37	47	39	49
4 Flynt	50	41	48	47
3 Forrester	34	66	32	66
9 Landrum	41	47	32	52
7 Mitchell	37	44	31	61
2 Pilcher	25	47	26	60
1 Preston	22	75	22	64
6 Vinson	22	56	30	60
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	37	53	36*	57*
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	41	53	40	57
2 Budge	50	44	65	31
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	44	56	39	57
21 Mack	34	56	35	60
24 Price	44	56	39	61
23 Shipley	41	59	35	64
16 Allen	69	25	75	21
17 Arends	69	16	78	16
19 Chiperfield	56	34	71	21
14 Hoffman	53	47	68	32
15 Mason	28	34	51	26
18 Michel	56	41	66	25
20 Simpson	62	37	68	31
22 Springer	59	41	70	30
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	41	53	34	60
5 Kluczynski	47	47	38	56
7 Libonati	47	53	39	61
3 Murphy	47	53	42	58
6 O'Brien	47	53	39	61
2 O'Hara	41	59	36	64
11 Pucinski	44	56	40	60
8 Rostenkowski	44	53	36	57
9 Yates	47	50	45	53
13 Church	62	37	73	27
10 Collier	56	44	70	29
4 Derwinski	56	44	60	26
INDIANA				
11 Barr	34	66	36	61
3 Brademas	50	50	40	60
8 Denton	44	56	32	57
10 Harmon	25	69	18	75
9 Hogan	37	62	31	66
1 Madden	44	56	35	64
5 Roush	47	50	42	56
6 Wampler	41	50	36	60
4 Adair	56	25	63	26
7 Bray	53	41	52	39
2 Halleck	75	19	81	16

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT 1960 Session and 86th Congress	1	2	3	4
IOWA				
6 Coad	44	47	38	52
5 Smith	44	53	40	58
2 Wolf	44	53	40	56
3 Gross	44	56	57	43
8 Hoeven	75	22	79	21
7 Jensen	41	56	53	42
4 Kyl	53	47	--	--
1 Schwengel	66	31	73	26
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	47	53	43	57
2 George	41	59	39	61
3 Hargis	37	50	30	63
1 Avery	62	34	71	27
4 Rees	81	19	78	22
6 Smith	50	47	56	39
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	47	53	42	44
4 Chelf	37	41	32	52
2 Natcher	44	56	36	64
7 Perkins	44	56	34	63
5 Spence	28	59	25	60
1 Stubblefield	50	50	39	58
6 Watts	50	47	36	57
8 Siler	44	34	49	35
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	34	62	30	64
4 Brooks	34	62	39	55
1 Hebert	9	47	23	53
8 McSween	31	56	42	48

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	22	37	21	42
5 Passman	34	62	34	58
7 Thompson	9	37	14	42
3 Willis	16	53	25	53
MAINE				
2 Coffin	47	41	48	44
1 Oliver	44	50	36	61
3 McIntire	72	16	59	14
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	41	47	47	48
4 Fallon	53	37	51	43
6 Foley	47	53	43	55
7 Friedel	47	50	44	55
3 Garmatz	47	47	38	49
1 Johnson	53	47	44	45
5 Lankford	53	41	52	45
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	47	47	48	48
13 Burke	47	53	42	58
4 Donohue	44	50	42	51
7 Lane	44	56	42	57
8 Macdonald	37	53	40	48
12 McCormack	44	47	36	57
11 O'Neill	41	56	38	55
3 Philbin	44	50	40	52
6 Bates	69	31	78	22
1 Conte	56	44	70	30
10 Curtis	72	25	81	18
9 Keith	69	31	79	21
14 Martin	41	19	44	14
5 Rogers	53	44	49	43
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	50	47	40	44
12 Bennett	50	47	55	43
8 Bentley	41	12	61	16
18 Broomfield	72	28	74	25
10 Cederberg	75	19	79	18
6 Chamberlain	66	31	77	21
5 Ford	78	16	68	14
9 Griffin	84	12	84	12
4 Hoffman	50	44	52	30
3 Johansen	47	50	61	36
11 Knox	66	34	66	34
2 Meader	56	37	63	26
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	31	56	32	51
15 Dingell	50	50	40	58
17 Griffiths	44	50	44	51
16 Lesinski	47	50	42	47
1 Machrowicz	44	47	36	49
14 Rabaut	37	50	32	49
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	34	44	31	55
4 Karth	44	56	39	61
6 Marshall	44	44	34	49
3 Wier	41	59	32	66
7 Andersen	53	41	57	34
1 Quie	66	34	69	29
5 Judd	72	22	78	18
9 Langen	59	41	66	34
2 Nelsen	75	22	79	19
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	28	72	34	66
6 Colmer	47	44	45	48
3 Smith	41	59	36	60
2 Whitten	37	62	39	55
4 Williams	34	59	35	60
5 Winstead	34	53	38	55
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	50	44	39	63
7 Brown	50	41	35	53
9 Cannon	44	44	39	51
8 Carnahan	31	25	32	43
4 Randall	34	59	38*	61*
6 Hull	37	62	39	61
10 Jones	41	59	30	52
1 Karsten	47	53	39	61
11 Moulder	34	47	31	55
3 Sullivan	41	50	36	60
2 Curtis	81	19	74	16
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	22	34	23	51
1 Metcalf	37	41	36	55
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	44	50	42	56
4 McGinley	50	44	45	48
2 Cunningham	50	50	66	34
1 Weaver	41	47	51	40
NEVADA				
AL Baring	37	53	36	51
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	78	22	79	17
1 Merrow	37	34	48	38
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	53	47	44	53
14 Daniels	53	47	48	52
13 Gallagher	47	50	45	53
10 Rodino	50	47	45	51
4 Thompson	50	44	43	52
3 Auchincloss	59	22	74	14
1 Cahill	66	31	74	22
8 Canfield	37	44	26	27
6 Dwyer	69	31	74	26
5 Frelinghuysen	81	12	81	9
2 Glenn	62	34	69	18
9 Osmers	59	41	75	23
12 Wallhauser	69	31	69	22
7 Widnall	59	31	70	21
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	31	37	35	49
AL Morris	37	31	38	49
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	47	50	44	53
30 O'Brien	47	53	38	42
32 Stratton	50	44	49	48
27 Barry	69	16	78	12
3 Becker	62	34	70	25
2 Derounian	59	34	71	23
26 Dooley	59	12	71	16
33 Kilburn	41	16	52	14
40 Miller	44	25	53	17
39 Ostertag	69	31	79	21
42 Pillion	69	25	64	26
34 Pirnie	59	41	69	30
43 Goodell	66	34	70*	23*
35 Riehlman	59	31	66	25
37 Robison	69	31	74	25
28 St. George	56	19	53	18
36 Taber	53	44	66	30
31 Taylor	19	19	32	17
1 Wainwright	59	25	64	19
38 Weis	59	25	74	16
29 Wharton	72	25	75	22
New York City				
8 Anfuso	41	41	27	43
24 Buckley	16	3	17	25
11 Celler	41	44	27	55
7 Delaney	50	44	42	55
23 Gilbert	39*	39*	--	--
19 Farbstein	47	41	36	51
22 Healey	41	47	32	57
6 Holtzman	50	44	43	55
10 Kelly	37	34	38	47
9 Keogh	28	28	21	44
13 Multer	37	47	32	58
16 Powell	22	31	21	35
14 Rooney	41	31	36	51
18 Santangelo	34	62	29	65
20 Teller	37	53	27	56
21 Zelenko	44	41	34	51
5 Bosch	66	22	70	22
12 Dorn	50	47	60	36
25 Fino	44	47	49	43
4 Halpern	50	44	63	35
17 Lindsay	69	31	77	23
15 Ray	75	25	79	21
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	16	47	30	55
3 Barden	25	25	25	32
1 Bonner	9	41	18	56
4 Cooley	31	41	25	51
6 Durham	25	41	23	53
2 Fountain	31	69	34	66
12 Taylor	0*	0*	--	--
8 Kitchin	37	59	38	60
7 Lennon	34	59	34	61
5 Scott	12	47	30	48
11 Whitener	25	75	31	64
10 Jonas	53	47	66	34
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	41	28	36	48
AL Short	50	41	65	29
OHIO				
9 Ashley	44	44	47	45
11 Cook	41	53	39	53
20 Feighan	47	50	44	51
18 Hays	47	74	39	49
19 Kirwan	44	47	39	55
17 Levering	41	59	43	57
10 Moeller	34	47	39	43
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	53	47	47	53
14 Ayres	62	25	74	19
13 Baumhart	44	44	48	27
8 Betts	62	37	69	27
22 Bolton	59	41	60	26
16 Bow	56	37	68	22
7 Brown	62	37	71	26
12 Devine	50	37	68	26
15 Henderson	62	34	69	29
2 Hess	47	28	56	23
5 Latta	62	37	75	25
4 McCulloch	69	31	74	26
23 Minshall	47	41	56	25
3 Schenck	59	41	71	29
1 Scherer	56	37	66	26
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	47	53	36	58
2 Edmondson	47	34	40	51
5 Jarman	41	59	40	60
6 Morris	31	31	36	48
4 Steed	25	34	30	52
1 Belcher	69	28	70	26
OREGON				
3 Green	37	53	31	60
4 Porter	37	50	31	57
2 Ullman	50	47	36	61
1 Norblad	44	44	53	35
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	53	41	51	47
21 Dent	37	50	36	53
11 Flood	44	53	36	61
30 Holland	47	47	38	56
28 Moorhead	50	47	43	55
26 Morgan	41	50	35	57
10 Prokop	47	50	40	58
19 Quigley	50	47	47	52
14 Rhodes	50	44	47	51
15 Walter	37	34	39	39
17 Schneebeli	78*	22*	--	--
29 Corbett	50	47	60	38
8 Curtin	59	41	66	31
9 Dague	78	22	75	21
12 Fenton	59	31	70	26
27 Fulton	47	53	58	42
23 Gavin	53	22	60	26
24 Kearns	62	31	57	30
13 Lafore	44	16	66	16
7 Milliken	72	28	77	22
16 Mumma	66	12	74	16
22 Saylor	47	50	57	36
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	56	44	64	36
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	53	47	40	55
3 Byrne	56	44	44	56
2 Granahan	56	41	40	53
5 Green	53	37	40	48
4 Nix	56	44	43	53
6 Toll	53	47	42	57
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	47	50	42	45
1 Forand	44	31	42	48
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	31	69	36	63
3 Dorn	44	56	42	55
5 Hemphill	34	62	32	60
6 McMillan	28	56	29	56
2 Riley	34	66	35	61
1 Rivers	37	47	34	56
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	37	50	36	56
2 Berry	56	44	65	34
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	34	66	32	68
9 Davis	41	50	34	49
8 Everett	44	56	38	63
4 Evins	34	59	26	56
3 Frazier	41	37	32	56
5 Loser	47	41	38	44
7 Murray	53	47	49	45
2 Baker	75	19	64	31
1 Reece	75	16	69	19
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	37	62	36	64
2 Brooks	34	62	36	63
17 Burleson	19	41	34	49
22 Casey	44	56	44	47
7 Dowdy	31	47	38	53
21 Fisher	37	56	40	53
13 Ikard	47	50	40	57
20 Kilday	53	41	42	56
15 Kilgore	53	44	52	47
19 Mahon	44	53	44	53
1 Patman	34	59	27	65
11 Poage	37	62	32	52
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	25	47	27	60
16 Rutherford	44	53	36	63
6 Teague	19	44	26	49
8 Thomas	41	59	34	65
9 Thompson	28	66	29	68
10 Thornberry	50	50	42	58
12 Wright	50	47	45	51
14 Young	28	44	32	56
5 Alger	56	41	68	30
UTAH				
2 King	47	44	44	52
1 Dixon	75	25	75	18
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	37	59	35	63
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	41	59	51	49
1 Downing	50	47	38	52
3 Gary	50	50	53	47
2 Hardy	47	50	43	53
7 Harrison	53	44	56	42
9 Jennings	34	66	34	66
8 Smith	53	44	57	38
5 Tuck	53	37	56	36
10 Broyhill	50	47	47	36
6 Poff	56	44	66	34
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	37	47	34	57
5 Horan	53	37	61	34
3 Vacancy				
4 May	72	28	71	22
1 Pelly	62	28	71	23
6 Tollefson	56	44	52	35
2 Westland	72	28	58	23
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	47	50	38	61
4 Hechler	47	53	47	52
5 Kee	44	53	40	55
6 Slack	47	50	43	55
2 Staggers	47	53	39	57
1 Moore	62	34	55	42
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	41	56	35	64
9 Johnson	47	53	43	57
2 Kastenmeier	44	56	40	60
5 Reuss	31	62	35	63
4 Zablocki	41	59	43	57
8 Byrnes	78	19	83	16
7 Laird	78	22	74	17
10 O'Konski	41	56	44	51
6 Van Pelt	62	34	57	25
3 Withrow	37	22	43	18
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	59	41	69	31

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

Senate All Issues -- 1960 & 86th Congress

1. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 1960. Percentage of 86 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1960 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 1960. Percentage of 86 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1960 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. OVER-ALL SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 207 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 and 1960 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. OVER-ALL OPPOSITION Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 207 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 and 1960 -- both foreign and domestic -- on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all Eisenhower-issue roll calls in 1959 or 1960; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.
--Not a Senator in 1959.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	36	49	38	51
Sparkman	35	37	36	45
ALASKA				
Bartlett	44	43	35	54
Gruening	40	51	31	57
ARIZONA				
Hayden	52	27	50	38
Goldwater	42	24	52	18
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	49	29	42	37
McClellan	55	40	50	38
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	45	48	38	57
Kuchel	76	22	75	18
COLORADO				
Carroll	45	43	41	53
Allott	65	22	71	20
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	35	43	37	43
Bush	80	14	86	9
DELAWARE				
Frear	47	48	41	44
Williams	77	20	80	15
FLORIDA				
Holland	62	35	63	32
Smathers	37	34	40	39
GEORGIA				
Russell	31	45	37	42
Talmadge	37	52	43	52
HAWAII				
Long	42	48	38*	47*
Fong	69	22	67*	26*
IDAHO				
Church	48	43	39	44
Dworsbak	65	31	71	25
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	49	45	44	51
Dirksen	88	7	87	7
INDIANA				
Hartke	42	45	35	50
Capehart	35	13	48	15
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	80	9	81	10
Martin	53	21	66	16
KANSAS				
Carlson	71	19	72	14
Schoeppel	42	26	53	25
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	55	40	63	30
Morton	66	8	76	7
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	42	49	35	53
Long	38	53	30	54
MAINE				
Muskie	44	35	43	40
Smith	65	35	69	31
MARYLAND				
Beall	63	19	68	16
Butler	63	17	71	14
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	27	20	29	36
Saltonstall	73	12	77	12
MICHIGAN				
Hart	50	34	43	47
McNamara	45	30	40	45
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	21	40	29	43
McCarthy	38	49	34	53
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	33	44	40	43
Stennis	53	37	55	41
MISSOURI				
Hennings	26	13	30	33
Symington	35	26	34	42
MONTANA				
Mansfield	43	47	34	56
Murray	33	23	20	29
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	57	31	67	26
Hruska	59	19	69	18
NEVADA				
Bible	47	49	42	50
Cannon	41	48	38	57
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	49	14	60	12
Cotton	63	13	76	12
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	60	35	47	45
Case	72	19	75	16
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	45	37	41	42
Chavez	35	28	31	31
NEW YORK				
Javits	69	27	69	26
Keating	74	24	79	20
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	44	51	45	50
Jordan	41	49	38	50
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	43*	21*	--	--
Young	52	41	50	40
OHIO				
Lausche	73	24	79	20
Young	43	49	41	54
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	34	44	30	52
Monroney	51	38	42	47
OREGON				
Morse	38	43	31	57
Lusk	60*	29*	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	48	42	44	48
Scott	77	22	77	21
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	41	36	39	38
Pastore	55	36	48	43
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	29	58	26	68
Thurmond	60	38	64	36
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	67	26	61	20
Mundt	58	28	66	27
TENNESSEE				
Gore	47	48	37	50
Kefauver	25	23	32	40
TEXAS				
Johnson	55	40	48	47
Yarborough	44	37	35	50
UTAH				
Moss	37	49	35	53
Bennett	86	7	83	7
VERMONT				
Aiken	70	27	70	22
Prouty	77	19	78	15
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	49	35	53	26
Robertson	53	38	58	37
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	41	48	44	54
Magnuson	34	50	32	55
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	47	47	37	59
Randolph	50	44	42	52
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	42	57	38	59
Wiley	60	23	60	18
WYOMING				
McGee	44	37	37	47
O'Mahoney	8	13	10	14

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT
1960 Session and 86th Congress

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

Senate Foreign Policy -- 1960 & 86th Congress

1. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1960. Percentage of 25 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1960. Percentage of 25 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. FOREIGN POLICY SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 54 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. FOREIGN POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 54 Eisenhower-issue roll calls in the field of foreign policy in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all Eisenhower-issue roll calls on foreign policy matters in 1959 or 1960; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.
--Not a Senator in 1959.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	32	20	54	24
Sparkman	40	12	59	15
ALASKA				
Bartlett	64	24	48	41
Gruening	40	48	37	56
ARIZONA				
Hayden	88	8	85	11
Goldwater	24	56	26	48
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	76	0	76	9
McClellan	44	44	43	43
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	80	20	63	37
Kuchel	92	4	93	6
COLORADO				
Carroll	80	12	78	19
Allott	88	12	80	17
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	56	28	63	22
Bush	80	4	85	4
DELAWARE				
Frear	28	64	26	57
Williams	60	28	56	37
FLORIDA				
Holland	68	32	70	30
Smathers	52	24	48	28
GEORGIA				
Russell	8	72	26	59
Talmadge	24	64	35	59
HAWAII				
Long	64	28	58*	24*
Fong	88	0	76*	15*
IDAHO				
Church	76	16	67	19
Dworshak	56	44	54	46
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	68	12	61	28
Dirksen	96	0	83	11
INDIANA				
Hartke	68	20	57	24
Capehart	32	8	56	9
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	92	8	81	15
Martin	44	4	61	11
KANSAS				
Carlson	88	0	83	7
Schoeppel	32	32	35	44
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	72	12	80	13
Morton	60	0	67	6
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	24	60	30	61
Long	32	64	31	43
MAINE				
Muskie	64	16	70	15
Smith	88	12	87	13
MARYLAND				
Beall	64	4	72	11
Butler	56	24	65	22
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	52	4	54	11
Saltonstall	72	0	72	9
MICHIGAN				
Hart	72	8	69	15
McNamara	76	4	78	9
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	44	4	65	9
McCarthy	72	8	57	13
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	24	64	26	61
Stennis	40	56	44	54
MISSOURI				
Hennings	28	0	54	2
Symington	52	4	61	15
MONTANA				
Mansfield	80	16	63	28
Murray	40	8	28	19
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	28	52	37	52
Hruska	40	28	41	37
NEVADA				
Bible	40	44	41	48
Cannon	44	32	48	39
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	24	12	46	17
Cotton	60	12	72	15
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	96	4	83	9
Case	100	0	87	2
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	52	16	48	19
Chavez	24	28	26	33
NEW YORK				
Javits	88	0	89	4
Keating	96	4	93	7
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	32	64	39	56
Jordan	28	48	31	52
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	50*	10*	—	--
Young	52	36	48	43
OHIO				
Lausche	76	16	80	17
Young	68	4	65	19
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	24	32	26	48
Monroney	72	16	67	20
OREGON				
Morse	56	28	54	39
Lusk	87*	9*	—	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	76	16	81	11
Scott	96	0	94	2
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	76	4	78	7
Pastore	72	4	72	13
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	24	48	24	63
Thurmond	40	60	41	59
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	64	20	61	19
Mundt	76	24	74	26
TENNESSEE				
Gore	72	12	59	22
Kefauver	48	8	56	17
TEXAS				
Johnson	96	4	87	13
Yarborough	64	24	57	30
UTAH				
Moss	68	28	61	35
Bennett	96	4	85	9
VERMONT				
Aiken	84	12	83	11
Prouty	80	12	85	11
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	20	40	30	46
Robertson	32	48	37	52
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	80	16	80	19
Magnuson	44	36	46	37
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	48	40	44	50
Randolph	68	32	65	30
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	60	40	61	39
Wiley	84	0	85	4
WYOMING				
McGee	84	8	70	20
O'Mahoney	20	16	13	11

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT 1960 Session and 86th Congress				
	1	2	3	4

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Eisenhower Support-Opposition Scores

Senate Domestic Policy -- 1960 & 86th Congress

1. DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 1960. Percentage of 61 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 1960. Percentage of 61 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. DOMESTIC POLICY SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 153 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. DOMESTIC POLICY OPPOSITION Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 153 Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the President's position. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all Eisenhower-issue roll calls on domestic matters in 1959 or 1960; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.
--Not a Senator in 1959.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	38	61	32	61
Sparkman	33	48	27	56
ALASKA				
Bartlett	36	51	21	58
Gruening	39	52	29	57
ARIZONA				
Hayden	38	34	37	48
Goldwater	49	11	61	8
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	38	41	29	46
McClellan	59	38	53	37
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	31	59	29	64
Kuchel	69	29	69	23
COLORADO				
Carroll	31	56	28	65
Allott	56	26	68	21
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	26	49	28	51
Bush	80	18	87	10
DELAWARE				
Frear	54	41	46	39
Williams	84	16	89	8
FLORIDA				
Holland	59	36	60	33
Smathers	31	38	37	43
GEORGIA				
Russell	41	34	41	35
Talmadge	43	48	45	49
HAWAII				
Long	33	56	31*	57*
Fong	61	31	63*	31*
IDAHO				
Church	36	54	29	53
Dworshak	69	26	76	17
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	41	59	38	58
Dirksen	85	10	89	6
INDIANA				
Hartke	31	56	27	59
Capehart	36	15	46	13
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	75	10	81	8
Martin	57	28	68	18
KANSAS				
Carlson	64	26	68	16
Schoeppel	46	23	59	18
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	48	51	57	36
Morton	69	11	80	8
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	49	44	37	50
Long	41	49	29	58
MAINE				
Muskie	36	43	33	49
Smith	56	44	62	38
MARYLAND				
Beall	62	25	67	18
Butler	66	15	74	11
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	16	26	21	45
Saltonstall	74	16	79	13
MICHIGAN				
Hart	41	44	34	59
McNamara	33	41	27	57
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	11	54	17	56
McCarthy	25	66	25	67
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	36	36	45	37
Stennis	59	29	59	36
MISSOURI				
Hennings	25	18	22	44
Symington	28	34	24	52
MONTANA				
Mansfield	28	59	24	66
Murray	29	29	18	32
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	69	23	77	16
Hruska	67	15	78	11
NEVADA				
Bible	49	51	42	51
Cannon	39	54	34	63
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	59	15	65	10
Cotton	64	13	78	10
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	46	48	35	58
Case	61	26	71	22
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	43	46	39	50
Chavez	39	28	33	30
NEW YORK				
Javits	61	38	62	34
Keating	66	33	75	24
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	49	46	48	48
Jordan	46	49	40	50
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	25*	50*	--	--
Young	52	43	51	39
OHIO				
Lausche	72	28	78	22
Young	33	67	32	67
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	38	49	32	53
Monroney	43	48	33	57
OREGON				
Morse	31	49	24	64
Lusk	47*	39*	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	36	52	31	61
Scott	69	31	71	28
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	26	49	25	49
Pastore	48	49	40	54
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	31	62	27	70
Thurmond	69	29	72	27
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	69	28	61	20
Mundt	51	29	63	27
TENNESSEE				
Gore	36	62	29	60
Kefauver	21	29	24	48
TEXAS				
Johnson	38	54	34	59
Yarborough	36	43	27	57
UTAH				
Moss	26	57	27	59
Bennett	82	8	82	7
VERMONT				
Aiken	64	33	65	25
Prouty	75	21	76	17
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	61	33	61	19
Robertson	62	34	65	31
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	39	61	32	67
Magnuson	29	56	27	61
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	46	49	35	62
Randolph	43	49	33	59
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	34	64	30	67
Wiley	51	33	51	22
WYOMING				
McGee	28	49	25	56
O'Mahoney	3	11	9	14

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPORT				
1960 Session and 86th Congress				
	1	2	3	4

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Fact Sheet — On 'Conservative Coalition'

'CONSERVATIVE COALITION' APPEARED IN 22% OF ROLL CALLS

The "conservative coalition" of Republicans and Southern Democrats demonstrated its continued potency during the 1960 sessions of the Senate and the House of Representatives. (For definitions, see box)

Number of Coalition Votes

The conservative coalition appeared on 65, or 22 percent, of the 1960 session's 300 roll calls. (For coalition votes see p. 120-122.) The coalition appeared on 17 percent of the 1959 roll calls and 18 percent of the 1958 roll calls. The number of coalition roll calls for 1960, however, was inflated by a series of 10 House roll calls on a single measure, the Area Redevelopment Act.

The results for the last three years:

	Total Roll Calls	Coalition Roll Calls	Percentage of Coalition Roll Calls
1960			
Both chambers	300	65	22%
Senate	207	46	22
House	93	19	20
1959			
Both Chambers	302	51	17
Senate	215	40	19
House	87	11	13
1958			
Both Chambers	293	52	18
Senate	200	38	19
House	93	14	15

Victories and Defeats

The 1958 election had cut into the coalition's potential strength in Congress. In 1957 and 1958, Southern Democrats and Republicans held 311 of the 435 House seats and 71 of the 96 Senate seats. During most of the 86th Congress (with slight variations because of deaths, resignations and special elections) Southern Democrats and Republicans held 59 of the 100 Senate seats and 261 of the 437 House seats.

The percentage of coalition victories in coalition roll calls in the Senate remained relatively steady between 1959 and 1960 (from 65 percent in 1959 to 67 percent in 1960). These figures were substantially lower than the percentage of Senate coalition victories in past years: 86 percent in 1958 and 100 percent in 1957.

In the House, the percentage of coalition victories dropped sharply from 91 percent in 1959 to 35 percent in 1960. A major reason for the drop, however, was the large number of votes on the Area Redevelopment Act, a measure which appealed to many normal coalition supporters because of its offer of federal funds to aid their districts. The coalition was defeated 10 times in a series of 10 votes during parliamentary maneuvering on the Area Redevelopment Act. Of the other 9 coalition votes during the year, the coalition won 7, or 78 percent. The coalition's percentage of success in the House has dropped in the last two election years. The pattern runs: 1957, 81 percent success; 1958, 64 percent success; 1959, 91 percent success; 1960, 35 percent success (or 78 percent, excluding Area Redevelopment votes).

The coalition's won-lost record from 1957 through 1960 is shown in these tables:

Definitions

- CONSERVATIVE COALITION -- As used in this study, the term "conservative coalition" means a voting alliance of Republicans and Southern Democrats against the Northern Democrats in Congress. This meaning, rather than any philosophic definition of the "conservative" position, provides the basis for CQ's selection of coalition roll calls.

- CONSERVATIVE COALITION ROLL CALL -- Any roll call on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats and the majority of voting Republicans oppose the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats. Roll calls on which there is an even division within the ranks of voting Northern Democrats, Southern Democrats or Republicans are not included.

- The Southern states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The other 37 states are grouped as the North in this study.

- CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT SCORE -- Percentage of conservative coalition roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.

- CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION SCORE -- Percentage of conservative coalition roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if a Member votes on all coalition roll calls.

	Coalition Roll Calls	Coalition Victories	Percentage Of Victories
1960			
Both Chambers	65	38	58%
Senate	46	31	67
House	19	7	35
1959			
Both Chambers	51	36	71
Senate	40	26	65
House	11	10	91
1958			
Both Chambers	52	41	79
Senate	38	32	86
House	14	9	64
1957			
Both Chambers	28	25	89
Senate	12	12	100
House	16	13	81

Coalition Scores

CQ prepared Coalition Support and Coalition Opposition scores for each Member of Congress on the basis of the coalition votes. The scores measure the percentage of times each Member voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement and in disagreement with the position taken by the conservative coalition.

Composite Scores

The Coalition Support and Coalition Opposition scores below are a composite of the individual scores of Southern Democrats (SD), Republicans (GOP) and Northern Democrats (ND).

	1960			86th CONGRESS		
	SD	GOP	ND	SD	GOP	ND
COALITION SUPPORT						
Both Chambers	61%	68%	11%	66%	72%	13%
Senate	69	65	17	66	68	17
House	57	70	7	66	75	10
COALITION OPPOSITION						
Both Chambers	26	22	75	23	19	72
Senate	21	23	65	24	21	60
House	29	21	81	23	18	80

The figures above indicate that during the 86th Congress, the average Republican Senator and the average Southern Democratic Senator backed the coalition with about equal consistency (68 and 66 percent respectively), while the average Republican Representative tended to support the coalition with slightly more frequency than the average Southern Democratic Representative (75 and 66 percent respectively).

Regional Scores

The parties' composite Coalition Support scores, by region, for 1960:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	11%	14%	61%	8%
Senate	22	20	69	7
House	7	5	57	9
REPUBLICANS				
Both Chambers	58%	77%	70%	75%
Senate	60	66	52	73
House	57	84	79	76

The parties' composite Coalition Opposition scores, by region, for 1960:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	75%	71%	26%	79%
Senate	60	63	21	73
House	80	82	29	82
REPUBLICANS				
Both Chambers	33%	14%	24%	14%
Senate	34	21	38	11
House	32	10	16	16

The figures above indicate that:

- Among Democrats, Southerners were, of course, the most consistent backers of the conservative coalition. Democrats from all other sections tended to oppose the coalition.
- Among Republicans, there was general support for the coalition. The weakest support among Republican House Members was from the East, and among Republican Senators, from the East and the South. The only Republican Senators from the South were John Sherman Cooper and Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky.

Individual Scores

Highest Coalition Support scorers -- those who voted with the conservative coalition most consistently in 1960:

Senate

Southern Democrats		Republicans	
Stennis (Miss.)	98%	Hickenlooper Iowa)	96%
Robertson (Va.)	96	Dirksen (Ill.)	93
Byrd (Va.)	96	Curtis (Neb.)	91
McClellan (Ark.)	96	Dworshak (Idaho)	89
Ellender (La.)	93	Williams (Del.)	89
Holland (Fla.)	93	Carlson (Kan.)	87
Northern Democrats			
Frear (Del.)	78%	Bible (Nev.)	50%
Hayden (Ariz.)	59	Byrd (W.Va.)	48
Lausche (Ohio)	50		

House

Southern Democrats -- Four scored 100 percent: Taylor (N.C.), Murray (Tenn.); Fisher (Texas) and Gary (Va.). Others scoring high (all 95 percent): Selden (Ala.); Gathings (Ark.); Haley (Fla.); Flynt (Ga.); Brooks (La.); Abernethy (Miss.); Ashmore, Dorn, McMillan (S.C.); Abbitt, Downing, Hardy and Smith (Va.).

Republicans -- Seventeen scored 100 percent: Teague, Utt (Calif.); Allen, Michel, Springer (Ill.); Avery (Kan.); McIntire (Maine); Cederberg (Mich.); Nelsen (Minn.); Becker, Derounian, Ostertag, Pillion, Wharton (N.Y.); Betts (Ohio); Pelly (Wash.); and Van Pelt (Wis.).

Northern Democrats

Brock (Neb.)	79%	Hull (Mo.)	32%
Jones (Mo.)	47	Cannon (Mo.)	32
McGinley (Neb.)	37	Johnson (Md.)	32

Highest Coalition Opposition scorers -- those who voted against the conservative coalition most consistently:

Senate

Southern Democrats		Republicans	
Gore (Tenn.)	65%	Javits (N.Y.)	72%
Monroney (Okla.)	63	Case (N.J.)	72
Yarborough (Texas)	57	Keating (N.Y.)	65
Johnson (Texas)	48	Cooper (Ky.)	59
Kefauver (Tenn.)	39	Scott (Pa.)	54
		Kuchel (Calif.)	54
		Smith (Maine)	52

Northern Democrats

Douglas (Ill.)	96%	Engle (Calif.)	91%
Carroll (Colo.)	96	Hart (Mich.)	91
Jackson (Wash.)	91	Young (Ohio)	89
		Proxmire (Wis.)	89

(Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), the Democratic Presidential nominee, actively opposed the coalition position on 48 percent of the Senate coalition roll calls and did not cast a single vote in its support. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee, had a 46 percent support, 48 percent opposition score.)

House

Southern Democrats		Republicans	
Perkins (Ky.)	89%	Van Zandt (Pa.)	84%
Brooks (Texas)	84	Fulton (Pa.)	84
Bass (Tenn.)	84	Corbett (Pa.)	84
Watts (Ky.)	84	Halpern (N.Y.)	84
Burke (Ky.)	84	Fenton (Pa.)	79
		Lindsay (N.Y.)	79
		Dwyer (N.J.)	79
		Rogers (Mass.)	79
		Dorn (N.Y.)	79
		O'Konski (Wis.)	79

Northern Democrats -- Twenty scored 100 percent opposition: Cohelan, Johnson, Sisk (Calif.); Kowalski (Conn.); Pfost (Idaho); Price, Shipley (Ill.); Wampler (Ind.); Smith, Wolf (Iowa); George (Kan.); O'Hara (Mich.); Karth, Wier (Minn.); Randall, Sullivan (Mo.); Thompson (N.J.); Porter (Ore.); Toll (Pa.); Johnson (Wis.).

Coalition Issues

Listed below are the major issues, mostly domestic welfare questions, on which the conservative coalition voted in 1960. The roll call (RC) numbers refer to the list of roll calls beginning on the next page.

SENATE

In the Senate, the coalition took these positions:

Campaign Spending: Voted against an amendment to require reports on campaign contributions and spending in primary elections; the coalition lost (RC 1).

Aid to Education: Defeated an amendment to authorize $1.1 billion per year for an indefinite period for school construction and teachers' salaries and nailed down the victory with the help of a tie-breaking vote by Vice President Nixon (RC 10,11).

Civil Rights: Defeated a motion to invoke cloture on the filibuster (RC 34). Defeated two attempts to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect any civil right (RC 35, 59). On four votes, defeated attempts to add alternatives to the Administration plan for court-appointed voting referees or to ease the process for Negroes seeking registration from the referees (RC 42, 44, 60, 61). Defeated an amendment to establish a Permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity (RC 57). Defeated an amendment that provided technical assistance to areas desegregating their schools and endorsed the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision (RC 58). Won all nine votes.

Depressed Areas: Voted against a bill authorizing $251 million in federal loans and grants for the relief of economically depressed rural and industrial areas and against overriding the President's veto of the bill; lost on the first, won on the second (RC 98, 103).

Housing: Voted against an amendment to authorize construction of an additional 37,000 public housing units and against one to authorize 25,000 units; won on the first, lost on the second (RC 125, 126).

Taxes: Defeated an attempt to repeal the 10 percent passenger transportation tax (RC 141). Voted against repeal of the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income; lost (RC 142). Defeated establishment of a 20 percent withholding tax on income from interest and dividends (RC 144). Voted against an amendment to prohibit tax deductions for business entertainment expenses, limit business gift deductions and prohibit deduction of club dues and initiation fees; lost (RC 145). Defeated reduction of oil depletion allowance (RC 147). Won three, lost two.

Minimum Wage: Voted for four amendments to reduce the number of new workers to be covered and lower the proposed minimum wage; lost on all four (RC 179, 182, 183, 184). Voted against passage of the bill, raising the minimum wage to $1.25 and extending coverage to about 4 million workers; lost (RC 187).

Medical Aid to the Aged: Defeated an amendment to provide medical benefits for all Social Security retirees 68 and over, to be financed by Social Security taxes; won (RC 192).

HOUSE

In the House, the coalition took these positions:

Urban Renewal: Voted against appropriation of $50 million for urban renewal grants; won (RC 6).

Depressed Areas: Voted against passage of a bill authorizing $251 million in federal loans and grants to economically depressed areas; lost (RC 36).

Aid to Education: Voted for a substitute measure in an attempt to kill the bill authorizing $325 million a year for four years for school construction grants and against passage; lost on both (RC 50, 53).

Patents: Voted to relinquish Government ownership of patents under NASA research contracts; won (RC 58).

Minimum Wage: Voted to cut the proposed minimum wage raise and extension of coverage; won (RC 75).

65 VOTES IN 1960 WHICH IDENTIFY THE 'CONSERVATIVE COALITION'

The following are the Senate and House votes for 1960 on which a majority of voting Southern Democrats joined a majority of voting Republicans to oppose the position taken by a majority of voting Northern Democrats, thus forming the "Conservative Coalition" which is the subject of this study. For a listing of the coalition votes during 1959, see 1959 Almanac, p. 136, those roll-call votes with an asterisk (*).

The roll calls are listed in their chronological order by the Congressional Quarterly roll call number.

Note that 10 of the 19 House coalition votes for 1960 were cast May 4, during parliamentary maneuvering on a single measure, the Area Redevelopment Act.

Senate Roll Calls (46)

RC 1 -- S 2436. Prevent corrupt practices in federal elections by limiting campaign funds and requiring certain reports. Hennings (D Mo.) and Keating (R N.Y.) amendment to require reports on campaign contributions and spending for candidates and committees in primary elections (including preferential primaries) and conventions or caucuses. Agreed to 50-39 (SD 4-17; ND 30-4; R 16-18), Jan. 19, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 2 -- S 2436. Hennings (D Mo.) amendment to require political committees operating within one state to report contributions and expenditures in federal elections which exceed $2,500 annually. Agreed to 53-37 (SD 5-16; ND 34-2; R 14-19), Jan. 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. A "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 5 -- S J Res 39. Amend the Constitution to authorize Governors to fill temporary vacancies in the House of Representatives under emergency conditions. Holland (D Fla.) motion to lay on the table a Javits (R N.Y.) amendment, in the nature of a substitute for S J Res 39, to prohibit use of the poll tax or property requirements as qualifications for voting in federal elections through statute rather than constitutional amendment. Tabling motion agreed to 50-37 (SD 21-1; ND 11-21; R 18-15), Feb. 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 10 -- S 8. Emergency Federal Assistance for School Construction. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to Committee bill to authorize $25 per school-age-child, or $1.1 billion, per year for an indefinite period for school construction and teachers' salaries. Rejected 44-44 (SD 7-14; ND 32-3; R 5-27), Feb. 3, 1960. (A majority vote is required for adoption of an amendment.) A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 11 -- S 8. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table a motion to reconsider the vote on Clark's amendment. Vice President Nixon voted "yea" to break a 44-44 tie (SD 14-7; ND 2-33; R 28-4), Feb. 3, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position, and also that of the coalition.

RC 13 -- S 8. School Construction Assistance Act of 1960. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to Committee bill to include a two-year program of $75 million in loans to private schools at 2.75 percent interest rate for school construction. Rejected 37-49 (SD 2-19; ND 22-11; R 13-19), Feb. 4, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 34 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Douglas (D Ill.)-Javits (R N.Y.) motion to limit debate by invoking cloture on the civil rights filibuster (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 42-53 (SD 0-24; ND 30-9; R 12-20), March 10, 1960 (64 "yeas" were required for adoption). The President did not take a position on the motion. A "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 35 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Case (R S.D.) amendment to the pending Administration bill to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 55-38 (SD 24-0; ND 10-28; R 21-10), March 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 42 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Douglas (D Ill.)-Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to the third section of the Administration bill, to provide for Presidential appointment of federal registrars to enroll Negroes after the President received 50 complaints of discrimination and investigated them. Tabling motion agreed to 53-24 (SD 21-0; ND 8-19; R 24-5), March 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 44 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Morse (D Ore.) motion to table a Javits-Clark (D Pa.) amendment to the third section of the Administration bill, to provide for court-appointed referees or Presidentially appointed enrollment officers to register Negroes after a court has found a pattern or practice of discrimination. Tabling motion agreed to 51-43 (SD 21-3; ND 6-32; R 24-8), March 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 57 -- HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to establish a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity. Tabling motion agreed to 48-38 (SD 23-0; ND 4-27; R 21-11), April 1, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 58 -- HR 8601. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table Keating (R N.Y.) amendment providing technical assistance to areas desegregating their schools and endorsing the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision and Cooper (R Ky.) amendment deleting the endorsement. Tabling motion agreed to 61-30 (SD 24-0; ND 13-20; R 24-10), April 4, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 59 -- HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to allow the Attorney General to enter private suits for school desegregation and McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 56-34 (SD 24-0; ND 9-23; R 23-11), April 4, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 60 -- HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Hart (D Mich.) amendment to the referees plan, requiring that a Negro must prove to the referee only that he is qualified to vote. Tabling motion agreed to 52-38 (SD 22-2; ND 7-25; R 23-11), April 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 61 -- HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Hennings (D Mo.) amendment to referee section, adding a plan for Presidentially appointed enrollment officers to register Negroes. Tabling motion agreed to 58-26 (SD 24-0; ND 10-21; R 24-5), April 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 65 -- HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Carroll (D Colo.) amendment to the referees provision to permit the courts to waive the requirements that a Negro seeking a court certificate to vote must prove he tried to register with state authorities and was rejected after a pattern of discrimination was found by the courts. Tabling motion agreed to 62-32 (SD 21-3; ND 13-23; R 28-6), April 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 82 -- S 3058. Mutual Security Act of 1960. Ellender (D La.) amendment to delete a provision authorizing grants of surplus agricultural commodities to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas. Agreed to 45-38 (SD 15-6; ND 14-18; R 16-14), May 2, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 91 -- S 3058. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table (kill) a Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment specifying that the President need not apply the freedom of navigation principles expressed in the Douglas amendment (RC 77) in situations where nations receiving U.S. aid are engaged in actions detrimental to United Nations peace efforts. Tabling motion agreed to 45-39 (SD 5-16; ND 26-7; R 14-16), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 98 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. Authorize federal loans and grants totaling $251 million for the relief of economically depressed rural and industrial areas. Johnson (D Texas) motion to concur in the House version of the bill. Agreed to 45-32 (SD 6-9; ND 34-2; R 5-21), May 6, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 101 -- S 2653. Require the licensing and regulation of community antenna television systems by the Federal Communications Commission. Monroney (D Okla.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Agreed to 39-38 (SD 15-1; ND 4-25; R 20-12), May 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 102 -- S 2653. Kerr (D Okla.) motion to table a Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to reconsider the vote that recommitted the community antenna TV bill to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Tabling motion agreed to 38-36 (SD 15-1; ND 4-25; R 19-10), May 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 103 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act of 1960, authorizing federal loans and grants totaling $251 million for the relief of economically depressed areas. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 45-39 (SD 8-12; ND 32-2; R 5-25), May 24, 1960 (56 "yeas" were required to override the veto). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 108 -- HR 10087. Permit U.S. firms with foreign holdings to claim credits against U.S. taxes for taxes paid to foreign countries either on a country-by-country basis or by treating all foreign taxes collectively. Gore (D Tenn.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 24-58 (SD 5-15; ND 17-10; R 2-33), June 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 110 -- S 3074. Authorize United States membership in the International Development Assn. Williams (R Del.) amendment prohibiting the U.S. from making "gift" donations of U.S.-owned foreign currencies to the IDA without prior Congressional approval. Agreed to 39-33 (SD 11-9; ND 9-12; R 19-12), June 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 117 -- S 2759. Wheat Act of 1960, setting wheat price supports for the 1961, the 1962 and 1963 crop years and cutting total wheat acreage 20 percent. Ellender (D La.) amendment to set price supports at 75 percent in 1961, 70 percent in 1962 and 65 percent in 1963 and cut acreage 20 percent. Agreed to 45-41 (SD 11-9; ND 14-19; R 20-13), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition. (This amendment was later reconsidered and rejected).

RC 121 -- S 2759. Wheat Act of 1960. Ellender (D La.) amendment to continue existing price supports at 75 percent of parity for crop years 1961-63, to cut total acreage by 20 percent, and to authorize payments-in-kind equal to 50 percent of potential production on land retired under the acreage cut. Agreed to 48-34 (SD 11-8; ND 13-20; R 24-6), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 123 -- S J Res 170. Authorize appointment jointly by the Senate and the House of a private citizen U.S. Commission on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, provide for the Commission's participation in an international convention of citizens from NATO nations, and authorize $300,000 for Commission expenses. Passed 51-44 (SD 10-14; ND 30-9; R 11-21), June 15, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. A "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 125 -- S 3670. Housing Act of 1960. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to authorize construction of an additional 37,000 public housing units. Rejected 38-42 (SD 6-14; ND 25-5; R 7-23), June 16, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 126 -- S 3670. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to authorize construction of an additional 25,000 public housing units. Agreed to 42-39 (SD 6-14; ND 29-2; R 7-23), June 16, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 127 -- S 3670. Bennett (R Utah) amendment to eliminate a provision requiring an annual estimate by the President of the Nation's housing needs. Agreed to 44-37 (SD 11-9; ND 5-26; R 28-2), June 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 139 -- HR 12381. Provide a one-year increase in the national debt ceiling from its permanent level of $285 billion to $293 billion and extend for one year the current 52 percent corporate income tax rate, certain excise tax rates and the 10 percent taxes on local telephone calls and passenger transportation. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Gore (D Tenn.) amendment which would add to the Finance Committee amendments repealing telephone and transportation taxes a provision to prevent excessive depletion deductions on certain minerals. Tabling motion agreed to 39-26 (SD 11-6; ND 9-19; R 19-1), June 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 141 -- HR 12381. Finance Committee amendment to repeal the 10 percent tax on passenger transportation. Rejected 29-55 (SD 6-15; ND 18-15; R 5-25), June 20, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 142 -- HR 12381. McCarthy (D Minn.) amendment to repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income exceeding $50 from domestic corporations. Agreed to 42-41 (SD 9-10; ND 30-2; R 3-29), June 20, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 144 -- HR 12381. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to establish a 20 percent withholding tax on income from interest and dividends. Rejected 24-62 (SD 3-18; ND 19-13; R 2-31), June 20, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 145 -- HR 12381. Provide for a one-year increase in the national debt ceiling and extend corporate and certain excise tax rates. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to prohibit tax deductions for business entertainment expenses, except for food and beverages, to limit to $10 per person the amount of a business gift that is tax deductible and to prohibit deductions for dues or initiation fees to social, athletic or sporting clubs. Agreed to 45-39 (SD 8-13; ND 28-3; R 9-23), June 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. A "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 147 -- HR 12381. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce the across-the-board 27.5 percent depletion allowance for oil and gas producers and substitute the following allowance scale: 27.5 percent for producers earning less than $1 million a year, 21 percent for producers earning between $1 million and $5 million a year and 15 percent for producers earning more than $5 million a year. Rejected 30-56 (SD 4-17; ND 18-14; R 8-25), June 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. A "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 153 -- HR 11776. Appropriate $8,459,412,900 for independent federal agencies in fiscal 1961. Magnuson (D Wash.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) amendment prohibiting the use of funds for the construction of airport facilities which would contain segregated facilities. Tabling motion agreed to 58-29 (SD 21-0; ND 14-19; R 23-10), June 22, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 160 -- HR 12381. Public Debt Limit and Tax Extension Act of 1960, providing for an increase in the national debt limit and extending corporate and certain excise tax rates for one year. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 61-32 (SD 17-5; ND 10-27; R 34-0), June 28, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 178 -- S 3758. Increase minimum wage and overtime protection and extend coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to prohibit the Secretary of Labor from regulating the conditions of employment of all U.S. migrant agricultural workers. Rejected 42-56 (SD 16-8; ND 4-37; R 22-11), Aug. 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 179 -- S 3758. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to reduce the number of new workers to be covered from about 5 million to about 280,000. Rejected 39-56 (SD 15-8; ND 4-36; R 20-12), Aug. 17, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 182 -- S 3758. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment, in the form of a substitute, to provide a minimum wage raise to $1.15 and extend $1 minimum wage but not overtime protection to workers employed by retail or service chains having five or more establishments and operating in two or more states. Rejected 39-54 (SD 14-9; ND 2-35; R 23-10), Aug. 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 183 -- S 3758. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to retain the proposed $1.25 minimum wage but provide $1.10 for newly covered workers and limit extension of coverage. Rejected 41-56 (SD 13-11; ND 2-38; R 26-7), Aug. 17, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 184 -- S 3758. Morse (D Ore.) motion to table Monroney (D Okla.) amendment to limit coverage extension to retail and service employees in chains operating in two or more states, regardless of the employer's volume of business. Tabling motion agreed to 50-48 (SD 5-19; ND 37-4; R 8-25), Aug. 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. A "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 186 -- S 3758. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to retain existing overtime exemptions for certain workers in industries processing agricultural commodities. Accepted 50-46 (SD 17-7; ND 2-37; R 31-2), Aug. 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 187 -- HR 12677. Senate-amended version of the House's minimum wage bill, raising the minimum wage to $1.25 and extending coverage to about 4 million workers. Passed 62-34 (SD 11-13; ND 36-3; R 15-18), Aug. 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. A "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 192 -- HR 12580. Social Security Amendments of 1960. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment providing medical benefits for all Social Security retirees 68 and over, to be financed by an increase in the Social Security payroll tax. Rejected 44-51 (SD 4-18; ND 39-1; R 1-32), Aug. 23, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

House Roll Calls (19)

RC 6 -- HR 10743. Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1960. Yates (D Ill.) amendment to appropriate $50 million, as proposed in the budget but refused by the Appropriations Committee, to liquidate obligations already made for urban renewal and slum-clearance grants. Rejected 158-187 (SD 32-64; ND 107-13; R 19-110), Feb. 29, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. A "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 26 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. Authorize federal loans and grants totaling $251 million for the relief of economically depressed rural and industrial areas. Davis (D Ga.) motion to table McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings and order the previous question. Tabling motion rejected 167-222 (SD 52-41; ND 2-152; R 113-24) May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion; a "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 27 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to order the previous question (end debate) on dispensing with further proceedings. Agreed to 223-164 (SD 40-53; ND 152-2; R 31-109) May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 28 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings. Agreed to 224-160 (SD 38-52; ND 152-1; R 34-107) May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 29 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. Davis (D Ga.) motion to table second McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings and order the previous question. Tabling motion rejected 153-231 (SD 51-39; ND 1-53; R 101-39), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion; a "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 30 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to order the previous question (end debate) on dispensing with further proceedings. Agreed to 235-153 (SD 40-51; ND 154-1; R 41-101), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 31 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings. Agreed to 237-152 (SD 41-52; ND 153-1; R 43-99) May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 32 -- S 722. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to order the previous question on dispensing with further proceedings. Agreed to 238-148 (SD 44-48; ND 153-1; R 41-99), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 33 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings. Agreed to 238-150 (SD 43-50; ND 153-0; R 42-100), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 34 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. Halleck (R Ind.) question of whether the House would consider the bill. Agreed to 221-171 (SD 39-56; ND 154-2; R 28-113) May 4, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 36 -- S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. Passage of the bill, authorizing $251 million in federal loans and grants to chronically depressed industrial and rural areas. Passed 202-184 (SD 29-63; ND 150-6; R 23-115) May 4, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position and also the position of the coalition.

RC 45 -- H Res 488. A rule for debate on HR 2331, to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park in Maryland. (Cost for the first five years was estimated at $8,550,000; total cost was estimated at $12 million.) The Budget Bureau did not oppose the bill. Motion to adopt the rule rejected 134-227 (SD 18-64; ND 97-40; R 19-123) May 19, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 50 -- HR 10128. School Construction Assistance Act of 1960. Bow (R Ohio) amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to return to each state annually, for school construction use, 25 percent of the federal tax on cigarettes sold in the state. Rejected 181-219 (SD 80-19; ND 6-156; R 95-44) May 26, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position; a "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 53 -- HR 10128 -- School Construction Assistance Act of 1960, authorizing $325 million a year for four years in federal matching grants to the states for public school construction. Passage of the bill. Passed 206-189 (SD 10-89; ND 152-8; R 44-92) May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 56 -- H Res 550. A closed rule for debate on HR 12381, increasing the national debt ceiling for one year from $258 billion to $293 billion and extending for one year the current corporate income tax rate, certain excise tax rates and taxes on local telephone calls and passenger transportation. Rule adopted 204-181 (SD 56-38 ND 56-95; R 92-48), June 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position and also the coalition's position.

RC 58 -- HR 10249. Amendment to the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. Sisk (D Calif.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Science and Astronautics Committee with instructions to delete a section relinquishing Government ownership of patents under NASA research contracts. Rejected 120-270 (SD 17-79; ND 103-50; R 0-141) June 9, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion; a "nay" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 75 -- HR 12677. Increase minimum wage protection under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Kitchin (D N.C.) substitute amendment for the Committee bill, extending $1-an-hour wage protection but no overtime protection to employees of interstate retail chains and raising the hourly minimum for previously covered workers to $1.15. Agreed to 211-203 (SD 84-18; ND 6-158; R 121-27), June 30, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position and also that of the coalition.

RC 82 -- HR 2467. Authorize the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to pay a relocation allowance to owners or tenants forced to move off land acquired by the FAA. Committee substitute amendment for the bill as introduced, which covered only residents of Chantilly, Va. Agreed to 190-164 (SD 66-24; ND 23-114; R 101-26) July 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

RC 83 -- HR 2467 (see above). Passage of the bill as amended. Passed 183-167 (SD 65-25; ND 22-111; R 96-31) July 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. A "yea" was a vote supporting the coalition's position.

Conservative Support-Opposition Scores

Senate Conservative Coalition - 1960 and 86th Congress

The chart below shows how often individual Senators voted "with" and "against" the conservative coalition. The figures are based on Senate roll calls on which the majority of voting Republicans and the majority of voting Southern Democrats, forming a conservative coalition, opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats.

1. CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT, 1960. Percentage of 46 conservative coalition roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION, 1960. Percentage of 46 conservative coalition roll calls on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT, 86th Congress. Percentage of 86 conservative coalition roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION, 86th Congress. Percentage of 86 conservative coalition roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

*Not eligible for all coalition roll calls during the period of the study.
-Not a Senator during the period of the study.

Scores for Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) who served until his death March 9, 1960:
Col. 3: 9
Col. 4: 70

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	61	33	50	44
Sparkman	52	24	45	40
ALASKA				
Bartlett	11	83	19	74
Gruening	15	85	16	78
ARIZONA				
Hayden	59	24	58	31
Goldwater	63	4	67	3
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	61	22	53	26
McClellan	96	2	97	1
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	4	91	10	85
Kuchel	43	54	50	43
COLORADO				
Carroll	0	96	0	98
Allott	63	26	76	17
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	9	65	15	65
Bush	72	26	74	21
DELAWARE				
Frear	78	15	74	14
Williams	89	11	93	7
FLORIDA				
Holland	92	2	92	2
Smathers	59	13	62	14
GEORGIA				
Russell	80	9	83	6
Talmadge	80	7	86	5
HAWAII				
Long	11	87	9*	87*
Fong	57	35	61*	31*
IDAHO				
Church	13	70	13	63
Dworshak	89	7	90	3
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	2	96	5	90
Dirksen	93	4	87	3
INDIANA				
Hartke	4	76	16	64
Capehart	63	4	65	10
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	96	2	93	1
Martin	65	15	74	9
KANSAS				
Carlson	87	11	77	13
Schoeppel	72	11	81	8
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	39	59	43	53
Morton	65	17	73	16
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	93	4	81	10
Long	65	33	53	42
MAINE				
Muskie	15	61	13	67
Smith	48	52	57	43
MARYLAND				
Beall	59	30	66	23
Butler	78	7	79	5
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	0	48	1	56
Saltonstall	76	20	79	16
MICHIGAN				
Hart	2	91	3	92
McNamara	0	78	1	81
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	0	63	1	71
McCarthy	4	72	3	79
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	74	0	78	2
Stennis	98	0	98	0
MISSOURI				
Hennings	4	35	7	52
Symington	4	65	6	73
MONTANA				
Mansfield	26	63	23	69
Murray	17	39	13	40
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	91	9	94	6
Hruska	83	7	83	6
NEVADA				
Bible	50	50	56	40
Cannon	39	57	42	56
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	70	2	70	2
Cotton	83	7	87	3
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	11	80	9	84
Case	22	72	36	59
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	30	54	34	52
Chavez	35	26	33	30
NEW YORK				
Javits	26	72	30	66
Keating	33	65	47	51
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	87	7	85	7
Jordan	87	2	85	3
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	0*	88*	-	-
Young	80	15	76	17
OHIO				
Lausche	50	50	65	35
Young	4	89	12	84
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	54	33	55	34
Monroney	33	63	28	66
OREGON				
Morse	4	76	2	84
Lusk	43*	46*	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	9	80	6	85
Scott	43	54	55	44
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	28	46	26	52
Pastore	11	80	16	77
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	70	26	62	35
Thurmond	89	7	94	3
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	76	20	66	14
Mundt	72	13	76	13
TENNESSEE				
Gore	28	65	24	66
Kefauver	22	39	19	51
TEXAS				
Johnson	46	48	44	48
Yarborough	30	57	23	67
UTAH				
Moss	9	70	12	73
Bennett	80	2	80	3
VERMONT				
Aiken	63	33	55	36
Prouty	74	26	69	26
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	96	0	94	0
Robertson	96	0	97	0
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	7	91	6	92
Magnuson	4	76	6	80
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	48	50	42	56
Randolph	15	72	20	69
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	2	89	6	90
Wiley	54	24	53	23
WYOMING				
McGee	24	63	19	65
O'Mahoney	9	17	9	23

CONSERVATIVE COALITION 1960

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Conservative Support-Opposition Scores

House Conservative Coalition - 1960 and 86th Congress

The chart below shows how often individual Representatives voted "with" and "against" the conservative coalition. The figures are based on House roll calls on which the majority of voting Republicans and the majority of voting Southern Democrats, forming a conservative coalition, opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats.

1. CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT, 1960. Percentage of 19 conservative coalition roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION, 1960. Percentage of 19 conservative coalition roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. CONSERVATIVE COALITION SUPPORT, 86th Congress. Percentage of 30 conservative coalition roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. CONSERVATIVE COALITION OPPOSITION, 86th Congress. Percentage of 30 conservative coalition roll calls on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the position of the conservative coalition. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

*Not eligible for all coalition roll calls during the period of the study.
-Not a Member of the House during the period of the study.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	42	5	60	7
1 Boykin	37	5	50	10
7 Elliott	16	79	23	57
2 Grant	42	0	53	10
9 Huddleston	84	16	83	17
8 Jones	26	58	40	50
5 Rains	26	21	40	27
4 Roberts	37	11	47	10
6 Selden	95	5	97	3
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	16	84	17	80
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	5	79	7	83
1 Rhodes	95	5	93	7
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	74	0	77	7
1 Gathings	95	5	97	3
4 Harris	79	16	80	13
2 Mills	58	42	70	30
6 Norrell	74	11	83	7
3 Trimble	42	58	50	50
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	0	100	0	97
14 Hagen	11	89	13	83
2 Johnson	0	100	0	100
11 McFall	5	95	7	93
1 Miller (C.W.)	0	89	0	93
8 Miller (G.P.)	0	74	0	83
3 Moss	11	89	7	93
29 Saund	5	95	7	90
5 Shelley	0	84	3	87
27 Sheppard	11	58	17	57
12 Sisk	0	100	0	100
6 Baldwin	74	26	63	37
10 Gubser	79	21	87	13
4 Mailliard	63	32	67	30
13 Teague	100	0	100	0
28 Utt	100	0	100	0
30 Wilson	84	11	87	10
9 Younger	84	0	90	0
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	0	89	13	80
19 Holifield	0	89	0	93
25 Kasem	0	79	0	77
17 King	5	95	3	97
26 Roosevelt	0	95	0	97
21 Hiestand	89	0	93	0
22 Holt	84	11	90	7
18 Hosmer	89	11	87	13
16 Jackson	32	0	53	0
24 Lipscomb	95	5	97	3
15 McDonough	89	5	93	3
20 Smith	95	5	97	3
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	11	89	23	73
2 Johnson	0	79	7	77
1 Rogers	11	37	23	43
3 Chenoweth	42	58	63	37
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	5	79	3	87
1 Daddario	5	95	3	97
3 Giaimo	5	95	3	97
4 Irwin	11	84	10	87
AL Kowalski	0	100	3	93
5 Monagan	11	84	17	80
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	5	79	10	70
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	26	74	50	50
4 Fascell	32	68	50	50
7 Haley	95	5	97	3
5 Herlong	47	0	67	0
8 Matthews	47	53	63	37
6 Rogers	42	58	60	40
3 Sikes	42	58	57	40
1 Cramer	95	5	97	3
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	63	11	77	7
10 Brown	89	11	87	13
5 Davis	84	5	87	3
4 Flynt	95	0	97	0
3 Forrester	89	11	93	7
9 Landrum	68	5	80	3
7 Mitchell	21	53	40	43
2 Pilcher	74	0	77	7
1 Preston	79	5	80	10
6 Vinson	74	5	80	7
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	11	84	-	-
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	0	100	10	87
2 Budge	95	0	93	0
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	11	89	7	93
21 Mack	5	84	7	83
24 Price	0	100	0	100
23 Shipley	0	100	0	100
16 Allen	100	0	100	0
17 Arends	79	0	83	3
19 Chiperfield	89	0	83	3
14 Hoffman	95	5	97	3
15 Mason	74	0	80	0
18 Michel	100	0	100	0
20 Simpson	84	16	90	10
22 Springer	100	0	97	3
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	5	79	3	87
5 Kluczynski	16	68	13	77
7 Libonati	21	79	13	87
3 Murphy	5	95	7	93
6 O'Brien	11	79	7	87
2 O'Hara	5	95	3	97
11 Pucinski	11	89	7	93
8 Rostenkowski	5	89	3	90
9 Yates	5	89	7	90
13 Church	79	21	83	17
10 Collier	84	16	90	10
4 Derwinski	89	11	90	10
INDIANA				
11 Barr	11	74	20	70
3 Brademas	5	95	3	97
8 Denton	5	95	10	90
10 Harmon	21	58	33	53
9 Hogan	5	95	10	90
1 Madden	5	84	7	87
5 Roush	11	89	17	83
6 Wampler	0	100	3	97
4 Adair	26	11	53	7
7 Bray	42	53	57	33
2 Halleck	95	5	90	3

CONSERVATIVE COALITION 1960				
	1	2	3	4
IOWA				
6 Coad	5	84	17	77
5 Smith	0	100	13	87
2 Wolf	0	100	10	90
3 Gross	84	16	90	10
8 Hoeven	95	5	97	3
7 Jensen	89	5	83	7
4 Kyl	89	11	-	-
1 Schwengel	79	21	77	23
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	11	89	37	70
2 George	0	100	17	83
3 Hargis	0	95	10	87
1 Avery	100	0	100	0
4 Rees	95	5	93	3
6 Smith	79	5	80	3
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	16	84	27	73
4 Chelf	21	16	37	17
2 Natcher	21	79	43	57
7 Perkins	11	89	13	87
5 Spence	26	74	27	63
1 Stubblefield	21	79	40	60
6 Watts	16	84	40	60
8 Siler	21	68	50	43
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	26	47	43	40
4 Brooks	95	5	87	7
1 Hebert	32	5	53	3
8 McSween	74	11	77	7

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	5	58	23	40
5 Passman	89	5	93	3
7 Thompson	0	58	20	37
3 Willis	79	11	83	7
MAINE				
2 Coffin	5	95	10	93
1 Oliver	11	89	7	93
3 McIntire	100	0	97	3
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	11	84	27	67
4 Fallon	11	84	30	63
6 Foley	16	84	17	80
7 Friedel	11	84	13	83
3 Garmatz	0	95	7	90
1 Johnson	32	68	47	53
5 Lankford	5	74	27	60
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	21	68	20	70
13 Burke	5	95	7	93
4 Donohue	5	79	3	83
7 Lane	21	79	20	77
8 Macdonald	16	63	10	70
12 McCormack	21	79	20	77
11 O'Neill	5	79	3	87
3 Philbin	5	79	3	83
6 Bates	84	16	90	10
1 Conte	26	74	33	67
10 Curtis	74	11	67	23
9 Keith	79	21	83	13
14 Martin	11	42	33	27
5 Rogers	21	79	33	57
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	0	100	0	100
12 Bennett	32	63	33	63
8 Bentley	11	53	40	33
18 Broomfield	53	47	67	33
10 Cederberg	100	0	97	0
6 Chamberlain	26	74	50	47
5 Ford	84	16	90	10
9 Griffin	58	42	70	30
4 Hoffman	95	5	90	3
3 Johansen	95	5	97	3
11 Knox	58	32	73	20
2 Meader	89	0	93	0
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	0	74	0	77
15 Dingell	5	95	3	93
17 Griffiths	5	79	10	77
16 Lesinski	0	95	7	87
1 Machrowicz	11	89	10	90
14 Rabaut	5	89	10	70
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	5	79	7	83
4 Karth	0	100	0	100
6 Marshall	16	32	23	43
3 Wier	0	100	0	100
7 Andersen	74	26	83	17
1 Quie	63	37	77	23
5 Judd	37	47	57	33
9 Langen	95	5	97	3
2 Nelsen	100	0	97	0
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	95	5	97	3
6 Colmer	89	11	93	7
3 Smith	74	26	77	23
2 Whitten	79	21	87	13
4 Williams	84	0	90	0
5 Winstead	89	0	93	0
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	5	95	3	97
7 Brown	0	74	7	77
9 Cannon	32	16	50	13
8 Carnahan	0	11	10	7
4 Randall	0	100	3	93
6 Hull	32	63	57	40
10 Jones	47	42	67	27
1 Karsten	5	95	3	97
11 Moulder	16	84	27	60
3 Sullivan	0	100	3	97
2 Curtis	47	53	50	47
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	5	26	3	40
1 Metcalf	0	84	0	90
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	79	21	83	17
4 McGinley	37	58	53	43
2 Cunningham	53	47	67	33
1 Weaver	42	5	63	3
NEVADA				
AL Baring	0	84	13	77
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	63	37	60	37
1 Merrow	21	26	23	40
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	11	89	7	93
14 Daniels	5	95	3	97
13 Gallagher	0	95	0	93
10 Rodino	11	84	7	90
4 Thompson	0	100	0	97
3 Auchincloss	74	5	70	10
1 Cahill	68	16	57	33
8 Canfield	16	68	10	50
6 Dwyer	21	79	30	70
5 Frelinghuysen	84	11	73	23
2 Glenn	74	16	73	17
9 Osmers	84	16	80	20
12 Wallhauser	79	21	70	23
7 Widnall	68	16	70	17
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	0	47	3	63
AL Morris	16	26	40	23
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	0	95	3	93
30 O'Brien	26	74	23	73
32 Stratton	16	84	33	67
27 Barry	84	0	87	3
3 Becker	100	0	100	0
2 Derounian	100	0	100	0
26 Dooley	84	0	73	17
33 Kilburn	16	0	30	0
40 Miller	47	0	50	0
39 Ostertag	100	0	97	3
42 Pillion	100	0	97	0
34 Pirnie	89	11	90	7
43 Goodell	95	5	78†	15†
35 Riehlman	89	11	90	10
37 Robison	95	5	90	7
28 St. George	84	0	90	0
36 Taber	89	11	93	7
31 Taylor	11	11	33	7
1 Wainwright	79	11	67	17
38 Weis	84	0	73	10
29 Wharton	100	0	97	0
New York City				
8 Anfuso	5	63	3	70
24 Buckley	5	0	3	23
11 Celler	5	63	3	73
7 Delaney	5	89	3	93
23 Gilbert	0*	28*	–	–
19 Farbstein	0	84	0	87
22 Healey	11	74	7	80
6 Holtzman	5	89	3	93
10 Kelly	0	68	3	77
9 Keogh	16	63	10	70
13 Multer	0	89	3	87
16 Powell	0	32	0	47
14 Rooney	11	32	10	53
18 Santangelo	0	89	3	87
20 Teller	0	95	0	93
21 Zelenko	5	68	3	77
5 Bosch	84	0	90	0
12 Dorn	16	79	27	70
25 Fino	11	74	13	73
4 Halpern	11	84	17	77
17 Lindsay	21	79	23	77
15 Ray	89	11	87	13
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	21	11	50	7
3 Barden	79	0	80	0
1 Bonner	26	5	43	13
4 Cooley	79	0	77	10
6 Durham	79	0	73	10
2 Fountain	84	11	87	7
12 Taylor	100*	0*	–	–
8 Kitchin	89	5	90	3
7 Lennon	89	5	93	3
5 Scott	74	0	77	0
11 Whitener	84	11	90	7
10 Jonas	95	5	97	3
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	0	74	0	77
AL Short	74	11	80	10
OHIO				
9 Ashley	5	37	13	50
11 Cook	11	84	17	73
20 Feighan	16	84	20	80
18 Hays	5	95	7	87
19 Kirwan	21	63	17	70
17 Levering	11	89	20	80
10 Moeller	16	74	23	70
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	5	95	7	93
14 Ayres	53	32	63	27
13 Baumhart	53	32	67	20
8 Betts	100	0	100	0
22 Bolton	95	5	93	7
16 Bow	95	0	93	0
7 Brown	89	5	93	3
12 Devine	84	11	90	7
15 Henderson	79	5	87	3
2 Hess	74	0	83	0
5 Latta	95	5	97	3
4 McCulloch	95	5	97	3
23 Minshall	95	5	93	3
3 Schenck	95	5	97	3
1 Scherer	84	16	90	10
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	21	74	33	60
2 Edmondson	5	74	20	67
5 Jarman	42	58	60	40
6 Morris	0	68	13	67
4 Steed	11	53	33	40
1 Belcher	95	0	97	0
OREGON				
3 Green	0	95	3	93
4 Porter	0	100	3	90
2 Ullman	5	95	3	97
1 Norblad	84	11	90	7
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	11	89	10	90
21 Dent	5	89	3	93
11 Flood	16	84	20	80
30 Holland	11	89	7	93
28 Moorhead	11	89	10	90
26 Morgan	16	74	10	83
10 Prokop	5	89	3	93
19 Quigley	0	84	3	87
14 Rhodes	0	89	0	93
15 Walter	11	26	20	40
17 Schneebeli	75*	25*	–	–
29 Corbett	16	84	23	70
8 Curtin	32	68	40	53
9 Dague	42	58	60	37
12 Fenton	21	79	47	53
27 Fulton	16	84	27	73
23 Gavin	32	47	57	30
24 Kearns	32	68	47	53
13 Lafore	26	0	53	0
7 Milliken	42	58	63	37
16 Mumma	37	58	57	37
22 Saylor	16	74	13	70
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	16	84	30	70
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	5	84	3	90
3 Byrne	5	95	3	97
2 Granahan	5	95	3	87
5 Green	5	84	3	87
4 Nix	5	84	3	90
6 Toll	0	100	0	100
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	5	84	13	73
1 Forand	5	32	10	43
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	95	5	93	3
3 Dorn	95	5	97	3
5 Hemphill	89	11	90	10
6 McMillan	95	5	97	3
2 Riley	79	11	87	7
1 Rivers	79	0	83	3
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	0	89	7	83
2 Berry	95	5	97	3
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	16	84	37	63
9 Davis	47	37	47	33
8 Everett	89	11	90	10
4 Evins	32	58	50	40
3 Frazier	32	58	43	43
5 Loser	84	16	83	17
7 Murray	100	0	100	0
2 Baker	32	58	53	40
1 Reece	89	0	87	0
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	42	58	57	43
2 Brooks	16	84	30	70
17 Burleson	37	5	57	7
22 Casey	32	68	50	47
7 Dowdy	42	5	63	3
21 Fisher	100	0	100	0
13 Ikard	42	58	57	43
20 Kilday	47	53	60	40
15 Kilgore	42	58	60	40
19 Mahon	47	53	63	33
1 Patman	26	74	43	57
11 Poage	68	26	73	23
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	37	11	53	13
16 Rutherford	47	53	60	40
6 Teague	26	11	47	13
8 Thomas	16	79	27	63
9 Thompson	37	63	50	50
10 Thornberry	37	63	53	47
12 Wright	38	47	57	33
14 Young	47	0	63	3
5 Alger	95	0	97	0
UTAH				
2 King	21	79	30	70
1 Dixon	89	11	90	10
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	0	95	3	93
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	95	5	97	3
1 Downing	95	5	97	3
3 Gary	100	0	100	0
2 Hardy	95	0	87	7
7 Harrison	79	0	87	0
9 Jennings	47	53	57	43
8 Smith	95	0	97	0
5 Tuck	89	0	93	0
10 Broyhill	95	5	97	3
6 Poff	95	5	97	3
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	5	95	10	90
5 Horan	95	5	93	3
3 Vacancy				
4 May	95	0	90	3
1 Pelly	100	0	97	3
6 Tollefson	47	32	50	47
2 Westland	95	5	87	3
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	0	95	3	87
4 Hechler	5	95	17	77
5 Kee	0	95	10	87
6 Slack	5	95	10	90
2 Staggers	11	79	7	87
1 Moore	26	74	37	63
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	0	95	0	97
9 Johnson	0	100	7	93
2 Kastenmeier	5	89	3	93
5 Reuss	5	89	3	90
4 Zablocki	11	89	17	83
8 Byrnes	74	16	83	10
7 Laird	84	11	83	7
10 O'Konski	21	79	30	60
6 Van Pelt	100	0	100	0
3 Withrow	42	0	40	10
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	95	5	97	3

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

EXTENT OF NORTH-SOUTH DEMOCRATIC SPLIT ANALYZED

How deep is the division within the Democratic party? On what issues do Northern and Southern Democrats disagree?

In an effort to answer those questions, Congressional Quarterly since 1957 has analyzed the roll-call votes on which Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by Northern Democrats. This study, the fourth in the series, covers the 1960 session of Congress. (For 1957, 1958 and 1959 studies, see 1957 Almanac p. 813; 1958 Almanac p. 764; and 1959 Almanac p. 135. For an analysis of "conservative coalition" votes in which a majority of voting Southern Democrats joined a majority of voting Republicans against the position of a majority of voting Northern Democrats, see this volume p. 117)

Number of Splits

The majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats on 119, or 40 percent, of the 1960 session's 300 roll calls.

Northern and Southern Democrats split on 27 percent of the 1959 roll calls, 29 percent of the 1958 roll calls and 31 percent of the 1957 roll calls. The large number of Senate votes on civil rights and House votes on area redevelopment legislation tended to increase the percentage of North-South Democratic split votes in 1960.

For this survey, Congressional Quarterly grouped 13 states as the South -- Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The other 37 states were grouped as the North.

In 1960, the Southern states had 24 Democratic Senators and 111 Democratic Representatives; the Northern states had 41 Democratic Senators and 169 Democratic Representatives.

To determine the number of roll calls on which there were North-South splits in the Democratic party, CQ checked all 1960 roll calls to see when the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats. Roll calls on which either Northern or Southern Democrats divided evenly were not counted as "splits".

The results are shown in this table:

1960	Total Roll Calls	North-South Democratic Splits	Percentage of Splits
Both Chambers	300	119	40%
Senate	207	85	41
House	93	34	37

The roll calls on which the Democrats split, and the breakdown of votes on each, are listed on the next page.

The table below shows how the number and percentage of splits in both chambers in 1960 compare with the previous three years.

Year	Total Roll Calls	North-South Democratic Splits	Percentage of Splits
1960	300	119	40%
1959	302	83	27
1958	293	84	29
1957	207	64	31

Of the 119 roll calls in 1960 on which the North-South Democratic split occurred, the Southern majority was on the winning side 41 times -- 33 in the Senate and eight in the House. All but three of the Southern Democratic victories resulted from a "coalition" with a majority of voting Republicans. The remaining three resulted from splits in the Republican and Northern Democratic votes in which the minorities were sufficiently large to form a winning margin when combined with the vote of the Southern Democrats. (See Senate RC 107, 122, House RC 93.

More important than the number of roll calls on which Northern and Southern Democrats differed are the issues that divided them. In 1960, as in the previous three years, splits showed differences between the two groups on many issues in addition to the hotly debated civil rights question.

Issues That Divide Democrats

Civil rights legislation was the most prominent point of contention between Northern and Southern Democrats during 1960. The two wings of the party split on 27 Senate roll-call votes and six House roll-call votes relating to civil rights. (Senate roll calls 16, 21, 23-7, 31, 34-5, 42, 44-5, 54, 56-66, 68-9; House roll calls 11, 13-15, 19, 49)

Foreign aid figured in 18 of the 119 splits. The majority of Southern Democrats in both houses voted against both authorization and appropriation bills for the Mutual Security Program, and in favor of cuts in the program. A majority of Southern Democrats in the House voted against U.S. participation in the International Development Assn. (Senate RC 75, 82-3, 87, 89-90, 92, 110, 189, 195, 198; House RC 20, 40, 61-2, 72, 92-3)

Depressed areas legislation caused two North-South Democratic splits in the Senate and ten such splits in the House. A majority of Southern Democrats in both House and Senate voted against the $251 million measure which was vetoed by the President. (Senate RC 98, 103; House RC 26-34, 36)

Taxes figured in nine of the roll-call differences. Southern House Democrats voted for a closed rule, barring the introduction of amendments planned by Northern Democrats, to legislation extending the current corporate income tax rate, extending certain excise tax rates and taxes on local telephone and passenger transportation, and temporarily increasing the national debt. After the closed

rule and the bill itself had been adopted in the House, Southern Democrats in the Senate opposed unsuccessful amendments, proposed by Northern Democrats, to reduce depletion allowances on oil and gas products and to establish a withholding tax on income from interest and dividends. They also opposed amendments, which were approved, to repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income and to curtail tax deductions for business entertainment. After a House-Senate conference committee had eliminated the Senate-approved amendments from the bill, Southern Democrats voted for the bill's final passage in opposition to the position of a majority of Northern Democrats. (Senate RC 139, 141-2, 144-7, 160; House RC 145)

Minimum wage legislation was responsible for North-South Democratic splits on eight roll-call votes. Southern Senators and Representatives voted for a new minimum wage of $1.15 or lower (as opposed to the $1.25 figure favored by Northern Democrats), and for a minimum extension of coverage. (Senate RC 178-9, 182-4, 186-7; House RC 75)

Aid to education provoked seven splits as Southern Democrats opposed federal aid, either for school construction or for teachers' salaries. (Senate RC 10-11, 13; House RC 49-51, 53)

Housing was the issue in four North-South splits. Southern Democratic Senators opposed increased public housing authorizations, while Southern Democratic Representatives voted against urban renewal and slum clearance grants. (Senate RC 125-7; House RC 6)

Farm price supports caused three North-South splits in the Senate as Southerners backed reduced price supports for wheat. (Senate RC 117, 121-2)

'Clean elections' legislation caused three North-South splits in the Senate. Southerners resisted increased federal supervision of campaign expenditures. (Senate RC 1-3)

Medical care for the aged caused one North-South split in the Senate as Southern Senators voted against the proposal to give Social Security retirees medical benefits financed through an increased Social Security payroll tax. (Senate RC 192)

Individual Stands

The score chart shows how often each individual Southern Democrat voted with and against the Southern position on the party-splitting issues.

Most 'Southern' Senators -- The Southern Democratic Senators who voted most frequently with the majority of Southerners on the 85 party-splitting issues in 1960 were: John Stennis (Miss.) 78; Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.) 76; John L. McClellan (Ark.) 73; Harry Flood Byrd (Va.)72; Strom Thurmond (S.C.) 72; and Allen J. Ellender (La.) 72.

Least 'Southern' Senators -- The Southern Democratic Senators who voted most frequently against the majority of Southerners on the 85 party-splitting issues in 1960 were: A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.) 63; Albert Gore (Tenn.) 59; Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas) 57; Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) 55; Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) 39; and Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) 32.

Most 'Southern' Representatives -- Six Southern Democratic Representatives voted with the majority of Southerners on 33 of the 34 party-splitting issues in 1960: Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.); W.J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.); Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.); Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.); John James Flynt Jr. (Ga.); and James A. Haley (Fla.).

Least 'Southern' Representatives -- The Southern Representatives who voted most frequently against the majority of Southerners on the 34 party-splitting issues in 1960 were: Frank W. Burke (Ky.) 28; Carl D. Perkins (Ky.) 26; Carl Albert (Okla.) 25; Homer Thornberry (Texas) 24; Frank A. Stubblefield (Ky.) 24; and William H. Natcher (Ky.) 24.

Roll Calls on Which Northern, Southern Democrats Split

Following is a partial list of the 119 Senate and House roll calls in 1960 on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats. This list contains 54 of the 119 votes in this category. The other 65 votes fitting the definition are listed in the Conservative Coalition analysis. (See p. 117)

In this breakdown, Southern Democrats are Members from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia; Northern Democrats come from the other 37 states.

The roll calls are listed in their chronological order by Congressional Quarterly roll call (RC) number.

For each roll call, the total vote is broken down into three groups: Southern Democrats (SD), Northern Democrats (ND) and Republicans (R).

Senate Roll Calls

RC 3 -- S 2436. Federal Elections Act of 1960, limiting campaign funds and requiring certain reports. Passage of the bill. Passed 59-22 (SD 6-15; ND 32-0; R 21-7), Jan. 25, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 4 -- S J Res 39. Amend the Constitution to authorize Governors to fill temporary vacancies in the House of Representatives under emergency conditions. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to prohibit the use of the poll tax or property requirements as qualifications for voting in federal elections. Agreed to 72-16 (SD 9-13; ND 34-0; R 29-3), Feb. 2, 1960. The President had not yet taken a position on the amendment, but later endorsed it.

RC 6 -- S J Res 39. Keating (R N.Y.) amendment to authorize residents of the District of Columbia to elect Delegates to the House of Representatives and vote in Presidential elections; and to divide S J Res 39 into three separate constitutional amendments to submit to the states. Agreed to 63-25 (SD 7-14; ND 30-4; R 26-7), Feb. 2, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 7 -- S J Res 39. Passage of the joint resolution (two-thirds majority required). Passed 70-18 (SD 9-12; ND 34-0; R 27-6), Feb. 2, 1960. (59 "yeas" were required). The President had not yet taken a position on the resolution, but later endorsed it.

RC 16 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Russell (D Ga.) motion to postpone further consideration of civil rights proposals until Feb. 23, 1960. Rejected 28-61 (SD 22-2; ND 2-32; R 4-27), Feb. 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 21 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Morse (D Ore.) test motion that the Senate adjourn at 8 p.m. on March 1. Rejected 6-55

Stands of Individual Southern Democrats

The chart below shows how often individual Southern Democrats voted "with" and "against" the Southern position on party-splitting issues. The first two columns are based on the 85 Senate roll calls and the 34 House roll calls on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats in 1960. The last two columns combine the 1960 figures with the votes on 63 similar Senate roll calls and 20 similar House roll calls in 1959. (For list of 1960 roll calls, see preceding page. For 1959 roll calls, see 1959 Almanac p. 138.)

- COLUMN 1 gives the number of roll calls on which the Member voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats in 1960.
- COLUMN 2 gives the number of roll calls on which the member voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats in 1960.
- COLUMN 3 gives the number of roll calls on which the Member voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats in the 86th Congress.
- COLUMN 4 gives the number of roll calls on which the member voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of voting Southern Democrats in the 86th Congress.

Failure to vote kept the figures for most Senators and Representatives below the maximum possible.

Senators' Scores

	1.	2.	3.	4.
ALABAMA				
Hill	50	16	75	51
Sparkman	41	12	66	46
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	46	24	76	47
McClellan	73	3	130	5
FLORIDA				
Holland	69	12	116	25
Smathers	41	13	78	27
GEORGIA				
Russell	66	4	121	5
Talmadge	68	4	126	6
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	72	3	117	13
Long	60	21	91	46
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	64	0	116	4
Stennis	78	1	138	3
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	76	4	130	9
Jordan	64	4	117	8
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	35	32	70	52
Monroney	18	63	29	109
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	64	14	103	37
Thurmond	72	4	133	6
TENNESSEE				
Gore	21	59	30	104
Kefauver	14	39	21	84
TEXAS				
Johnson	24	55	46	92
Yarborough	20	57	31	104
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	72	1	130	1
Robertson	71	1	131	3

Representatives' Scores

	1.	2.	3.	4.
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	23	1	40	3
1 Boykin	17	3	28	7
7 Elliott	15	18	23	25
2 Grant	18	0	35	3
9 Huddleston	28	6	42	12
8 Jones	16	15	27	24
5 Rains	16	7	28	15
4 Roberts	19	4	29	10
6 Selden	30	4	46	8
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	27	0	45	2
1 Gathings	31	3	50	4
4 Harris	30	3	46	5
2 Mills	22	11	35	18
6 Norrell	25	3	45	3
3 Trimble	18	15	28	25
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	16	18	31	23
4 Fascell	11	22	22	31
7 Haley	33	1	52	2
5 Herlong	19	5	32	9
8 Matthews	20	14	37	17
6 Rogers	22	12	39	15
3 Sikes	22	12	37	14
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	22	2	38	2
10 Brown	31	3	48	6
5 Davis	30	1	49	1
4 Flynt	33	0	53	0
3 Forrester	31	2	48	3
9 Landrum	26	1	44	1
7 Mitchell	10	13	25	18
2 Pilcher	27	0	42	3
1 Preston	28	1	44	4
6 Vinson	21	5	33	11
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	5	28	11	42
4 Chelf	12	9	23	16
2 Natcher	10	24	20	34
7 Perkins	8	26	11	40
5 Spence	15	18	19	28
1 Stubblefield	10	24	19	33
6 Watts	10	23	20	30
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	13	15	23	24
4 Brooks	31	2	45	4
1 Hebert	12	4	24	8
8 McSween	25	3	42	4
6 Morrison	9	12	18	14
5 Passman	30	2	46	6
7 Thompson	6	11	16	12
3 Willis	23	2	39	3
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	33	1	53	1
6 Colmer	32	2	51	2
3 Smith	22	12	36	18
2 Whitten	30	4	50	4
4 Williams	30	0	50	0
5 Winstead	32	0	51	0
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	17	2	36	3
3 Barden	19	0	34	0
1 Bonner	16	1	31	5
4 Cooley	23	2	34	10
6 Durham	23	1	32	7
2 Fountain	30	3	48	5
12 Taylor	4*	0	--	--
8 Kitchin	30	1	49	1
7 Lennon	31	1	51	1
5 Scott	25	0	41	1
11 Whitener	31	2	50	3
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	8	25	15	35
2 Edmondson	8	21	15	32
5 Jarman	13	20	25	28
6 Morris	9	16	18	27
4 Steed	11	14	25	19
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	33	1	52	1
3 Dorn	33	1	52	1
5 Hemphill	32	2	50	4
6 McMillan	31	1	49	2
2 Riley	30	2	46	4
1 Rivers	30	0	46	3
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	16	18	30	24
9 Davis	17	9	23	18
8 Everett	32	2	48	6
4 Evins	16	14	26	21
3 Frazier	16	14	28	20
5 Loser	27	5	36	14
7 Murray	31	0	47	2
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	15	19	26	28
2 Brooks	15	19	24	30
17 Burleson	18	2	36	4
22 Casey	19	15	34	18
7 Dowdy	22	1	41	2
21 Fisher	32	0	50	2
13 Ikard	14	18	25	27
20 Kilday	12	22	23	31
15 Kilgore	16	18	33	21
19 Mahon	19	15	33	21
1 Patman	19	15	33	21
11 Poage	27	5	41	8
18 Rogers	20	2	37	4
16 Rutherford	20	14	36	18
6 Teague	16	3	32	7
8 Thomas	15	18	25	26
9 Thompson	18	15	32	21
10 Thornberry	10	24	21	33
12 Wright	14	17	25	26
14 Young	19	2	36	5
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	33	1	53	1
1 Downing	30	4	47	7
3 Gary	29	5	44	10
2 Hardy	29	4	42	10
7 Harrison	28	2	47	3
9 Jennings	23	11	38	16
8 Smith	31	2	49	3
5 Tuck	30	0	49	0

(SD 6-5, ND 0-23; R 0-27), March 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 23 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators in order to produce a quorum. Agreed to 62-7 (SD 5-6; ND 30-1; R 27-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 24 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table an Ellender (D La.) motion that the Senate adjourn until noon on March 2. Agreed to 64-6 (SD 5-6; ND 31-0; R 28-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 25 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Ervin (D N.C.) motion that the Senate adjourn until noon the following day. Agreed to 65-7 (SD 5-7; ND 31-0; R 29-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 26 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Long (D La.) amendment specifying that the Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment on obstruction of courts' school desegregation orders could not be interpreted as preventing freedom of speech to advocate separation of the races. Tabling motion agreed to 64-8 (SD 3-8; ND 31-0; R 30-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 31 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson(D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators. Agreed to 53-3 (SD 2-3; ND 28-0; R 23-0), March 8, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 45 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Eastland (D Miss.) motion that the House-passed civil rights bill (HR 8601) be referred to the Judiciary Committee without any time limit for sending it back to the Senate. Rejected 19-72 (SD 18-6; ND 0-36; R 1-30), March 24, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 54 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to begin consideration of the committee-reported version of HR 8601. Agreed to 71-17 (SD 6-17; ND 35-0; R 30-0), March 30, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 56 -- HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. Carroll (D Colo.) amendment to the Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to the referees plan, restoring language that the referees' hearings be ex parte and allowing the court to set the time and place of the hearings. Agreed to 69-22 (SD 4-17; ND 34-2; R 31-3), April 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 62 -- HR 8601. Ervin (D N.C.)-McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to the referee plan, requiring that if judges heard Negroes' applications for voting certificates they must follow the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by calling in opponents to the applications and holding adversary proceedings before deciding each case. Rejected 29-64 (SD 20-4; ND 6-28; R 3-32), April 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 63 -- HR 8601. Kuchel (R Calif.) motion to table Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to limit the implementation of the referees plan to Congressional elections. Tabling motion agreed to 72-16 (SD 6-16; ND 34-0; R 32-0), April 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 64 -- HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Johnston (D S.C.) amendment to exempt the records for primary and special elections from the requirement that voting records must be preserved for 22 months. Tabling motion agreed to 68-18 (SD 6-17; ND 32-1; R 30-0), April 6, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 66 -- HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Ellender (D La.) amendment to strike the voting referees provision from the bill. Tabling motion agreed to 73-18 (SD 6-18; ND 35-0; R 32-0), April 7, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 68 -- HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Eastland (D Miss.) motion to recommit the civil rights bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Tabling motion agreed to 70-19 (SD 5-18; ND 36-1; R 29-0), April 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 69 -- HR 8601. Passage of the amended bill making obstruction of all federal court orders a crime, outlawing all bombings and bomb threats, requiring preservation of voting records, providing for court registration of Negroes, and other matters. Passed 71-18 (SD 5-18; ND 37-0; R 29-0), April 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 75 -- S 3058. Mutual Security Act of 1960. Butler (R Md.) amendment to delete language permitting the President to waive, for purposes of carrying out U.S. commitments to the Indus River Basin project of India and Pakistan, requirements that 50 percent of goods shipped under the Mutual Security Program be carried in U.S. vessels. Rejected 33-44 (SD 12-7; ND 11-17; R 10-20). April 28, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 83 -- S 3058. Ellender (D La.) amendment to delete a provision permitting reuse, for mutual security assistance, of equipment and other materials transferred to the U.S. as payment for loans and other assistance. Rejected 28-57 (SD 12-8; ND 13-22; R 3-27), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 87 -- S 3058. Ellender (D La.) amendment to delete a provision raising to $4,250,000 the ceiling on amounts available for living quarters for personnel in foreign countries. Rejected 38-49 (SD 15-6; ND 14-21; R 9-22), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 89 -- S 3058. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to delete a provision authorizing U.S. aid to an international project to preserve cultural monuments on the Upper Nile. Rejected 40-44 (SD 13-8; ND 14-19; R 13-17), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 90 -- S 3058. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment to require submission to Congress, within 90 days after enactment of the bill, of detailed country-by-country budgets earmarking funds for defense support, technical cooperation and special assistance. Rejected 29-54 (SD 11-9; ND 13-19; R 5-26), May 2, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 92 -- HR 11510. House version of the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Passage of the bill as amended by the Senate. Passed 60-25 (SD 8-14; ND 29-4; R 23-7), May 2, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 97 -- HR 9862. Continue suspension of import duties on certain shoe lathes for two years and on casein for three years. Hartke (D Ind.) amendment prohibiting the duty-free entry of casein intended for human consumption. Agreed to 31-23 (SD 3-9; ND 19-6; R 9-8), May 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 105 -- S 2168. Amend the Navy Ration Act to permit the Navy to serve margarine. Proxmire (D Wis.)-Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to permit the Navy to use margarine only in years in which the Government does not purchase milk or dairy products under its price-support program. Agreed to 48-32 (SD 2-16; ND 22-10; R 24-6), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

RC 107 -- Executive N, 86th Congress, 1st Session. "Optional Protocol of Signature Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes." Rejected 49-30 (SD 4-13; ND 28-5; R 17-12), May 26, 1960. (Two-thirds majority, or 53 votes, required for ratification.) A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 111 -- HR 10569. Appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court in fiscal 1961. Robertson (D Va.) motion that the Senate agree to a House provision urging the Post Office Department to authorize delivery of

mail under Congressional frank addressed to "Occupant". Rejected 25-49 (SD 13-7; ND 10-17; R 2-25), June 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 122 -- S 2759. Passage of the Wheat Act of 1960 as amended by Ellender (D La.). Passed 44-36 (SD 17-3; ND 15-16; R 12-17), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 150 -- HR 12232. Legislative appropriations for fiscal 1961. Williams (R Del.)-Smith (R Maine) amendment to substitute for a Stennis (D Miss.) amendment that applied only to Senators and Senate employees, a requirement for annual itemized public statements on dollar and counterpart funds spent on trips abroad by individual Senators, Representatives and committee staff members. Adopted 56-23 (SD 8-9; ND 21-8; R 27-6), June 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the substitute.

RC 174 -- Executive B, 86th Congress, 2nd Session. The Antarctic Treaty. Engle (D Calif.) motion to defer further consideration of the treaty until Jan. 25, 1961. Rejected 29-56 (SD 15-3; ND 9-27; R 5-26), Aug. 10, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 175 -- Antarctic Treaty. Ratification (two-thirds vote necessary). Ratified 66-21 (SD 5-13; ND 33-4; R 28-4), Aug. 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 189 -- S 3861. Authorize $500 million to aid the social development and economic growth of Latin America and $100 million to aid Chilean recovery from recent earthquakes. Passed 54-19 (SD 8-12; ND 24-6; R 22-1), Aug. 19, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 195 -- HR 12619. Mutual Security and related agencies appropriations for fiscal 1961, providing $3,981,350,000 for the Mutual Security Program and $7,704,000 for administration of the Ryukyu Islands by the Army. Passed 67-26 (SD 6-16; ND 35-3; R 26-7), Aug. 24, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 198 -- HR 13161. Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal 1961. Committee amendments providing $190 million for the Mutual Security Program. Agreed to, en bloc, 56-31 (SD 5-13; ND 26-10; R 25-8), Aug. 29, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 199 -- HR 13161. Passage of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, providing $305,042,731 for various agencies and programs. Passed 67-21 (SD 6-13; ND 32-4; R 29-4), Aug. 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 206 -- HR 13062. Extend Sugar Act through Dec. 31, 1961 and authorize the President to cut the sugar quota of the Dominican Republic by 321,857 tons, provided the Organization of American States voted economic sanctions on the Dominican Republic by Oct. 15. Dirksen (R Ill.) substitute amendment to grant the President authority to cut the Dominican quota without regard to any OAS action. Agreed to 62-17 (SD 7-12; ND 28-5; R 27-0), Sept. 1, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

House Roll Calls

RC 1 -- HR 1217. Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to remove, for two years, the duty on amorphous graphite valued at less than $50 per ton. Passed 278-116 (SD 36-56; ND 115-39; R 127-21), Feb. 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

RC 11 -- H Res 359. An open rule providing 15 hours of House debate on HR 8601, the Civil Rights Act. Agreed to 314-93 (SD 21-84; ND 156-0; R 137-9), March 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 13 -- HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. McCulloch (R Ohio)-Celler (D N.Y.) amendment embodying the Administration's proposal for court-appointed referees to help Negroes register and vote when the court has found that a "pattern or practice" of discrimination existed. Agreed to 295-124 (SD 9-98; ND 163-2; R 123-24), March 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 14 -- HR 8601. Poff (R Va.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the words making it a crime to obstruct court orders for school desegregation "by any threatening letter or communication". Rejected 118-304 (SD 98-9; ND 4-163; R 16-132), March 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 15 -- HR 8601. Passage of the bill making obstruction of court orders for school desegregation a crime, requiring preservation of voting records, providing for court referees and other matters. Agreed to 311-109 (SD 15-93; ND 164-1; R 132-15), March 24, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 19 -- HR 8601. Approval by the House of the Senate amendments to the bill, thus sending the measure to the President. Senate amendments agreed to 288-95 (SD 18-81; ND 147-2; R 123-12), April 21, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 20 -- HR 11510 -- Mutual Security Act of 1960. Authorize appropriations of $1,318,400,000 for certain non-military assistance portions of the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1961. Passed 243-131 (SD 37-55; ND 125-24; R 81-52), April 21, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 40 -- HR 11510. Mutual Security Act of 1960, setting policy and authorizing fiscal 1961 appropriations of $1,366,200,000 for certain non-military assistance portions of the Mutual Security Program. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 240-138 (SD 29-58; ND 122-26; R 89-54), May 12, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 49 -- HR 10128. School Construction Assistance Act of 1960. Powell (D N.Y.) amendment to require that school facilities built with the help of money made available under the Act be open to all students without regard to race, color, creed, national origin, or religion. Agreed to 218-181 (SD 1-97; ND 99-63; R 118-21), May 26, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 51 -- HR 10128. Motion to agree to the bill as amended in the Committee of the Whole by Thompson (D N.J.) and Powell (D N.Y.). Agreed to 223-177 (SD 3-96; ND 105-58; R 115-23), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 61 -- HR 12619. Mutual Security and related agencies appropriations for fiscal 1961. Taber (R N.Y.) amendment to restore $200 million of a $400 million cut in the President's request for military assistance. Agreed to 212-173 (SD 13-85; ND 92-54; R 107-34), June 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 62 -- HR 12619. Passage of the bill. Passed 259-124 (SD 40-58; ND 126-19; R 93-47), June 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 72 -- HR 11001. Provide for United States participation in the International Development Assn. and authorize a U.S. subscription of $320,290,000. Passed 249-158 (SD 39-60; ND 125-36; R 85-62), June 29, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 92 -- HR 13161. Second Supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1961. Ford (R Mich.) motion to agree to Senate amendment, reported in disagreement by conference committee, adding $65 million for Mutual Security Program defense support. Adopted 203-193 (SD 10-86; ND 101-57; R 92-50), Aug. 31, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 93 -- HR 13161. Taber (R N.Y.) motion to agree to Senate amendment, reported in disagreement by conference committee, adding $26 million for Mutual Security Program special assistance funds. Rejected 175-216 (SD 4-91; ND 94-61; R 77-64), Aug. 31, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Federal Role**

VOTE STUDY SHOWS PARTIES SPLIT ON FEDERAL RESPONSIBILITY

The role of the Federal Government is one of the few constants of American political controversy. From the beginnings of the Republic down to the present, public issues ranging from slavery to subsidies have found men divided on the question of federal responsibility and power. It was perhaps the central question posed in the 1960 electoral campaign.

That being so, Congressional Quarterly undertook a study of roll-call voting in the 86th Congress, in an attempt to provide both a qualitative and quantitative yardstick by which to measure the positions of Members with respect to the nature, scope, and extent of the federal role. Such an analysis was deemed to be potentially more meaningful and less open to misinterpretation than CQ's former study of Economy Support. (1959 Almanac, p. 147)

TEST VOTES

A total of 602 questions were put to a roll-call vote in 1959 and 1960 -- 422 in the Senate and 180 in the House. Few of the questions were simple although many, in practice, were pro forma. The issues raised required anywhere from one roll call to 45 (in the case of civil rights) to be resolved. Rarely was the alternative presented as one of doing something or nothing.

It was clear, nevertheless, that a number of questions put to a record vote presented a choice between a larger and a smaller federal role. Sometimes the alternative lay between maintaining and enlarging an existing program; sometimes between initiating a smaller or a larger program; sometimes between maintaining the status quo and diminishing the federal role.

For its Federal Role study, CQ selected 14 Senate roll calls (eight in 1959, six in 1960) and 12 House roll calls (seven in 1959, five in 1960) that offered a choice, as described above, between a larger and a smaller federal role. While additional votes might have been selected, it was decided to include no more than one roll call per "issue." Each of the test votes selected is described in detail on following pages.

Most, but not all, of the test votes involved the question of federal expenditure. These included roll calls bearing on such major legislative controversies as federal aid to housing, airports, depressed areas, and schools, as well as lesser disputes concerning subsidies for the fishing industry and lead and zinc producers. Some of the test votes involved no question of money, but rather federal-state relations. This was the case with roll calls dealing with the doctrine of federal preemption, the handling of labor disputes, and the extent of federal authority to prevent the denial of civil rights.

No attempt was made to select votes of equal importance, or to weight those selected to reflect their relative importance. Thus the quantitative results of the analysis, set forth below, are only indicative of a broad situation; to describe accurately the position taken by an individual Member respecting the federal role, account must be taken of his position on each of the test votes.

All but two of these 26 roll calls, incidentally, found a majority of Democrats opposing a majority of Republicans; party loyalty may thus have been an important factor in determining the positions taken by some Members on one or more of the test votes.

SUPPORT SCORES

To derive scores for each Member, CQ determined, for each of the test votes, whether a "yea" or "nay" constituted support for a larger federal role or for a smaller federal role, relative to the alternative presented. (This "key" is noted following the description of each roll call.) Members were then credited with support for a larger or smaller role, for each of the test votes. To achieve maximum coverage, announced stands as well as "yea" and "nay" votes were counted. These were then added to derive the number of times each Member supported a smaller and/or larger role, and the numbers were translated into percentages. Both number and percentage scores for each Member are shown on the charts appearing on following pages.

Averaging of these individual scores showed that Democrats, as a whole, supported a larger federal role almost four times as often as Republicans as a group. Conversely, Republicans supported a smaller federal role more than three times as often as Democrats. The overall percentage figures were as follows:

	Democrats	Republicans
LARGER FEDERAL ROLE		
Both chambers	74%	19%
Senate	74	27
House	74	17
SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE		
Both chambers	23%	78%
Senate	25	71
House	23	80

SENATE SCORES

These averages appear to be less significant, however, when the scores of individual Members are examined. In the Senate, for example, 16 Democrats supported a larger federal role (or opposed a smaller one) on each of the 14 test votes; altogether, 48 of the Senate's 66 Democrats (as of adjournment) supported a larger federal role or opposed a smaller one on at least 11 of the 14 test votes. Of the remaining 18 Democrats, only three supported a smaller federal role or opposed a larger one on each of the test votes.

Conversely, no GOP Senator supported a larger federal role on all of the test votes; only nine of the 34 did so on as many as one-half of the votes. Of the remaining 25 Republicans, five failed to support a larger federal role even once; none did so more than five times in 14 chances.

Senate Democrats scored as follows:

Supported a larger federal role, or opposed a smaller one, on all 14 test votes (100 percent): Bartlett (Alaska), Carroll (Colo.), Hartke (Ind.), Kennedy (Mass.), Hart (Mich.), McNamara (Mich.), Humphrey (Minn.), McCarthy (Minn.), Hennings (Mo.), Symington (Mo.), Burdick (N.D.), Morse (Ore.), Moss (Utah), Jackson (Wash.), Magnuson (Wash.), and Randolph (W.Va.). (Burdick's score based on both House and Senate votes.)

Supported a larger federal role on 13 of the 14 test votes (93 percent): Gruening (Alaska), Church (Idaho), Mansfield (Mont.), Cannon (Nev.), Williams (N.J.), Young (Ohio), Clark (Pa.), Green (R.I.), Johnson (Texas), Yarborough (Texas), Proxmire (Wis.), and McGee (Wyo.).

Supported a larger federal role on 12 of the 14 test votes (86 percent): Hill (Ala.), Sparkman (Ala.), Engle (Calif.), Dodd (Conn.), Murray (Mont.), Bible (Nev.), Anderson (N.M.), Pastore (R.I.), Kefauver (Tenn.), Byrd (W.Va.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), and Long (Hawaii).

Supported a larger federal role on 11 of the 14 test votes (79 percent): Hayden (Ariz.), Douglas (Ill.), Muskie (Maine), Chavez (N.M.), Kerr (Okla.), Monroney (Okla.), Johnston (S.C.), and Gore (Tenn.).

Supported a larger federal role on nine or fewer of the 14 test votes: 64 percent -- Long (La.); 57 percent -- Fulbright (Ark.); 50 percent -- Lusk (Ore.); 43 percent -- Ellender (La.), Smathers (Fla.); 36 percent -- Jordan (N.C.), Ervin (N.C.); 21 percent -- Lausche (Ohio), Eastland (Miss.), Talmadge (Ga.), Russell (Ga.); 14 percent -- Stennis (Miss.), Holland (Fla.), Frear (Del.), McClellan (Ark.); 0 percent -- Robertson (Va.), Byrd (Va.), and Thurmond (S.C.).

Senate Republicans scored as follows:

Supported a larger federal role on seven or more of the 14 test votes: 64 percent -- Smith (Maine), Javits (N.Y.); 57 percent -- Cooper (Ky.), Case (N.J.), Wiley (Wis.); 50 percent -- Kuchel (Calif.), Fong (Hawaii), Young (N.D.), Aiken (Vt.).

Supported a larger federal role on five or fewer of the 14 test votes: 36 percent -- Allott (Colo.), Keating (N.Y.), Scott (Pa.), Mundt (S.D.); 29 percent -- Case (S.D.), Prouty (Vt.); 21 percent -- Beall (Md.), Saltonstall (Mass.); 14 percent -- Dworshak (Idaho), Capehart (Ind.), Martin (Iowa), Carlson (Kan.), Schoeppel (Kan.), Cotton (N.H.); 7 percent -- Bush (Conn.), Butler (Md.), Curtis (Neb.), Hruska (Neb.), Bridges (N.H.), Bennett (Utah); 0 percent -- Goldwater (Ariz.), Williams (Del.), Dirksen (Ill.), Hickenlooper (Iowa), and Morton (Ky.)

As these scores show, Senators grouped at both ends of the test-vote spectrum -- the 16 Democrats who scored 100 percent, and the three Democrats and five Republicans who scored 0 percent -- together comprise only one-quarter of the Senate membership. Some indication of the variety of positions taken by the remaining 76 Senators is shown by a study of those Members whose scores show a single "deviation" from either extreme.

Five separate issues accounted for the 93 percent score of 12 Democrats. A position supporting a smaller federal role or opposing a larger role was taken on the civil rights test by Sens. Mansfield, Johnson, Yarborough, and McGee; on price supports by Gruening, Cannon, and Williams; on lead-zinc subsidies by Green and Clark; on fishing vessel subsidies by Young and Proxmire; on veterans' benefits by Church.

Similarly, four separate issues accounted for the 7 percent score of six Republicans. A position supporting a larger federal role or opposing a smaller one was taken on fishing vessel subsidies by Sens. Butler and Bridges; on price supports by Curtis and Hruska; on lead-zinc subsidies by Bennett; on civil rights by Bush. Regional considerations apparently played a major part in determining most of these "deviations." Similar influences may be found in the test-vote position of the other Members.

HOUSE SCORES

As in the Senate, the "100-percenters" comprised only one-quarter of the entire House membership. Of the 280 Democrats seated at adjournment, 63 supported a larger federal role or opposed a smaller one on each of the 12 test votes. Of 152 Republicans, 48 took up the opposing position just as consistently.

No Democrat scored 0 percent; no Republican scored 100 percent in support of a larger federal role. High marks for "deviation" went to five Virginia Democrats (Abbitt, Gary, Harrison, Smith, and Tuck) who supported a smaller federal role or opposed a larger one on all but one of the 12 test votes -- that dealing with direct housing loans to veterans. Among Republicans, the late Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.) supported a larger federal role on all but two of the test votes. Four other GOP Members did so on all but three of the 12 votes, scoring 75 percent: Bennett (Mich.), Fulton and Corbett (Pa.) and O'Konski (Wis.).

Democrats who scored 100 percent were as follows: Rivers (Alaska); Johnson, McFall, Saund, Sheppard, Sisk, Doyle, Holifield, Kasem, King, and Roosevelt (Calif.); Aspinall and Rogers (Colo.); Bowles (Conn.); Inouye (Hawaii); Pfost (Idaho); Gray, Mack, Price, Libonati, O'Brien, and O'Hara (Ill.); Brademas, Hogan, and Madden (Ind.); Coad, Smith, and Wolf (Iowa); George and Hargis (Kan.); Burke (Ky.); Oliver (Maine); Foley (Md.); McCormack (Mass.); Diggs, Dingell, Griffiths, and Lesinski (Mich.); Blatnik and Karth (Minn.); Bolling, Randall, Karsten, and Sullivan (Mo.); Metcalf (Mont.); Anfuso, Healey, Keogh, Multer, and Santangelo (N.Y.); Burdick (N.D.); Ullman (Ore.); Flood, Holland, and Morgan (Pa.); McGovern (S.D.); Bailey, Kee, and Slack (W.Va.); Flynn, Kastenmeier, Reuss, and Zablocki (Wis.).

Republicans who scored 0 percent were as follows: Hiestand, Lipscomb, McDonough, and Smith (Calif.); Budge (Idaho); Chiperfield, Hoffman, Michel, Simpson, and Springer (Ill.); Hoeven (Iowa); Cederberg, Ford, and Johansen (Mich.); Quie and Nelsen (Minn.); Becker, Derounian, Kilburn, Miller, Ostertag, Goodell, Robison, St. George, Wharton, Bosch, and Ray (N.Y.); Jonas (N.C.); Short (N.D.); Betts, Bow, Brown, Devine, Henderson, Hess, McCulloch, Minshall, Schenck, and Scherer (Ohio); Schneebeli, Dague, and Mumma (Pa.); Alger (Texas); Poff (Va.); Byrnes, Laird, and Van Pelt (Wis.); and Thomson (Wyo.).

As in the Senate, Southerners accounted for the lowest scores in support of a larger federal role and the highest scores in support of a smaller federal role, among Democrats. Ranking after the five Virginians named above were the following: 83 percent support for a smaller role -- Downing (Va.), Murray (Tenn.), Williams (Miss.), Forrester (Ga.), Haley (Fla.), and Burleson (Texas); 75 percent support for a smaller role -- Davis and Flynt (Ga.), Herlong (Fla.), McSween (La.), Winstead (Miss.), and Dowdy (Texas).

TEST VOTES ON 'FEDERAL ROLE' IN 86TH CONGRESS

Following are brief descriptions of the 14 Senate and 12 House roll calls in 1959 and 1960 selected by CQ for its Federal Role study. Each one is further identified by its CQ Roll Call (RC) number. All votes, which are listed in chronological order, appear in the 1959 Almanac on the designated pages or in this volume.

SENATE ROLL CALLS

1. Urban Renewal. President Eisenhower proposed in 1959 that the federal share of net costs under the urban renewal program be reduced from two-thirds to one-half, and that the program be continued for six years at the rate of $250 million in grants for each of the first three years and $200 million a year thereafter. But Senate Democrats reported a bill authorizing $350 million a year for six years and retaining the current cost-sharing formula. A move to substitute the President's proposals was rejected, 34-56 (D 14-47; R 20-9), Feb. 5, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 9, 1959 Almanac, p. 399)

2. Airports. The President urged an "orderly withdrawal" of federal grants for airport construction by 1964. But Democrats reported a bill increasing the existing authorization of $63 million to $100 million a year for four years. Before passing the measure, the Senate rejected a substitute continuing the $63-million figure for four years, 35-53 (D 7-51; R 28-2), Feb. 6, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 13, p. 400)

3. Depressed Areas. Senate Democrats reported a bill authorizing $390 million in federal loans and grants to help redevelop economically depressed rural and industrial areas. But the President wanted the program held to $53 million for loans to industrial areas only. Offered as a substitute, the smaller program was rejected, 43-52 (D 14-47; R 29-5), March 23, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 25, p. 402)

4. Labor Relations. Among the President's proposals for labor "reform" legislation was one to amend the Taft-Hartley Act so as to permit state labor relations agencies or state courts to handle labor disputes declined by the National Labor Relations Board -- the so-called "no man's land" cases. Opposed by organized labor on grounds it would deprive small unions of the protections of federal labor law, the amendment was rejected by the Senate, 39-52 (D 16-43; R 23-9), April 23, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 38, p. 405)

5. Veterans Benefits. Senate Democrats supported, and the President opposed, a proposal to extend home loan, education and other benefits offered to veterans of World War II and later the Korean war under GI bills, to peacetime veterans who entered service after Jan. 31, 1955 and before July 1, 1963. The new GI bill passed the Senate, 57-31 (D 48-10; R 9-21), July 21, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 130, p. 427)

6. Youth Corps. Senate Democrats likewise supported, and the President opposed, a plan to create a 150,000-member federal Youth Conservation Corps patterned after the Civilian Conservation Corps of the New Deal era, to work on federal and state conservation projects at an estimated cost of $375 million a year. The Senate passed the bill, 47-45 (D 45-15; R 2-30), Aug. 13, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 153, p. 433)

7. Water Pollution. As with the airports program, the President urged Congress to terminate a program of federal grants to communities for construction of sewage-disposal plants, authorized at $50 million a year. But the Senate passed a bill increasing the authorization to $80 million a year, 61-27 (D 48-8; R 13-19), Sept. 9, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 207, p. 444)

8. Fishing Vessels. In an effort to rehabilitate the domestic fishing industry, the Senate passed (over Administration opposition) a bill authorizing $15 million in federal subsidies over three years to help pay the difference between higher U.S. ship construction costs and lower foreign costs. The measure passed 55-30 (D 40-16; R 15-14), Sept. 11, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 209, p. 445)

9. School Aid. The long struggle to enact a general aid-to-education bill was resumed in 1960 when the Senate, rejecting Administration proposals for a bond-subsidy approach, passed a bill authorizing $1.8 billion in federal grants to the states over two years, to be used for school construction or teachers' salaries. The bill passed 51-34 (D 42-12; R 9-22), Feb. 4, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 15, this volume.)

10. Civil Rights. A key "liberal" proposal to strengthen federal power to prevent the denial of civil rights at the state and local level was to give the Attorney General authority to seek injunctions to protect any civil right -- the so-called Part III of the Administration's 1957 bill which was not enacted. When offered as an amendment to the 1960 voting rights bill, the provision was tabled (killed) by a vote of 55-38 (D 34-28; R 21-10), March 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 35.)

11. Wheat. When the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported a bill raising price supports for wheat from 75 percent of parity to 80 percent, in return for a 20 percent cut in wheat acreage, the Senate agreed to an amendment cutting price supports to 65 percent by 1963. Later rejected on reconsideration, the amendment was first agreed to, 45-41 (D 25-28; R 20-13), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 117.)

12. Minimum Wage. With Democrats backing a bill to increase the minimum wage from $1 per hour to $1.25 and to extend protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to an additional 5 million workers, an amendment to restrict new coverage to about 280,000 additional workers was rejected, 39-56 (D 19-44; R 20-12), Aug. 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 179.)

13. Lead-Zinc Mines. Overriding arguments that it would set a precedent for federal responsibility to rescue failing industries, the Senate passed a bill (later vetoed) authorizing subsidies to small lead and zinc producers, to cover the difference between a "stabilization price" and a lower market price. The measure passed 59-28

(D 48-10; R 11-18), Aug. 19, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 188.)

14. Medical Care. When the Finance Committee reported a bill authorizing federal grants to the states to assist needy persons over 65 to pay the costs of medical care, Democrats moved to add provisions extending medical benefits to all Social Security retirees 68 and over, regardless of need, and raising payroll taxes to finance the program. But the amendment was rejected, 44-51 (D 43-19; R 1-32), Aug. 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 192.)

HOUSE ROLL CALLS

1. Veterans Loans. First major bill to reach the House in 1959 was an "emergency" measure raising the interest rate ceiling on GI housing loans (at Administration request) and authorizing an additional $300 million for direct housing loans to veterans (over Administration protest). A motion to recommit the bill to committee, with instructions to delete the provision for additional loan authority, was rejected, 123-277 (D 2-257; R 121-20), Feb. 4, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 2, 1959 Almanac, p. 348)

2. Airports. House Democrats declined either to endorse an "orderly withdrawal" of federal grants for airport construction, as the President wanted, or to authorize an increase in grants, as had the Senate. Instead they proposed extending the existing program for four years, at $63 million a year, and providing a $45 million emergency fund in addition, for a total of $297 million. Before passing the bill, the House rejected an amendment trimming $100 million from the bill (by cutting in half the authorizations for the last three years), by a vote of 194-214 (D 57-209; R 137-5), March 19, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 9, p. 352)

3. Housing. An omnibus housing bill reported to the House authorized, among other things, $1.5 billion for urban renewal grants over three years and federal subsidies for an additional 140,000 units of public housing. Opponents moved to recommit the bill with instructions to substitute a measure providing only $600 million for urban renewal and no new public housing. But the motion was rejected, 189-234 (D 60-215; R 129-19), May 21, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 22, p. 360)

4. Water Pollution. House Democrats initiated the effort to enlarge the program of federal grants for sewage plant construction, which the President urged be terminated. A bill to double the existing annual authorization, from $50 million to $100 million, was passed by a vote of 255-143 (D 228-28; R 27-115), June 9, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 30, p. 364)

5. States' Rights. Southern Democrats and Republicans joined forces in support of a bill to limit applicability of the doctrine of federal preemption to matters concerning which Congress had specified an intention to exercise exclusive federal jurisdiction. Variously described as a "states' rights" and "anti-Court" bill, the measure was opposed by the Administration and others on grounds it would unsettle long-established federal-state relations and invite endless litigation. Destined to die in the Senate, the bill passed the House by a vote of 225-192 (D 111-162; R 114-30), June 24, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 47, p. 372)

6. Food Stamps. Before voting to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (PL 480) -- the channel through which American farm surpluses are disposed of abroad -- the House agreed to authorize a $1 billion annual program to distribute surplus food to needy persons at home through a food stamp system. The amendment, opposed by the Administration, was agreed to, 232-127 (D 210-28; R 22-99), Aug. 20, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 64, p. 384)

7. Fishing Vessels. Efforts to rescue the ailing fishing industry started in the House with passage of a bill authorizing $3 million over three years for fishing vessel construction subsidies, to bridge the gap between costs of domestic and foreign shipyards. The measure was approved, 272-108 (D 225-23; R 47-85), Aug. 26, 1959. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 67, p. 386)

8. Depressed Areas. A Senate-passed bill carrying $390 million for loans and grants to help redevelop economically depressed areas in the U.S. was trimmed to $251 million in committee before being offered to the House. (The Administration wanted no more than $53 million for loans only.) The Committee's bill passed by a vote of 202-184 (D 179-69; R 23-115), May 4, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 36, this volume.)

9. School Aid. As with the airports and depressed areas bills, the House refused to follow either the Senate or the Administration aid-to-education proposals. It passed instead a bill authorizing $325 million a year for four years for federal grants to the states for school construction only. Passage was by a vote of 206-189 (D 162-97; R 44-92), May 26, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 53.)

10. Wheat. To raise farm income and cut the wheat surplus, the Agriculture Committee reported a bill which offered wheat growers a choice between two plans: a 25 percent cut in acreage, in return for an increase in price supports from 75 percent of parity to 85 percent, or unrestricted production with supports at about 60 percent. Since no one expected the growers to choose lower supports, the bill was generally regarded as a high-supports measure. Put to a vote of the House, it was rejected, 171-236 (D 162-100; R 9-136), June 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 65.)

11. Lead-Zinc. The House took the initiative in proposing federal aid for domestic lead and zinc producers, by passing a bill (later vetoed) authorizing subsidies to small mine owners to cover the spread between a "stabilization price" and a lower market price affected by foreign imports. The measure was approved by a vote of 197-192 (D 173-70; R 24-122), June 27, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a larger federal role. (RC 70, this volume.)

12. Minimum Wage. Democrats supported a bill to raise the minimum wage from $1 per hour to $1.25 in stages and to extend protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act to an additional 3.5 million workers. But the House voted to substitute a bill raising the minimum to $1.15 for workers already covered and extending a $1 minimum, without overtime protection, to about 1.5 million additional workers in retail trades. The substitute was approved by a vote of 211-203 (D 90-176; R 121-27), June 30, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting a smaller federal role. (RC 75, this volume.)

Senate Support For Larger or Smaller 'Federal Role'

1. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Number of 14 test roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in support of a larger federal role or in opposition to a smaller federal role.

2. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Number of 14 test roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in opposition to a larger federal role or in support of a smaller federal role.

3. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 14 test roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in support of a larger federal role or in opposition to a smaller federal role.

4. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 14 test roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in opposition to a larger federal role or in support of a smaller federal role.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all 14 test roll calls in 1959 and 1960; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Senator was eligible.

	FEDERAL ROLE 86th Congress			
	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	12	2	86	14
Sparkman	12	2	86	14
ALASKA				
Bartlett	14	0	100	0
Gruening	13	1	93	7
ARIZONA				
Hayden	11	3	79	21
Goldwater	0	13	0	93
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	8	6	57	43
McClellan	2	12	14	86
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	12	2	86	14
Kuchel	7	5	50	36
COLORADO				
Carroll	14	0	100	0
Allott	5	9	36	64
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	12	1	86	7
Bush	1	13	7	93
DELAWARE				
Frear	2	11	14	79
Williams	0	14	0	100
FLORIDA				
Holland	2	12	14	86
Smathers	6	7	43	50
GEORGIA				
Russell	3	9	21	64
Talmadge	3	10	21	71
HAWAII				
Long	7	1	87*	13*
Fong	4	4	50*	50*
IDAHO				
Church	13	1	93	7
Dworsbak	2	12	14	86
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	11	3	79	21
Dirksen	0	14	0	100
INDIANA				
Hartke	14	0	100	0
Capehart	2	10	14	71
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	0	14	0	100
Martin	2	9	14	64
KANSAS				
Carlson	2	12	14	86
Schoeppel	2	12	14	86
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	8	5	57	36
Morton	0	14	0	100
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	6	8	43	57
Long	9	5	64	36
MAINE				
Muskie	11	3	79	21
Smith	9	5	64	36
MARYLAND				
Beall	3	9	21	64
Butler	1	13	7	93
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	14	0	100	0
Saltonstall	3	11	21	79
MICHIGAN				
Hart	14	0	100	0
McNamara	14	0	100	0
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	14	0	100	0
McCarthy	14	0	100	0
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	3	11	21	79
Stennis	2	12	14	86
MISSOURI				
Hennings	14	0	100	0
Symington	14	0	100	0
MONTANA				
Mansfield	13	1	93	7
Murray	12	2	86	14
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	1	13	7	93
Hruska	1	13	7	93
NEVADA				
Bible	12	2	86	14
Cannon	13	1	93	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	1	13	7	93
Cotton	2	12	14	86
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	13	1	93	7
Case	8	6	57	43
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	12	2	86	14
Chavez	11	3	79	21
NEW YORK				
Javits	9	5	64	36
Keating	5	9	36	64
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	5	9	36	64
Jordan	5	9	36	64
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	3	0	100*	0*
Young	7	7	50	50
OHIO				
Lausche	3	11	21	79
Young	13	1	93	7
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	11	3	79	21
Monroney	11	3	79	21
OREGON				
Morse	14	0	100	0
Lusk	2	2	50*	50*
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	13	1	93	7
Scott	5	9	36	64
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	13	1	93	7
Pastore	12	2	86	14
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	11	2	79	14
Thurmond	0	14	0	100
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	4	9	29	64
Mundt	5	9	36	64
TENNESSEE				
Gore	11	2	79	14
Kefauver	12	2	86	14
TEXAS				
Johnson	13	1	93	7
Yarborough	13	1	93	7
UTAH				
Moss	14	0	100	0
Bennett	1	13	7	93
VERMONT				
Aiken	7	7	50	50
Prouty	4	10	29	71
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	0	14	0	100
Robertson	0	14	0	100
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	14	0	100	0
Magnuson	14	0	100	0
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	12	2	86	14
Randolph	14	0	100	0
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	13	1	93	7
Wiley	8	5	57	36
WYOMING				
McGee	13	1	93	7
O'Mahoney	12	1	86	7

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

House Support For Larger or Smaller 'Federal Role'

1. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Number of 12 test roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in support of a larger federal role or in opposition to a smaller federal role.

2. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Number of 12 test roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in opposition to a larger federal role or in support of a smaller federal role.

3. LARGER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 12 test roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in support of a larger federal role or in opposition to a smaller federal role.

4. SMALLER FEDERAL ROLE SUPPORT Score, 86th Congress. Percentage of 12 test roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" or otherwise took a position in opposition to a larger federal role or in support of a smaller federal role.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all 12 test roll calls in 1959 and 1960; percentage score is based on number of votes for which Representative was eligible.

FEDERAL ROLE

86th Congress

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	6	4	50	33
1 Boykin	5	3	42	25
7 Elliott	8	2	67	17
2 Grant	6	5	50	42
9 Huddleston	8	4	67	33
8 Jones	10	2	83	17
5 Rains	10	2	83	17
4 Roberts	10	2	83	17
6 Selden	6	6	50	50
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	12	0	100	0
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	11	1	92	8
1 Rhodes	2	10	17	83
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	4	4	33	33
1 Gathings	6	6	50	50
4 Harris	7	5	58	42
2 Mills	8	4	67	33
6 Norrell	6	6	50	50
3 Trimble	10	2	83	17
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	11	1	92	8
14 Hagen	8	4	67	33
2 Johnson	12	0	100	0
11 McFall	12	0	100	0
1 Miller (C.W.)	11	1	92	8
8 Miller (G.P.)	11	0	92	0
3 Moss	11	1	92	8
29 Saund	12	0	100	0
5 Shelley	11	1	92	8
27 Sheppard	12	0	100	0
12 Sisk	12	0	100	0
6 Baldwin	7	5	58	42
10 Gubser	2	10	17	83
4 Mailliard	5	6	42	50
13 Teague	0	11	0	92
28 Utt	1	11	8	92
30 Wilson	2	10	17	83
9 Younger	1	11	8	92
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	12	0	100	0
19 Holifield	12	0	100	0
25 Kasem	12	0	100	0
17 King	12	0	100	0
26 Roosevelt	12	0	100	0
21 Hiestand	0	12	0	100
22 Holt	1	11	8	92
18 Hosmer	3	9	25	75
16 Jackson	1	9	8	75
24 Lipscomb	0	12	0	100
15 McDonough	0	12	0	100
20 Smith	0	12	0	100
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	12	0	100	0
2 Johnson	11	1	92	8
1 Rogers	12	0	100	0
3 Chenoweth	4	8	33	67
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	12	0	100	0
1 Daddario	10	2	83	17
3 Giaimo	10	2	83	17
4 Irwin	9	3	75	25
AL Kowalski	11	1	92	8
5 Monagan	9	2	75	17
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	10	2	83	17
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	4	8	33	67
4 Fascell	7	5	58	42
7 Haley	2	10	17	83
5 Herlong	3	9	25	75
8 Matthews	6	6	50	50
6 Rogers	5	7	42	58
3 Sikes	5	6	42	50
1 Cramer	1	11	8	92
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	6	6	50	50
10 Brown	6	6	50	50
5 Davis	2	9	17	75
4 Flynt	2	9	17	75
3 Forrester	2	10	17	83
9 Landrum	4	8	33	67
7 Mitchell	10	2	83	17
2 Pilcher	6	6	50	50
1 Preston	7	5	58	42
6 Vinson	7	4	58	33
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	6	0	100*	0*
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	12	0	100	0
2 Budge	0	12	0	100
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	12	0	100	0
21 Mack	12	0	100	0
24 Price	12	0	100	0
23 Shipley	11	0	92	0
16 Allen	1	11	8	92
17 Arends	0	11	0	92
19 Chiperfield	0	12	0	100
14 Hoffman	0	12	0	100
15 Mason	0	9	0	75
18 Michel	0	12	0	100
20 Simpson	0	12	0	100
22 Springer	0	12	0	100
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	9	0	75	0
5 Kluczynski	10	1	83	8
7 Libonati	12	0	100	0
3 Murphy	11	1	92	8
6 O'Brien	12	0	100	0
2 O'Hara	12	0	100	0
11 Pucinski	11	1	92	8
8 Rostenkowski	10	1	83	8
9 Yates	10	1	83	8
13 Church	1	11	8	92
10 Collier	2	10	17	83
4 Derwinski	1	11	8	92
INDIANA				
11 Barr	9	3	75	25
3 Brademas	12	0	100	0
8 Denton	11	0	92	0
10 Harmon	10	1	83	8
9 Hogan	12	0	100	0
1 Madden	12	0	100	0
5 Roush	11	1	92	8
6 Wampler	11	0	92	0
4 Adair	2	8	17	67
7 Bray	3	9	25	75
2 Halleck	1	10	8	83
IOWA				
6 Coad	12	0	100	0
5 Smith	12	0	100	0
2 Wolf	12	0	100	0
3 Gross	1	11	8	92
8 Hoeven	0	12	0	100
7 Jensen	2	9	17	75
4 Kyl	2	3	40*	60*
1 Schwengel	1	11	8	92
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	11	1	92	8
2 George	12	0	100	0
3 Hargis	12	0	100	0
1 Avery	2	10	17	83
4 Rees	1	11	8	92
6 Smith	1	11	8	92
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	12	0	100	0
4 Chelf	8	3	67	25
2 Natcher	11	1	92	8
7 Perkins	11	1	92	8
5 Spence	9	2	75	17
1 Stubblefield	10	2	83	17
6 Watts	9	3	75	25
8 Siler	4	7	33	58
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	10	2	83	17
4 Brooks	4	8	33	67
1 Hebert	7	4	58	33
8 McSween	3	9	25	75

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	6	2	50	17
5 Passman	7	5	58	42
7 Thompson	7	2	58	17
3 Willis	6	4	50	33
MAINE				
2 Coffin	9	2	75	17
1 Oliver	12	0	100	0
3 McIntire	1	11	8	92
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	9	3	75	25
4 Fallon	10	2	83	17
6 Foley	12	0	100	0
7 Friedel	11	1	92	8
3 Garmatz	10	2	83	17
1 Johnson	8	4	67	33
5 Lankford	10	2	83	17
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	8	4	67	33
13 Burke	10	2	83	17
4 Donohue	9	2	75	17
7 Lane	10	2	83	17
8 Macdonald	11	1	92	8
12 McCormack	12	0	100	0
11 O'Neill	11	1	92	8
3 Philbin	10	2	83	17
6 Bates	2	10	17	83
1 Conte	6	6	50	50
10 Curtis	4	8	33	67
9 Keith	2	10	17	83
14 Martin	3	5	25	42
5 Rogers	10	2	83	17
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	10	2	83	17
12 Bennett	9	3	75	25
8 Bentley	3	9	25	75
18 Broomfield	3	9	25	75
10 Cederberg	0	12	0	100
6 Chamberlain	2	10	17	83
5 Ford	0	12	0	100
9 Griffin	1	11	8	92
4 Hoffman	0	11	0	92
3 Johansen	0	12	0	100
11 Knox	3	9	25	75
2 Meader	0	11	0	92
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	12	0	100	0
15 Dingell	12	0	100	0
17 Griffiths	12	0	100	0
16 Lesinski	12	0	100	0
1 Machrowicz	10	1	83	8
14 Rabaut	11	0	92	0
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	12	0	100	0
4 Karth	12	0	100	0
6 Marshall	5	6	42	50
3 Wier	11	1	92	8
7 Andersen	3	8	25	67
1 Quie	0	12	0	100
5 Judd	2	10	17	83
9 Langen	1	11	8	92
2 Nelsen	0	12	0	100
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	4	7	33	58
6 Colmer	3	8	25	67
3 Smith	7	4	58	33
2 Whitten	4	7	33	58
4 Williams	2	10	17	83
5 Winstead	2	9	17	75
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	12	0	100	0
7 Brown	11	0	92	0
9 Cannon	5	5	42	42
8 Carnahan	10	0	83	0
4 Randall	11	0	100*	0*
6 Hull	6	6	50	50
10 Jones	5	6	42	50
1 Karsten	12	0	100	0
11 Moulder	10	1	83	8
3 Sullivan	12	0	100	0
2 Curtis	2	10	17	83
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	8	1	67	8
1 Metcalf	12	0	100	0

	1	2	3	4
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	6	6	50	50
4 McGinley	6	6	50	50
2 Cunningham	1	11	8	92
1 Weaver	1	11	8	92
NEVADA				
AL Baring	11	1	92	8
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	1	11	8	92
1 Merrow	8	3	67	25
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	10	2	83	17
14 Daniels	10	2	83	17
13 Gallagher	10	1	83	8
10 Rodino	10	2	83	17
4 Thompson	11	1	92	8
3 Auchincloss	3	9	25	75
1 Cahill	5	7	42	58
8 Canfield	5	3	42	25
6 Dwyer	6	6	50	50
5 Frelingbuysen	3	9	25	75
2 Glenn	4	7	33	58
9 Osmers	8	9	25	75
12 Wallbauser	5	6	42	50
7 Widnall	4	8	33	67
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	11	0	92	0
AL Morris	9	2	75	17
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	10	2	83	17
30 O'Brien	10	2	83	17
32 Stratton	8	4	67	33
27 Barry	1	11	8	92
3 Becker	0	12	0	100
2 Derounian	0	12	0	100
26 Dooley	3	8	25	67
33 Kilburn	0	12	0	100
40 Miller	0	12	0	100
39 Ostertag	0	12	0	100
42 Pillion	0	10	0	83
34 Pirnie	2	10	17	83
43 Goodell	0	9	0*	100*
35 Riehlman	2	10	17	83
37 Robison	0	12	0	100
28 St. George	0	12	0	100
36 Taber	1	11	8	92
31 Taylor	2	9	17	75
1 Wainwright	4	8	33	67
38 Weis	3	9	25	75
29 Wharton	0	12	0	100
New York City				
8 Anfuso	12	0	100	0
24 Buckley	11	0	92	0
11 Celler	10	1	83	8
7 Delaney	10	2	83	17
23 Gilbert	4	1	80*	20*
19 Farbstein	9	3	75	25
22 Healey	12	0	100	0
6 Holtzman	10	2	83	17
10 Kelly	11	1	92	8
9 Keogh	12	0	100	0
13 Multer	12	0	100	0
16 Powell	8	1	67	8
14 Rooney	11	1	92	8
18 Santangelo	12	0	100	0
20 Teller	11	0	92	0
21 Zelenko	10	2	83	17
5 Bosch	0	12	0	100
12 Dorn	8	4	67	33
25 Fino	8	4	67	33
4 Halpern	8	4	67	33
17 Lindsay	4	8	33	67
15 Ray	0	12	0	100
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	5	5	42	42
3 Barden	2	7	17	58
1 Bonner	7	4	58	33
4 Cooley	7	4	58	33
6 Durham	7	5	58	42
2 Fountain	6	6	50	50
12 Taylor	0	0	0*	0*
8 Kitchin	4	8	33	67

	1	2	3	4
7 Lennon	4	7	33	58
5 Scott	5	7	42	58
11 Whitener	4	7	33	58
10 Jonas	0	12	0	100
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	12	0	100	0
AL Short	0	12	0	100
OHIO				
9 Ashley	8	3	67	25
11 Cook	11	1	92	8
20 Feighan	9	3	75	25
18 Hays	10	2	83	17
19 Kirwan	11	1	92	8
17 Levering	10	2	83	17
10 Moeller	9	3	75	25
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	9	3	75	25
14 Ayres	3	9	25	75
13 Baumhart	3	9	25	75
8 Betts	0	12	0	100
22 Bolton	1	10	8	83
16 Bow	0	12	0	100
7 Brown	0	12	0	100
12 Devine	0	12	0	100
15 Henderson	0	12	0	100
2 Hess	0	12	0	100
5 Latta	1	11	8	92
4 McCulloch	0	12	0	100
23 Minshall	0	12	0	100
3 Schenck	0	12	0	100
1 Scherer	0	12	0	100
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	11	1	92	8
2 Edmondson	11	0	92	0
5 Jarman	7	5	58	42
6 Morris	9	0	75	0
4 Steed	10	2	83	17
1 Belcher	1	10	8	83
OREGON				
3 Green	9	2	75	17
4 Porter	11	1	92	8
2 Ullman	12	0	100	0
1 Norblad	2	10	17	83
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	11	1	92	8
21 Dent	10	2	83	17
11 Flood	12	0	100	0
30 Holland	12	0	100	0
28 Moorhead	11	1	92	8
26 Morgan	12	0	100	0
10 Prokop	11	1	92	8
19 Quigley	11	1	92	8
14 Rhodes	10	2	83	17
15 Walter	11	0	92	0
17 Schneebeli	0	4	0*	100*
29 Corbett	9	3	75	25
8 Curtin	5	7	42	58
9 Dague	0	12	0	100
12 Fenton	3	9	25	75
27 Fulton	9	3	75	25
23 Gavin	4	8	33	67
24 Kearns	3	8	25	67
13 Lafore	0	11	0	92
7 Milliken	2	10	17	83
16 Mumma	0	12	0	100
22 Saylor	7	5	58	42
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	7	5	58	42
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	10	1	83	8
3 Byrne	11	1	92	8
2 Granahan	11	1	92	8
5 Green	11	1	92	8
4 Nix	11	1	92	8
6 Toll	11	1	92	8
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	9	2	75	17
1 Forand	11	1	92	8
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	3	9	25	75
3 Dorn	4	8	33	67
5 Hemphill	5	7	42	58

	1	2	3	4
6 McMillan	6	6	50	50
2 Riley	5	7	42	58
1 Rivers	6	5	50	42
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	12	0	100	0
2 Berry	2	10	17	83
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	9	2	75	17
9 Davis	8	4	67	33
8 Everett	6	6	50	50
4 Evins	9	3	75	25
3 Frazier	7	3	58	25
5 Loser	7	5	58	42
7 Murray	2	10	17	83
2 Baker	7	5	58	42
1 Reece	2	10	17	83
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	9	3	75	25
2 Brooks	11	1	92	8
17 Burleson	1	10	8	83
22 Casey	4	8	33	67
7 Dowdy	2	9	17	75
21 Fisher	4	7	33	58
13 Ikard	8	4	67	33
20 Kilday	7	4	58	33
15 Kilgore	4	8	33	67
19 Mahon	5	7	42	58
1 Patman	9	3	75	25
11 Poage	5	6	42	50
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	6	5	50	42
16 Rutherford	8	4	67	33
6 Teague	6	4	50	33
8 Thomas	9	3	75	25
9 Thompson	9	3	75	25
10 Thornberry	8	4	67	33
12 Wright	6	6	50	50
14 Young	7	4	58	33
5 Alger	0	12	0	100
UTAH				
2 King	11	1	92	8
1 Dixon	2	9	17	75
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	11	1	92	8
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	1	11	8	92
1 Downing	2	10	17	83
3 Gary	1	11	8	92
2 Hardy	4	8	33	67
7 Harrison	1	11	8	92
9 Jennings	9	3	75	25
8 Smith	1	11	8	92
5 Tuck	1	11	8	92
10 Broybill	2	10	17	83
6 Poff	0	12	0	100
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	10	0	83	0
5 Horan	5	7	42	58
3 Vacancy				
4 May	1	11	8	92
1 Pelly	1	11	8	92
6 Tollefson	7	4	58	33
2 Westland	1	11	8	92
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	12	0	100	0
4 Hechler	9	3	75	25
5 Kee	12	0	100	0
6 Slack	12	0	100	0
2 Staggers	11	1	92	8
1 Moore	7	5	58	42
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	12	0	100	0
9 Johnson	11	1	92	8
2 Kastenmeier	12	0	100	0
5 Reuss	12	0	100	0
4 Zablocki	12	0	100	0
8 Byrnes	0	12	0	100
7 Laird	0	12	0	100
10 O'Konski	9	2	75	17
6 Van Pelt	0	12	0	100
3 Withrow	5	6	42	50
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	0	12	0	100

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Fact Sheet **On Party Unity**

PARTIES OPPOSED ON 42 PERCENT OF 1960 ROLL CALLS

Despite the usual election-year tendency to close ranks and display more partisanship in Congress, an opposite trend appeared in Congressional Quarterly's study of Party Unity in 1960, as follows:

- The percentage of roll calls on which a majority of Democrats in both chambers opposed a majority of Republicans decreased from 50 percent in 1959 to 42 percent in 1960. In the previous Presidential election year, 1956, party majorities disagreed on 50 percent of the roll calls.
- Democrats, with two-to-one majorities in the 86th Congress, prevailed on 88 of the 125 partisan showdowns in 1960 -- on 53 in the Senate and 35 in the House. Republican majorities were on the winning side -- always with the help of substantial Democratic defections -- on 23 roll calls in the Senate and 14 in the House.
- The average Republican Member voted with his party majority 68 percent of the time in 1960; the average Democratic Member, 64 percent of the time, when the two majorities were opposed.

Party Discipline

Party discipline in Congress is buffetted by "conservative" and "liberal" cross-currents as well as sectional interests. Often a "party line" is known on a roll-call vote, but just as often Members find reasons to ignore it. Leaders themselves sometimes stray from their majority. For example, in 1960 Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), the Vice Presidential nominee of his party, found himself in the Democratic minority on 12 of the 76 Senate Party Unity roll calls. Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) voted against his party's majority on 11 of the 76 showdown roll calls.

For this reason CQ uses the automatic device of selecting, as Party Unity roll calls, all votes in which the result shows a majority of one party in opposition to a majority of the other party. The respective majorities, of course, may and do range from unanimity to one more than one-half of the party members present and voting.

Defections

Of the 76 roll calls in the Senate where a Democratic majority opposed a Republican majority, the Democrats prevailed 53 times and the Republicans 23 times. All 23 of the Democratic losses could have been avoided if one or more Democratic Senators had not defected from the majority. Half (26) of the Republican losses might have been avoided but for the defection of Republican Senators from their majority.

Similarly, in the House, 16 of the 36 Republican majority's losses could have been avoided if there were fewer Republican defectors. All of the 14 Democratic losses could have been victories were strict party discipline maintained.

The first important loss by the Republican majority in the Senate occurred Feb. 4 when nine Republicans failed to join 22 of their colleagues in voting against passage of a bill to provide federal aid to school construction and teachers' salaries. As a result the bill passed 51-34 (D 42-12; R 9-22). Had the nine voted "nay" with their 22 colleagues, the bill would have failed, 42-43. President Eisenhower opposed the bill.

On the Democratic side, just enough Democratic defectors appeared on two important aid-to-education roll calls Feb. 3 to cause a tie, 44-44, on each, thus frustrating the intent of the majority of Democratic Senators. In the first case, a majority of the Democratic Senators voted in favor of an amendment to the school bill to authorize $1.1 billion per year for an indefinite period for school construction and teachers' salaries. The amendment was rejected, 44-44 (D 39-17; R 5-27). Immediately following that vote, a motion was made to reconsider it, whereupon Sen. Dirksen moved to table, or kill, the motion to reconsider. Again a 44-44 (D 16-40; R 28-4) tie developed and Vice President Richard M. Nixon nailed down the tabling motion by casting the necessary "yea" to break the tie. Had any one of the 16 Democrats who voted for the motion cast his vote with the majority of Democrats, it would have been rejected.

In the House, as many as 77 to 112 Democrats left the majority of Democrats to join the majority of Republicans to carry roll calls on a variety of issues. For example, on June 8, 112 Democrats voted with a majority of Republicans to restrict debate on a debt ceiling and excise tax bill. The majority of Democrats -- 133 -- had wanted to keep the debate open for amendments, but the limiting rule passed 204-181 (D 112-133; R 92-48).

On the other side, a majority of House Republicans lost a roll call on passage of a depressed areas bill May 4 when 23 Republicans joined a majority of Democrats on the vote. It passed 202-184 (D 179-69; R 23-115).

Definitions

- PARTY UNITY ROLL CALLS -- Roll-call votes that split the parties, a majority of voting Democrats opposing a majority of voting Republicans. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are excluded.
- PARTY UNITY SCORES -- Percentage of Party Unity roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of his party. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score. (For names of Members missing one or more 1960 roll calls because of their illness or illness or death in their families, see CQ Week Report p. 1685.)
- OPPOSITION TO PARTY SCORES -- Percentage of Party Unity roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party. A Member's Party Unity and Opposition to Party scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all Party Unity roll calls.

Party Unity Scoreboard

The table below shows the proportion of Party Unity roll calls in 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957 and 1956.

	Total Roll Calls	Party Unity Roll Calls	Percent of Total
1960			
BOTH CHAMBERS	300	125	42%
Senate	207	76	37
House	93	49	53
1959			
BOTH CHAMBERS	302	151	50%
Senate	215	103	48
House	87	48	55
1958			
BOTH CHAMBERS	293	124	42%
Senate	200	87	44
House	93	37	40
1957			
BOTH CHAMBERS	207	97	47%
Senate	107	38	36
House	100	59	59
1956			
BOTH CHAMBERS	203	101	50%
Senate	130	69	53
House	73	32	44

1960 Victories, Defeats

	Senate	House	Total
Dems Won, GOP Lost	53	35	88
GOP Won, Dems Lost	23	14	37
Dems Voted Unanimously	2	0	2
GOP Voted Unanimously	2	0	2

Party Scores

Party Unity and Opposition to Party scores below are composites of individual scores, and show the percentage of time the average Democrat and Republican voted with his party majority in disagreement with the other party's majority. Failures to vote tend to lower both Party Unity and Opposition to Party scores.

	1960		86th CONGRESS	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
PARTY UNITY				
Both Chambers	64%	68%	70%	72%
Senate	60	64	64	69
House	65	70	72	73
OPPOSITION TO PARTY				
Both Chambers	22%	22%	19%	18%
Senate	22	22	21	20
House	22	21	18	18

Regional Scores

Party Unity scores, by region, for 1960:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	69%	72%	52%	74%
Senate	67	69	50	63
House	70	76	52	77
REPUBLICANS				
Both Chambers	64%	76%	65%	70%
Senate	66	68	55	63
House	63	79	68	73

Opposition to Party scores, by region, for 1960:

	East	West	South	Midwest
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	19%	11%	33%	16%
Senate	20	12	34	16
House	19	10	32	15
REPUBLICANS				
Both Chambers	25%	17%	26%	20%
Senate	23	21	26	21
House	25	16	26	20

Individual Scores

Highest Party Unity scorers -- those who voted with their party majority most consistently in 1960:

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
Engle (Calif.)	89%	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	88%
Moss (Utah)	87	Bennett (Utah)	82
Jackson (Wash.)	86	Cotton (N.H.)	80
Bartlett (Alaska)	86	Dirksen (Ill.)	79
Long (Hawaii)	84	Prouty (Vt.)	76
Magnuson (Wash.)	84	Dworshak (Idaho)	76

HOUSE

Democrats		Republicans	
Bass (Tenn.)	94%	Ostertag (N.Y.)	96%
Perkins (Ky.)	92	Derounian (N.Y.)	96
Breeding (Kan.)	92	Teague (Calif.)	96
Sisk (Calif.)	92	Taber (N.Y.)	94
Saund (Calif.)	92	Becker (N.Y.)	94
Johnson (Wis.)	90	Lipscomb (Calif.)	94
Brooks (Texas)	90	Ray (N.Y.)	92
Ullman (Ore.)	90	Van Pelt (Wis.)	90
Porter (Ore.)	90	Robison (N.Y.)	90
Randall (Mo.)	90	Nelsen (Minn.)	90
Stubblefield (Ky.)	90	Cederberg (Mich.)	90
Natcher (Ky.)	90		
Denton (Ind.)	90		
Aspinall (Colo.)	90		
Johnson (Calif.)	90		

Highest Opposition to Party scorers -- those who voted against their party majority most consistently in 1960:

SENATE

Democrats		Republicans	
Lausche (Ohio)	70%	Smith (Maine)	43%
Byrd (Va.)	61	Cooper (Ky.)	42
Holland (Fla.)	59	Case (N.J.)	41
Thurmond (S.C.)	59	Kuchel (Calif.)	38
McClellan (Ark.)	58	Javits (N.Y.)	38
Robertson (Va.)	54	Young (N.D.)	36

HOUSE

Democrats		Republicans	
Haley (Fla.)	73%	Fulton (Pa.)	65%
Dorn (S.C.)	67	O'Konski (Wis.)	61
Abbitt (Va.)	67	Corbett (Pa.)	61
Murray (Tenn.)	67	Halpern (N.Y.)	57
Winstead (Miss.)	67	Rogers (Mass.)	57
Ashmore (S.C.)	63	Baker (Tenn.)	53
Colmer (Miss.)	63	Saylor (Pa.)	53
Davis (Ga.)	63		
Flynt (Ga.)	61		
Williams (Miss.)	61		

Party Unity-Opposition Scores

House Party Unity -- 1960 and 86th Congress

1. PARTY UNITY, 1960. Percentage of 49 House Party Unity roll calls in 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of his party. (Party Unity roll calls are those on which a majority of voting Democrats opposed a majority of voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores.)

2. PARTY OPPOSITION, 1960. Percentage of 49 House Party Unity roll calls in 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party.

3. PARTY UNITY, 86th Congress. Percentage of 97 House Party Unity roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of his party.

4. PARTY OPPOSITION, 86th Congress. Percentage of 97 House Party Unity roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party.

HEADNOTES

*Not eligible for all roll calls during the period of the study.
--Not a Representative during the period of the study.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	49	27	54	24
1 Boykin	41	12	56	9
7 Elliott	82	10	81	7
2 Grant	35	20	60	18
9 Huddleston	55	45	71	28
8 Jones	76	10	82	8
5 Rains	51	16	70	11
4 Roberts	55	14	67	10
6 Selden	57	43	71	29
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	86	12	92	7
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	69	14	78	10
1 Rhodes	84	14	83	12
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	29	37	49	27
1 Gathings	51	49	60	38
4 Harris	59	39	70	28
2 Mills	78	22	82	18
6 Norrell	35	49	51	41
3 Trimble	78	22	86	14
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	84	16	88	10
14 Hagen	76	24	79	18
2 Johnson	90	8	95	4
11 McFall	88	12	91	9
1 Miller (C.W.)	73	14	85	9
8 Miller (G.P.)	71	6	73	5
3 Moss	78	16	87	10
29 Saund	92	6	91	3
5 Shelley	71	4	68	4
27 Sheppard	55	4	64	5
12 Sisk	92	4	96	2
6 Baldwin	73	27	64	36
10 Gubser	80	16	72	16
4 Mailliard	76	22	62	28
13 Teague	96	4	86	6
28 Utt	88	8	91	5
30 Wilson	69	20	74	14
9 Younger	84	4	90	4
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	80	2	90	1
19 Holifield	78	2	77	3
25 Kasem	84	6	89	4
17 King	88	8	92	6
26 Roosevelt	86	8	90	6
21 Hiestand	86	6	90	4
22 Holt	84	14	85	11
18 Hosmer	88	12	82	14
16 Jackson	41	2	55	2
24 Lipscomb	94	6	94	5
15 McDonough	86	10	82	7
20 Smith	88	10	90	6
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	90	8	91	5
2 Johnson	82	4	81	6
1 Rogers	53	22	72	15
3 Chenoweth	57	43	63	37
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	69	12	79	7
1 Daddario	80	20	75	20
3 Giaimo	80	20	77	16
4 Irwin	76	20	78	20
AL Kowalski	76	16	82	12
5 Monagan	76	22	72	21
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	67	16	77	13
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	76	24	74	26
4 Fascell	82	18	82	18
7 Haley	27	73	36	64
5 Herlong	37	41	45	41
8 Matthews	73	27	76	24
6 Rogers	65	35	68	32
3 Sikes	76	22	65	22
1 Cramer	78	22	74	19
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	39	29	56	23
10 Brown	55	45	72	28
5 Davis	27	63	41	52
4 Flynt	31	61	40	51
3 Forrester	39	59	56	42
9 Landrum	20	45	41	34
7 Mitchell	57	12	73	9
2 Pilcher	33	39	56	25
1 Preston	45	37	54	24
6 Vinson	41	31	63	23
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	84	12	87*	10*
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	88	8	92	6
2 Budge	84	12	90	8
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	84	16	85	10
21 Mack	76	14	83	10
24 Price	88	12	92	8
23 Shipley	84	10	89	7
16 Allen	69	20	79	14
17 Arends	69	12	79	10
19 Chiperfield	78	16	80	14
14 Hoffman	88	12	79	8
15 Mason	53	10	64	7
18 Michel	86	10	86	10
20 Simpson	88	12	89	11
22 Springer	86	14	83	16
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	69	10	81	5
5 Kluczynski	67	18	79	9
7 Libonati	82	18	91	9
3 Murphy	88	12	92	8
6 O'Brien	82	14	90	7
2 O'Hara	86	14	93	7
11 Pucinski	82	18	88	12
8 Rostenkowski	84	12	87	7
9 Yates	76	16	80	13
13 Church	76	24	80	20
10 Collier	82	14	86	11
4 Derwinski	80	18	74	13
INDIANA				
11 Barr	73	20	73	22
3 Brademas	86	12	90	9
8 Denton	90	6	85	5
10 Harmon	59	29	70	19
9 Hogan	86	12	87	8
1 Madden	78	14	83	10
5 Roush	88	10	88	10
6 Wampler	82	10	87	7
4 Adair	57	12	66	13
7 Bray	61	33	64	30
2 Halleck	73	18	79	13

PARTY UNITY

1960 Session and 86th Congress

	1	2	3	4
IOWA				
6 Coad	78	14	79	11
5 Smith	84	14	87	12
2 Wolf	88	10	83	10
3 Gross	73	27	78	22
8 Hoeven	88	12	92	8
7 Jensen	71	27	75	21
4 Kyl	80	20	--	--
1 Schwengel	80	18	83	15
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	92	8	89	11
2 George	88	12	89	11
3 Hargis	76	12	83	8
1 Avery	65	35	70	29
4 Rees	78	22	86	14
6 Smith	57	16	68	16
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	88	12	89	7
4 Chelf	47	14	64	12
2 Natcher	90	10	86	14
7 Perkins	92	8	94	4
5 Spence	76	10	80	5
1 Stubblefield	90	10	91	8
6 Watts	84	10	85	9
8 Siler	47	37	59	27
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	67	16	71	13
4 Brooks	49	47	61	35
1 Hebert	16	18	45	18
8 McSween	29	37	43	35

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	47	6	52	7
5 Passman	49	41	59	29
7 Thompson	27	0	39	6
3 Willis	35	33	52	26
MAINE				
2 Coffin	73	12	74	14
1 Oliver	73	16	86	9
3 McIntire	82	10	85	8
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	65	20	70	21
4 Fallon	69	24	75	22
6 Foley	82	18	87	11
7 Friedel	76	22	83	14
3 Garmatz	80	18	75	13
1 Johnson	65	35	62	26
5 Lankford	67	18	76	16
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	67	27	70	26
13 Burke	76	24	80	19
4 Donohue	63	24	71	19
7 Lane	76	24	79	19
8 Macdonald	61	20	63	24
12 McCormack	80	12	90	6
11 O'Neill	67	14	75	12
3 Philbin	67	20	71	16
6 Bates	84	14	88	11
1 Conte	57	43	68	32
10 Curtis	78	16	78	18
9 Keith	76	18	82	13
14 Martin	35	29	46	18
5 Rogers	33	57	35	54
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	84	14	87	12
12 Bennett	41	49	52	42
8 Bentley	35	33	60	20
18 Broomfield	69	29	78	21
10 Cederberg	90	8	93	5
6 Chamberlain	53	45	71	28
5 Ford	84	14	80	7
9 Griffin	69	31	78	18
4 Hoffman	82	12	73	6
3 Johansen	88	12	91	7
11 Knox	65	24	74	20
2 Meader	76	16	77	11
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	63	16	66	11
15 Dingell	82	18	88	12
17 Griffiths	78	16	79	16
16 Lesinski	84	14	78	13
1 Machrowicz	69	20	69	15
14 Rabaut	82	12	71	12
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	76	12	85	7
4 Karth	82	16	87	12
6 Marshall	61	14	62	22
3 Wier	84	14	88	11
7 Andersen	69	29	69	24
1 Quie	71	24	77	20
5 Judd	57	33	67	27
9 Langen	86	14	81	19
2 Nelsen	90	8	89	10
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	41	59	53	46
6 Colmer	31	63	41	52
3 Smith	59	39	68	26
2 Whitten	41	57	42	52
4 Williams	29	61	41	45
5 Winstead	29	67	40	53
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	82	4	80	2
7 Brown	80	2	82	2
9 Cannon	41	33	48	33
8 Carnahan	45	4	67	3
4 Randall	90	6	93*	5*
6 Hull	78	18	74	24
10 Jones	69	27	58	27
1 Karsten	88	12	94	6
11 Moulder	78	14	79	10
3 Sullivan	80	14	85	12
2 Curtis	63	37	71	23
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	39	6	60	6
1 Metcalf	69	6	83	4
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	53	45	61	67
4 McGinley	65	29	66	27
2 Cunningham	67	33	77	23
1 Weaver	53	22	63	22
NEVADA				
AL Baring	71	6	71	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	67	29	74	22
1 Merrow	20	39	28	49
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	73	27	78	21
14 Daniels	69	31	78	22
13 Gallagher	71	20	79	16
10 Rodino	71	27	74	21
4 Thompson	78	12	77	14
3 Auchincloss	61	14	74	11
1 Cahill	71	20	72	20
8 Canfield	41	49	31	34
6 Dwyer	49	51	60	40
5 Frelinghuysen	73	18	71	16
2 Glenn	73	14	67	14
9 Osmers	78	20	78	18
12 Wallbauser	73	27	69	24
7 Widnall	69	20	73	19
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	59	4	72	4
AL Morris	51	12	68	12
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	82	16	76	21
30 O'Brien	67	29	58	24
32 Stratton	53	39	63	33
27 Barry	69	18	77	12
3 Becker	94	2	91	1
2 Derounian	96	2	95	1
26 Dooley	63	16	65	22
33 Kilburn	31	2	49	2
40 Miller	49	4	56	5
39 Ostertag	96	4	98	2
42 Pillion	84	8	77	8
34 Pirnie	88	10	85	12
43 Goodell	88	12	85*	10*
35 Riehlman	84	10	85	8
37 Robison	90	10	92	7
28 St. George	86	0	79	1
36 Taber	94	6	92	4
31 Taylor	8	4	30	2
1 Wainwright	55	16	57	20
38 Weis	80	10	78	13
29 Wharton	84	10	91	5
New York City				
8 Anfuso	55	14	59	7
24 Buckley	8	2	32	1
11 Celler	53	14	68	7
7 Delaney	69	27	76	20
23 Gilbert	60*	33*	—	—
19 Farbstein	69	22	75	13
22 Healey	63	16	75	8
6 Holtzman	67	29	75	22
10 Kelly	55	10	71	8
9 Keogh	51	10	61	6
13 Multer	71	10	80	5
16 Powell	47	10	53	9
14 Rooney	49	16	65	15
18 Santangelo	71	14	80	7
20 Teller	73	14	76	7
21 Zelenko	57	20	69	12
5 Bosch	86	2	89	2
12 Dorn	47	49	54	44
25 Fino	41	41	45	40
4 Halpern	41	57	48	48
17 Lindsay	53	47	61	39
15 Ray	92	8	96	4
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	27	24	42	33
3 Barden	8	35	22	35
1 Bonner	27	14	57	11
4 Cooley	41	39	57	25
6 Durham	20	33	48	22
2 Fountain	53	43	65	33
12 Taylor	62*	25*	—	—
8 Kitchin	35	57	48	44
7 Lennon	37	55	52	41
5 Scott	24	39	40	35
11 Whitener	49	49	58	38
10 Jonas	71	29	81	19
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	57*	7*	75*	7*
AL Short	65	14	76	20
OHIO				
9 Ashley	57	12	64	18
11 Cook	69	24	72	21
20 Feighan	71	24	74	22
18 Hays	73	22	73	15
19 Kirwan	63	20	70	19
17 Levering	82	18	80	20
10 Moeller	65	20	62	21
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	69	31	75	25
14 Ayres	63	27	68	24
13 Baumhart	51	24	56	19
8 Betts	86	14	85	13
22 Bolton	84	16	78	10
16 Bow	78	16	82	10
7 Brown	88	12	90	9
12 Devine	80	12	88	7
15 Henderson	82	12	87	9
2 Hess	55	2	67	3
5 Latta	88	12	89	11
4 McCulloch	82	16	86	13
23 Minshall	86	8	83	6
3 Schenck	86	14	89	11
1 Scherer	78	16	82	10
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	86	12	88	7
2 Edmondson	71	6	83	4
5 Jarman	82	18	75	23
6 Morris	61	0	79	1
4 Steed	55	6	68	10
1 Belcher	78	18	77	16
OREGON				
3 Green	73	14	75	10
4 Porter	90	6	86	6
2 Ullman	90	10	94	6
1 Norblad	71	24	77	25
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	76	18	80	16
21 Dent	78	18	77	14
11 Flood	82	18	83	16
30 Holland	78	20	83	11
28 Moorhead	82	16	88	10
26 Morgan	76	16	81	11
10 Prokop	80	18	89	10
19 Quigley	78	12	80	13
14 Rhodes	80	18	85	14
15 Walter	49	6	59	9
17 Schneebeli	80*	20*	—	—
29 Corbett	35	61	41	56
8 Curtin	59	41	61	36
9 Dague	61	39	73	22
12 Fenton	53	43	66	32
27 Fulton	35	65	43	57
23 Gavin	35	41	48	37
24 Kearns	51	41	49	35
13 Lafore	39	6	66	4
7 Milliken	67	33	80	20
16 Mumma	57	27	77	14
22 Saylor	43	53	56	41
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	49	51	57	42
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	78	18	81	12
3 Byrne	82	18	86	12
2 Granahan	71	18	78	11
5 Green	71	18	76	12
4 Nix	73	18	78	12
6 Toll	84	16	88	9
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	67	20	61	20
1 Forand	41	16	64	14
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	35	63	45	54
3 Dorn	33	67	43	55
5 Hemphill	43	55	57	36
6 McMillan	35	49	47	39
2 Riley	45	47	56	36
1 Rivers	43	41	60	27
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	86	4	88	4
2 Berry	84	16	86	14
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	94	6	91	6
9 Davis	49	22	63	13
8 Everett	61	39	71	29
4 Evins	78	14	72	13
3 Frazier	53	18	68	13
5 Loser	49	43	56	27
7 Murray	20	67	33	59
2 Baker	39	53	45	48
1 Reece	63	24	62	23
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	76	24	82	18
2 Brooks	90	8	92	7
17 Burleson	31	33	47	34
22 Casey	82	18	66	24
7 Dowdy	20	49	39	45
21 Fisher	47	51	56	39
13 Ikard	76	18	81	14
20 Kilday	69	24	76	20
15 Kilgore	73	24	71	28
19 Mahon	76	22	69	29
1 Patman	88	8	87	9
11 Poage	65	33	63	25
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	37	24	54	24
16 Rutherford	80	18	81	18
6 Teague	39	12	54	15
8 Thomas	80	8	79	13
9 Thompson	80	14	86	10
10 Thornberry	82	18	83	16
12 Wright	69	16	73	15
14 Young	51	16	70	13
5 Alger	78	14	87	8
UTAH				
2 King	71	22	77	20
1 Dixon	71	29	77	20
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	76	20	82	15
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	33	67	37	63
1 Downing	39	51	46	39
3 Gary	43	55	42	56
2 Hardy	49	49	60	37
7 Harrison	41	47	41	48
9 Jennings	73	24	81	16
8 Smith	31	59	36	58
5 Tuck	31	57	35	59
10 Broyhill	78	20	67	22
6 Poff	82	18	88	12
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	59	8	70	9
5 Horan	71	24	70	26
3 Vacancy				
4 May	82	14	76	16
1 Pelly	82	10	83	12
6 Tollefson	59	33	56	30
2 Westland	82	18	75	14
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	80	12	85	10
4 Hechler	80	20	78	22
5 Kee	82	8	83	6
6 Slack	80	16	83	11
2 Staggers	80	18	85	11
1 Moore	49	47	49	44
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	78	10	85	9
9 Johnson	90	10	93	7
2 Kastenmeier	76	22	82	16
5 Reuss	82	12	88	9
4 Zablocki	84	16	85	15
8 Byrnes	82	14	89	8
7 Laird	88	10	85	6
10 O'Konski	35	61	35	59
6 Van Pelt	90	8	80	7
3 Withrow	41	10	40	13
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	88	12	75	14

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Party Unity-Opposition Scores

Senate Party Unity -- 1960 and 86th Congress

1. PARTY UNITY, 1960. Percentage of 76 Senate Party Unity roll calls in 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of his party. (Party Unity roll calls are those on which a majority of voting Democrats opposed a majority of voting Republicans. Failures to vote lower both Party Unity and Party Opposition scores.)

2. PARTY OPPOSITION, 1960. Percentage of 76 Senate Party Unity roll calls in 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party.

3. PARTY UNITY, 86th Congress. Percentage of 179 Senate Party Unity roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with a majority of his party.

4. PARTY OPPOSITION, 86th Congress. Percentage of 179 Senate Party Unity roll calls in 1959 and 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with a majority of his party.

HEADNOTES

*Not eligible for all roll calls during the period of the study.
--Not a Senator during the period of the study.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	62	17	71	16
Sparkman	55	17	68	15
ALASKA				
Bartlett	86	8	86	9
Gruening	83	11	82	8
ARIZONA				
Hayden	36	32	52	30
Goldwater	58	13	67	11
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	41	37	60	28
McClellan	37	58	37	53
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	89	7	91	6
Kuchel	59	38	67	27
COLORADO				
Carroll	82	9	84	10
Allott	67	24	74	20
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	74	17	69	16
Bush	75	12	83	8
DELAWARE				
Frear	46	47	45	40
Williams	74	22	82	13
FLORIDA				
Holland	37	59	35	60
Smathers	33	29	44	28
GEORGIA				
Russell	38	41	35	44
Talmadge	42	41	50	42
HAWAII				
Long	84	7	84*	5*
Fong	67	22	67*	24*
IDAHO				
Church	78	13	73	11
Dworshak	76	21	79	16
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	71	16	75	16
Dirksen	79	14	82	10
INDIANA				
Hartke	83	4	76	8
Capehart	46	11	50	16
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	88	8	87	7
Martin	50	17	70	12
KANSAS				
Carlson	74	18	71	16
Schoeppel	57	24	68	17
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	49	42	54	39
Morton	61	11	73	11
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	46	47	53	34
Long	63	32	55	19
MAINE				
Muskie	62	20	67	17
Smith	57	43	65	35
MARYLAND				
Beall	62	21	68	17
Butler	63	21	74	13
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	47	1	60	6
Saltonstall	64	17	72	18
MICHIGAN				
Hart	74	16	83	12
McNamara	68	13	77	11
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	58	3	64	6
McCarthy	76	14	82	9
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	36	36	37	46
Stennis	43	51	43	54
MISSOURI				
Hennings	20	11	50	11
Symington	51	4	68	7
MONTANA				
Mansfield	80	12	87	6
Murray	43	4	43	2
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	71	21	80	16
Hruska	66	12	75	10
NEVADA				
Bible	74	16	68	20
Cannon	71	14	77	16
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	63	9	68	7
Cotton	80	7	84	8
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	75	18	80	14
Case	53	41	61	33
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	55	14	60	20
Chavez	45	16	47	15
NEW YORK				
Javits	51	38	52	40
Keating	63	33	70	28
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	51	42	52	42
Jordan	45	36	50	34
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	80*	0*	--	--
Young	55	36	53	35
OHIO				
Lausche	30	70	22	78
Young	72	9	77	13
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	55	17	64	21
Monroney	74	16	79	11
OREGON				
Morse	76	11	83	7
Lusk	52*	38*	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	76	13	80	14
Scott	63	16	69	22
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	63	17	61	18
Pastore	71	24	71	23
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	63	28	74	21
Thurmond	34	59	32	65
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	62	33	58	21
Mundt	63	24	68	25
TENNESSEE				
Gore	78	11	79	8
Kefauver	49	7	64	7
TEXAS				
Johnson	78	16	76	18
Yarborough	82	5	83	4
UTAH				
Moss	87	4	83	7
Bennett	82	9	82	8
VERMONT				
Aiken	74	24	66	27
Prouty	76	20	77	18
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	21	61	15	67
Robertson	34	54	32	60
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	86	13	85	13
Magnuson	84	5	81	9
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	75	17	83	13
Randolph	78	9	79	11
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	80	17	84	13
Wiley	51	28	54	21
WYOMING				
McGee	64	13	71	9
O'Mahoney	24	0	23	1

PARTY UNITY
1960 Session and 86th Congress

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Fact Sheet **On Bipartisan Support**

PARTY MAJORITIES AGREED ON 58% OF ROLL CALLS IN 1960

More than half the issues which came down to roll-call votes in Congress in 1960 were ones on which the majority of both parties agreed. This fact sheet measures the extent of bipartisanship by parties as a whole and individual Members of Congress.

	Total Roll Calls	Bipartisan Roll Calls	Percent Of Total
		1960	
BOTH CHAMBERS	300	175	58%
Senate	207	131	63
House	93	44	47
		1959	
BOTH CHAMBERS	302	151	50
Senate	215	112	52
House	87	39	45
		1958	
BOTH CHAMBERS	293	169	58
Senate	200	113	57
House	93	56	60
		1957	
BOTH CHAMBERS	207	110	53
Senate	107	69	64
Houe	100	41	41

Party Scores

Bipartisan Support and Bipartisan Opposition scores are composites -- the percentage of the time the average party Member voted with or against a bipartisan majority of the Senate or House. Failures to vote tend to lower both Support and Opposition Scores.

	1960		86th CONGRESS	
	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
BIPARTISAN SUPPORT				
Both Chambers	70%	75%	71%	73%
Senate	64	74	68	74
House	74	76	72	73
BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION				
Both Chambers	15%	13%	16%	15%
Senate	16	11	16	13
House	13	15	15	16

Individual Scores

Highest Bipartisan Support scorers -- those who voted with bipartisan majorities most consistently -- in 1960:

Senate

Democrats		Republicans	
Johnson (Texas)	94%	Prouty (Vt.)	89%
Jackson (Wash.)	83	Smith (Maine)	89
Bible (Nev.)	82	Aiken (Vt.)	85
Randolph (W.Va.)	81	Mundt (S.D.)	84
Church (Idaho)	81	Kuchel (Calif.)	84

Definitions

- BIPARTISAN ROLL CALLS -- Roll-call votes on which a majority of voting Democrats agreed with a majority of voting Republicans. Roll calls on which either party divides evenly are included.

- BIPARTISAN SUPPORT SCORES -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the bipartisan majority. Failures to vote, even if a Member announces his stand, lower his score.

- BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION SCORES -- Percentage of bipartisan roll calls on which a Member votes "yea" or "nay" in opposition to the bipartisan majority. A Member's Support and Opposition scores add to 100 percent only if he voted on all bipartisan roll calls. For names of Members who missed one or more 1960 roll calls because of their illness or illness in their families, see p. 101.

House

Democrats		Republicans	
O'Hara (Ill.)	100%	Wallhauser (N.J.)	100%
Murphy (Ill.)	100	Baldwin (Calif.)	100
Taylor (N.C.)	100	Dwyer (N.J.)	98
Thornberry (Texas)	98	Conte (Mass.)	98
Kilday (Texas)	98	Springer (Ill.)	98
Albert (Okla.)	98	Chenoweth (Colo.)	98
Karsten (Mo.)	98	Curtin (Pa.)	95
Burke (Mass.)	98	Ostertag (N.Y.)	95
Irwin (Conn.)	98		
Cohelan (Calif.)	98		

Highest Bipartisan Opposition scorers -- those who voted against bipartisan majorities most consistently -- in 1960:

Senate

Democrats		Republicans	
Thurmond (S.C.)	37%	Williams (Del.)	24%
Ervin (N.C.)	37	Goldwater (Ariz.)	24
Talmadge (Ga.)	33	Curtis (Neb.)	21
Johnston (S.C.)	29	Young (N.D.)	17
Stennis (Miss.)	29	Keating (N.Y.)	16

House

Democrats		Republicans	
Dorn (S.C.)	57%	Hoffman (Mich.)	48%
Abbitt (Va.)	45	Gross (Iowa)	45
Whitten (Miss.)	45	Alger (Texas)	45
Tuck (Va.)	45	Johansen (Mich.)	45
Colmer (Miss.)	45	Poff (Va.)	43
Harmon (Ind.)	45	Smith (Kan.)	43

Bipartisan Support-Opposition Scores

House Bipartisanship - 1960 and 86th Congress

1. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1960. Percentage of 44 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1960. Percentage of 44 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1960 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 86th CONGRESS. Percentage of 83 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1959-60 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 86th CONGRESS. Percentage of 83 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1959-60 on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all bipartisan roll calls during the period of the study.
-Not a Representative during the period of the study.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	48	41	51	33
1 Boykin	61	18	54	12
7 Elliott	75	20	73	14
2 Grant	39	20	52	26
9 Huddleston	75	25	81	19
8 Jones	70	14	75	13
5 Rains	66	16	70	16
4 Roberts	68	18	75	16
6 Selden	77	18	81	17
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	93	5	86	8
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	82	7	82	10
1 Rhodes	68	27	70	24
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	34	25	45	29
1 Gathings	73	27	72	26
4 Harris	70	25	73	22
2 Mills	75	16	84	11
6 Norrell	48	32	59	29
3 Trimble	82	14	87	11
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	98	2	81	11
14 Hagen	95	5	86	10
2 Johnson	91	9	82	18
11 McFall	93	7	90	8
1 Miller (C.W.)	82	7	81	13
8 Miller (G.P.)	80	0	73	10
3 Moss	95	2	83	10
29 Saund	91	5	88	6
5 Shelley	77	9	71	12
27 Sheppard	64	2	67	6
12 Sisk	89	7	83	12
6 Baldwin	100	0	98	2
10 Gubser	80	5	80	6
4 Mailliard	91	5	84	5
13 Teague	91	5	84	7
28 Utt	55	39	54	35
30 Wilson	84	2	77	7
9 Younger	82	2	82	5
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	80	5	87	5
19 Holifield	80	7	63	13
25 Kasem	73	0	69	11
17 King	95	2	89	10
26 Roosevelt	89	5	73	16
21 Hiestand	73	23	65	26
22 Holt	73	18	70	23
18 Hosmer	86	7	80	11
16 Jackson	36	18	41	12
24 Lipscomb	80	16	72	22
15 McDonough	84	11	65	18
20 Smith	70	27	61	33
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	93	5	93	2
2 Johnson	80	11	70	16
1 Rogers	82	11	88	8
3 Chenoweth	98	2	96	2
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	59	5	61	8
1 Daddario	95	2	87	11
3 Giaimo	86	5	80	11
4 Irwin	98	0	89	7
AL Kowalski	82	14	78	17
5 Monagan	91	0	82	7
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	80	2	78	2
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	73	27	76	24
4 Fascell	89	2	90	5
7 Haley	55	41	59	39
5 Herlong	70	20	75	13
8 Matthews	73	25	75	24
6 Rogers	73	27	76	24
3 Sikes	64	27	52	28
1 Cramer	80	16	82	12
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	36	25	47	23
10 Brown	73	27	75	25
5 Davis	43	36	51	35
4 Flynt	48	43	54	37
3 Forrester	61	39	61	33
9 Landrum	50	34	49	30
7 Mitchell	50	11	57	14
2 Pilcher	45	36	46	30
1 Preston	48	30	57	26
6 Vinson	52	16	67	12
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	86	2	85*	5*
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	77	16	76	19
2 Budge	57	39	60	33
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	77	16	70	20
21 Mack	77	9	76	13
24 Price	95	2	89	10
23 Shipley	77	11	69	20
16 Allen	64	25	57	30
17 Arends	75	9	76	10
19 Chiperfield	75	14	80	11
14 Hoffman	48	39	54	36
15 Mason	27	34	26	40
18 Michel	70	20	67	19
20 Simpson	80	20	75	23
22 Springer	98	2	95	5
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	73	5	70	11
5 Kluczynski	75	0	75	4
7 Libonati	91	5	87	11
3 Murphy	100	0	95	5
6 O'Brien	93	2	86	8
2 O'Hara	100	0	93	7
11 Pucinski	95	5	86	14
8 Rostenkowski	82	5	70	11
9 Yates	91	5	84	10
13 Church	89	11	81	19
10 Collier	73	18	69	22
4 Derwinski	68	23	57	25
INDIANA				
11 Barr	86	9	76	18
3 Brademas	93	2	86	11
8 Denton	80	11	73	16
10 Harmon	48	45	49	45
9 Hogan	80	18	75	23
1 Madden	86	7	82	13
5 Roush	86	9	80	17
6 Wampler	75	16	73	20
4 Adair	75	14	71	19
7 Bray	77	18	72	19
2 Halleck	82	11	80	8

BIPARTISANSHIP

1960 and 86th Congress

	1	2	3	4
IOWA				
6 Coad	82	7	73	14
5 Smith	91	7	87	12
2 Wolf	89	9	81	16
3 Gross	55	45	57	43
8 Hoeven	82	16	77	20
7 Jensen	57	36	61	33
4 Kyl	86	11	---	---
1 Schwengel	84	11	88	10
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	95	5	89	7
2 George	89	11	87	13
3 Hargis	70	16	69	22
1 Avery	89	9	93	6
4 Rees	77	18	76	20
6 Smith	32	43	36	42
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	95	0	95	1
4 Chelf	75	9	73	10
2 Natcher	95	5	98	2
7 Perkins	95	5	88	7
5 Spence	64	11	69	7
1 Stubblefield	93	5	93	2
6 Watts	91	5	88	2
8 Siler	61	20	58	30
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	66	14	75	10
4 Brooks	66	27	65	23
1 Hebert	39	16	53	10
8 McSween	50	27	55	24

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

	1	2	3	4
6 Morrison	43	14	40	11
5 Passman	57	30	63	24
7 Thompson	32	16	28	12
3 Willis	41	20	49	17
MAINE				
2 Coffin	82	2	80	4
1 Oliver	77	14	76	19
3 McIntire	73	20	80	17
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	82	2	81	4
4 Fallon	84	0	82	1
6 Foley	95	0	89	7
7 Friedel	89	5	87	7
3 Garmatz	82	5	77	7
1 Johnson	93	7	89	6
5 Lankford	95	0	94	2
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	95	0	89	6
13 Burke	98	2	94	6
4 Donohue	84	7	80	10
7 Lane	93	5	88	7
8 Macdonald	77	5	67	8
12 McCormack	91	0	87	2
11 O'Neill	84	2	77	8
3 Philbin	82	7	75	12
6 Bates	91	5	92	5
1 Conte	98	2	89	11
10 Curtis	89	7	86	8
9 Keith	86	9	89	7
14 Martin	77	5	64	7
5 Rogers	77	2	81	4
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	91	5	80	16
12 Bennett	73	23	67	29
8 Bentley	52	5	61	11
18 Broomfield	89	7	83	11
10 Cederberg	73	16	69	22
6 Chamberlain	84	9	86	8
5 Ford	84	11	75	10
9 Griffin	82	11	83	10
4 Hoffman	41	48	41	45
3 Johansen	45	45	47	47
11 Knox	84	16	75	24
2 Meader	80	9	81	8
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	75	5	65	11
15 Dingell	93	2	76	16
17 Griffiths	89	2	82	10
16 Lesinski	86	5	75	7
1 Machrowicz	86	2	73	10
14 Rabaut	95	2	80	5
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	75	0	67	12
4 Karth	91	5	83	14
6 Marshall	84	9	73	13
3 Wier	84	11	72	23
7 Andersen	75	18	69	23
1 Quie	84	7	87	6
5 Judd	91	7	89	7
9 Langen	89	11	90	10
2 Nelsen	84	7	89	5
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	55	43	59	39
6 Colmer	48	45	54	40
3 Smith	73	27	77	23
2 Whitten	52	45	55	36
4 Williams	50	39	46	39
5 Winstead	45	43	51	39
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	77	5	78	8
7 Brown	70	9	69	12
9 Cannon	82	16	76	18
8 Carnahan	61	0	69	2
4 Randall	82	5	82*	9*
6 Hull	77	20	78	18
10 Jones	70	27	65	17
1 Karsten	98	2	90	10
11 Moulder	73	9	69	14
3 Sullivan	93	2	87	11
2 Curtis	82	14	73	16
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	41	5	52	14
1 Metcalf	66	2	69	12

	1	2	3	4
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	68	27	70	28
4 McGinley	64	20	71	18
2 Cunningham	80	18	73	25
1 Weaver	70	18	69	19
NEVADA				
AL Baring	66	20	60	23
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	77	9	73	10
1 Merrow	82	0	78	4
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	93	0	83	8
14 Daniels	93	2	84	10
13 Gallagher	84	5	78	8
10 Rodino	93	0	84	8
4 Thompson	77	5	70	11
3 Auchincloss	82	5	87	6
1 Cahill	86	2	78	8
8 Canfield	70	0	45	0
6 Dwyer	98	0	92	7
5 Frelinghuysen	89	9	81	10
2 Glenn	82	2	77	1
9 Osmers	93	2	84	5
12 Wallbauser	100	0	92	4
7 Widnall	91	0	89	1
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	57	9	67	12
AL Morris	64	11	73	13
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	70	14	69	20
30 O'Brien	93	0	70	4
32 Stratton	82	14	86	12
27 Barry	86	7	83	7
3 Becker	86	9	83	8
2 Derounian	84	5	83	6
26 Dooley	80	2	70	8
33 Kilburn	36	16	42	14
40 Miller	84	2	75	6
39 Ostertag	95	5	93	6
42 Pillion	61	30	58	24
34 Pirnie	89	11	87	10
43 Goodell	75	20	72*	13*
35 Rieblman	91	2	82	4
37 Robison	84	14	81	17
28 St. George	75	11	65	8
36 Taber	55	41	55	39
31 Taylor	41	0	31	4
1 Wainwright	82	7	76	10
38 Weis	86	2	83	4
29 Wharton	64	27	54	28
New York City				
8 Anfuso	75	0	55	4
24 Buckley	25	0	29	2
11 Celler	61	2	52	11
7 Delaney	86	2	77	12
23 Gilbert	78*	0*	--	--
19 Farbstein	82	5	67	13
22 Healey	75	0	70	7
6 Holtzman	86	5	78	14
10 Kelly	77	5	73	11
9 Keogh	64	0	59	6
13 Multer	73	5	71	8
16 Powell	36	5	29	7
14 Rooney	84	2	78	11
18 Santangelo	84	2	70	12
20 Teller	77	2	60	11
21 Zelenko	68	0	63	10
5 Bosch	75	16	66	24
12 Dorn	86	2	76	12
25 Fino	82	2	69	10
4 Halpern	89	0	83	10
17 Lindsay	93	0	86	10
15 Ray	80	20	73	26
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	43	36	53	34
3 Barden	20	9	25	12
1 Bonner	43	23	53	20
4 Cooley	70	14	69	11
6 Durham	41	14	55	10
2 Fountain	61	30	64	26
12 Taylor	100*	0*	--	--
8 Kitchin	55	36	58	35

	1	2	3	4
7 Lennon	64	32	64	31
5 Scott	45	27	53	26
11 Whitener	61	36	63	33
10 Jonas	64	36	69	31
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	59*	0*	62*	12*
AL Short	57	36	58	33
OHIO				
9 Ashley	84	2	76	10
11 Cook	82	7	80	11
20 Feighan	89	9	83	13
18 Hays	75	11	67	14
19 Kirwan	66	5	70	8
17 Levering	84	16	83	17
10 Moeller	84	14	76	12
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	84	7	77	17
14 Ayres	80	5	82	4
13 Baumhart	73	2	63	1
8 Betts	80	20	77	17
22 Bolton	86	5	75	4
16 Bow	64	27	63	24
7 Brown	73	25	73	22
12 Devine	64	32	58	36
15 Henderson	68	25	70	25
2 Hess	59	14	57	14
5 Latta	77	23	77	23
4 McCulloch	70	25	76	22
23 Minshall	66	25	57	22
3 Schenck	84	11	90	7
1 Scherer	52	36	49	36
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	98	2	94	1
2 Edmondson	66	9	76	7
5 Jarman	75	7	84	5
6 Morris	52	14	65	16
4 Steed	55	11	60	13
1 Belcher	82	18	81	16
OREGON				
3 Green	77	9	65	22
4 Porter	75	5	67	16
2 Ullman	89	7	75	17
1 Norblad	82	11	83	10
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	86	7	83	12
21 Dent	66	16	59	28
11 Flood	91	5	88	6
30 Holland	80	7	75	13
28 Moorhead	89	2	86	6
26 Morgan	89	9	80	12
10 Prokop	82	9	81	14
19 Quigley	84	9	78	12
14 Rhodes	95	0	86	12
15 Walter	77	2	81	4
17 Schneebeli	81*	15*	--	--
29 Corbett	91	7	87	8
8 Curtin	95	5	94	6
9 Dague	84	16	78	16
12 Fenton	86	9	90	7
27 Fulton	93	5	88	11
23 Gavin	68	18	73	17
24 Kearns	84	7	78	8
13 Lafore	57	11	69	11
7 Milliken	93	5	90	7
16 Mumma	66	11	69	14
22 Saylor	77	20	66	26
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	84	14	86	11
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	75	7	66	14
3 Byrne	89	5	81	13
2 Granahan	89	2	82	11
5 Green	77	5	69	12
4 Nix	77	5	72	13
6 Toll	91	5	81	13
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	80	5	73	6
1 Forand	70	2	78	5
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	52	43	55	37
3 Dorn	43	57	48	47
5 Hemphill	59	36	60	33

	1	2	3	4
6 McMillan	52	41	55	36
2 Riley	57	36	63	26
1 Rivers	50	30	58	23
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	75	11	71	14
2 Berry	61	39	63	35
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	70	23	77	18
9 Davis	59	11	61	8
8 Everett	66	34	73	26
4 Evins	75	14	66	10
3 Frazier	66	16	66	14
5 Loser	61	20	70	11
7 Murray	48	34	57	30
2 Baker	77	7	80	6
1 Reece	66	23	63	18
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	86	14	90	10
2 Brooks	77	20	84	13
17 Burleson	43	32	54	31
22 Casey	75	25	70	24
7 Dowdy	50	39	54	40
21 Fisher	64	32	67	26
13 Ikard	77	9	87	6
20 Kilday	98	2	94	5
15 Kilgore	86	14	83	17
19 Mahon	77	16	86	11
1 Patman	68	25	69	23
11 Poage	55	39	55	28
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	55	36	53	41
16 Rutherford	77	20	77	22
6 Teague	45	27	51	25
8 Thomas	73	23	67	22
9 Thompson	77	20	78	18
10 Thornberry	98	2	98	2
12 Wright	91	7	93	5
14 Young	66	14	73	16
5 Alger	48	45	48	39
UTAH				
2 King	86	5	88	7
1 Dixon	93	7	89	6
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	66	25	60	33
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	52	45	59	39
1 Downing	73	20	75	19
3 Gary	75	18	77	18
2 Hardy	82	16	82	16
7 Harrison	57	36	59	34
9 Jennings	70	25	75	23
8 Smith	55	41	58	33
5 Tuck	48	45	57	35
10 Broybill	80	20	75	13
6 Poff	57	43	61	39
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	77	7	77	8
5 Horan	89	2	81	4
3 Vacancy				
4 May	89	5	87	4
1 Pelly	82	7	78	11
6 Tollefson	82	7	80	8
2 Westland	77	11	65	8
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	68	20	61	24
4 Hechler	80	20	81	14
5 Kee	80	9	83	10
6 Slack	89	7	82	13
2 Staggers	80	7	70	16
1 Moore	75	18	70	20
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	77	9	71	22
9 Johnson	93	7	90	10
2 Kastenmeier	91	7	82	17
5 Reuss	84	5	80	12
4 Zablocki	95	5	92	8
8 Byrnes	77	20	77	20
7 Laird	77	18	67	23
10 O'Konski	70	27	60	33
6 Van Pelt	75	16	58	18
3 Withrow	27	2	35	4
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	66	30	75	23

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Bipartisan Support-Opposition Scores

Senate Bipartisanship - 1960 and 86th Congress

1. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 1960. Percentage of 131 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

2. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 1960. Percentage of 131 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1960 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

3. BIPARTISAN SUPPORT, 86th CONGRESS. Percentage of 243 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1959-60 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in agreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

4. BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION, 86th CONGRESS. Percentage of 243 Bipartisan Support roll calls in 1959-60 on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in disagreement with the majority of both parties. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

Headnotes

*Not eligible for all bipartisan roll calls during the period of the study.
-Not a Senator during the period of the study.

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA				
Hill	59	17	70	14
Sparkman	51	13	64	11
ALASKA				
Bartlett	73	14	71	14
Gruening	66	25	67	22
ARIZONA				
Hayden	68	7	77	7
Goldwater	44	24	42	23
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	57	14	60	15
McClellan	58	28	61	25
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	73	18	78	15
Kuchel	84	12	86	10
COLORADO				
Carroll	69	16	74	17
Allott	80	13	82	11
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	45	14	57	11
Bush	77	11	77	14
DELAWARE				
Frear	73	20	70	15
Williams	74	24	70	28
FLORIDA				
Holland	71	23	78	17
Smathers	63	14	68	14
GEORGIA				
Russell	39	28	48	29
Talmadge	54	33	62	29
HAWAII				
Long	73	18	73*	17*
Fong	76	9	77*	9*
IDAHO				
Church	81	9	77	8
Dworshak	75	14	76	17
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	69	24	69	23
Dirksen	80	11	78	14

	1	2	3	4
INDIANA				
Hartke	73	14	74	11
Capehart	41	5	51	10
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	81	7	80	10
Martin	73	5	74	9
KANSAS				
Carlson	83	3	81	4
Schoeppel	59	9	63	12
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	80	11	81	12
Morton	73	10	76	9
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	51	27	59	25
Long	60	27	63	25
MAINE				
Muskie	79	11	80	10
Smith	89	11	90	10
MARYLAND				
Beall	79	8	81	8
Butler	60	14	64	15
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	22	5	44	6
Saltonstall	76	8	76	8
MICHIGAN				
Hart	76	16	74	18
McNamara	55	18	63	19
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	35	8	51	12
McCarthy	66	15	67	14
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	50	25	57	21
Stennis	56	29	64	25
MISSOURI				
Hennings	29	10	47	11
Symington	50	9	63	10
MONTANA				
Mansfield	79	7	82	7
Murray	48	5	47	2

	1	2	3	4
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	67	21	67	21
Hruska	72	8	72	12
NEVADA				
Bible	82	11	80	11
Cannon	76	13	80	14
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	45	8	52	9
Cotton	72	10	73	15
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	79	14	79	12
Case	75	14	74	17
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	70	11	75	9
Chavez	52	11	58	12
NEW YORK				
Javits	75	14	76	14
Keating	83	16	81	17
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	53	37	63	31
Jordan	58	22	66	20
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	67*	0*	--	--
Young	66	17	69	17
OHIO				
Lausche	74	19	76	20
Young	69	21	72	21
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	69	8	68	10
Monroney	77	8	79	8
OREGON				
Morse	54	21	60	26
Lusk	71*	15*	--	--
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	77	18	73	21
Scott	83	11	82	14
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	66	7	66	8
Pastore	76	11	78	12

BIPARTISANSHIP

1960 and 86th Congress

	1	2	3	4
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	57	29	65	26
Thurmond	51	37	60	34
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	82	11	76	11
Mundt	84	5	83	8
TENNESSEE				
Gore	74	15	72	12
Kefauver	50	7	62	7
TEXAS				
Johnson	94	2	92	4
Yarborough	76	8	75	9
UTAH				
Moss	69	14	76	14
Bennett	72	11	72	12
VERMONT				
Aiken	85	5	81	9
Prouty	89	8	84	10
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	42	27	44	26
Robertson	56	24	63	24
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	83	15	86	14
Magnuson	68	14	71	15
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	79	13	82	12
Randolph	81	12	81	9
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	73	22	72	25
Wiley	82	6	74	8
WYOMING				
McGee	77	10	76	10
O'Mahoney	12	2	20	3

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

86th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION
MAJOR LEGISLATION

Medical Aid to Aged

Civil Rights

Sugar Act

Foreign Policy

School Aid

Minimum Wage

Housing

Wheat Bill

Appropriations

Junkets



HEALTH ISSUE DOMINATES SOCIAL SECURITY DEBATE

HR 12580 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1799) June 13, 1960.

- Passed by the House by a 381-23 roll-call vote June 23. (See p. 456)
- Reported by the Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1856) Aug. 19.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by a 91-2 roll-call vote Aug. 23. (See p. 516)
- Conference report (H Rept 2165) agreed to by the House Aug. 26 on a 369-17 roll call and by the Senate Aug. 29 on a 74-11 roll call. (See p. 470, 517)

PL 86-778 -- Signed into law Sept. 13.

The 1960 Social Security amendments bill (HR 12580) covered subjects ranging from retirement age to unemployment compensation, but only one caused major controversy: medical care for the aged, which became one of the top domestic issues of the 1960 session of Congress and the 1960 political campaign.

The medical care issue was initiated in the 86th Congress by Northern Democrats, who introduced proposals similar to ones they had supported in previous years. Although a number of Democratic bills were submitted in 1959-60, varying in detail, all called for the same basic plan of including paid medical care among the benefits provided by Social Security Old Age and Survivors Insurance. This Social Security approach became known popularly as the Forand bill, after one of its chief House sponsors, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.).

Backers of this approach were temporarily encouraged to hope for Administration endorsement when President Eisenhower, at a Feb. 3 press conference, said the Administration was considering asking Congress to raise Social Security payroll taxes one-quarter of 1 percent to "make greater provision for the care of the aged." However, the President March 30 said "compulsory insurance" was a "very definite step in (the direction of) socialized medicine" and "I don't want any of it."

In May, after nearly a year of study, the Administration offered a counterplan, calling for federal treasury grants to spur action by the states and localities to help the aged with their medical bills. The plan included subsidies for the purchase of private medical insurance policies.

The new Administration plan (the so-called "Medicare" plan) was, in its turn, criticized by backers of the Social Security approach, who said the Medicare program was inadequate because state participation was optional and many states would probably choose not to come in, because the plan involved a dollar windfall to private medical insurance firms, and because it would depend on annual appropriations by Congress and therefore be less soundly financed than a plan that operated through automatic Social Security payroll tax deductions.

A revised version of the Administration plan was sponsored by GOP Presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon. With Democratic nominee John F. Kennedy strongly backing the Social Security approach, the stage was set for a dramatic confrontation in the post-convention session of Congress in August.

In the end, both the Nixon and Kennedy-backed plans were rejected on the Senate floor. The only tangible legislative result of the health-care fight was enactment of a federal-state matching grant program that Democrats and Republicans alike called inadequate. With the Democratic platform endorsing the Social Security approach, the medical-care issue was certain to receive major attention again in 1961.

Other changes made by the 1960 Social Security amendments bill, as enacted, included a one-tenth of 1 percent increase in the net unemployment tax levied on employers; a liberalization of the Social Security retirement test to permit retirees to earn somewhat more money than previously without losing their pension checks; extension of disability coverage to individuals below age 50; and extension of Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance (OASDI) and unemployment compensation coverage to new categories of persons.

It was the sixth straight election year beginning with 1950 in which Congress had improved benefits under the Social Security Act.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 12580 amended the Social Security Act as follows:

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED

Provided increased federal matching for medical care under federal-state old-age assistance programs and authorized a new federal-state matching grant program to cover medical costs of "medically needy" aged persons who were not receiving old-age assistance.

Made both provisions effective Oct. 1, 1960, with participation optional for each state.

Authorized annual appropriation of sufficient sums to cover the programs and established the following limitations on federal participation:

- For old-age assistance recipients:

In states operating old-age assistance programs under which total federally-supported monthly payments averaged more than $65 per recipient (the maximum in which the federal government shared under existing law), the maximum could be increased by an average of $12 per recipient (to $77) for purposes of medical payments, and new federal grants would cover 50-80 percent (depending on state per capita income) of those medical payments authorized (see below). The existing federal matching ratio (four-fifths of the first $30 and 50-65 percent of payments between $30 and $65) would be retained for payments other than medical payments. Where such a procedure would provide more favorable matching, states could receive a flat 15 percent extra payment for medical costs in addition to the 50-65 percent payments, instead of utilizing the new 50-80 percent formula.

In states operating programs under which monthly payments average $65 or less, federal grants would cover 65-80 percent of medical payments.

In all cases, the type and extent of medical assistance would be determined by each state, but the new federal matching provisions would apply only to payments of up to an average of $12 per month per old-age assistance recipient in any state ($6 per month in Guam, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); the Government would share only in vendor payments (i.e., payments to doctors, hospitals and other providers of services) or in group insurance payments, not in cash payments to individual recipients.

● For the medically needy (aged persons whose income and resources were too high to qualify them for old-age public assistance but were determined by the states to be insufficient to meet the costs of medical care):

Federal grants would cover 50 to 80 percent of medical payments.

The type and scope of the program would be determined by each state, with no limitation on total payments in which the Federal Government would share; the Government would share in vendor or insurance payments only; the state program must include noninstitutional as well as institutional care; there could be no enrollment fees; state plans must make provision for absent residents; there could be no residence requirement that would exclude a person who resided in the state; benefits must be made available to eligible persons at age 65; for purposes of recovering payments, no lien could be made on a recipient's property prior to his death, and no recovery could be made from his estate prior to his death or the death of his spouse.

● Under both categories, the bill:

Barred federal sharing in payments for persons in public institutions other than medical institutions, persons in TB or mental institutions, and more than 42 days of care for persons in medical institutions as a result of a TB or psychosis diagnosis.

Required the states to set "reasonable standards, consistent with the objectives" of the bill, for determining eligibility and extent of assistance.

Required the states to designate an authority or authorities to establish and maintain standards for public and private institutions utilized in the program.

Required the states to have a single state agency to administer or supervise the administration of the program, and required that state programs must be in effect in all political subdivisions of the state.

Required approval of state plans by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and instructed the Secretary to develop guidelines for the states in operating their medical service programs.

Provided for 50-50 federal state matching to cover administrative costs of the medical programs.

O.A.S.D.I. AMENDMENTS

Liberalized the retirement test (earnings limitation) so that retirees under 72 would have 50 cents of benefits withheld for every $1 of earnings between $1,200 and $1,500 per annum, and $1 withheld for every $1 of earnings in excess of $1,500. (Under existing law, one monthly benefit check was withheld for each $80 in earnings above $1,200.) As under existing law, benefits would not be withheld for any individual month in which earnings were $100 or less.

Liberalized Social Security work requirements so that, to be eligible for Old-Age and Survivors Insurance benefits, a person would need one calendar quarter of coverage for every three elapsed quarters (instead of every two elapsed quarters as required by existing law) between Jan. 1, 1951 and the calendar quarter of retirement age or death. However, no change was made in the existing requirement that a worker must have a minimum of six to a maximum of 40 quarters of coverage (depending on length of work in covered employment) to qualify for benefits.

Authorized payment of benefits to survivors of workers who died before 1940 and had at least six quarters of coverage; increased benefits for surviving children, so that each child would receive three-fourths of the amount the worker would receive had he lived, subject to existing maximum limitations on family benefits; authorized benefit payments to children living with stepfathers; authorized payment of benefits on the basis of certain invalid marriages made in good faith; and authorized payment of benefits to dependents of covered workers after one year of marriage, instead of three years.

Removed the requirement that permanently disabled persons must be 50 years old before they or their dependents could receive disability payments; allowed a 12-month rehabilitation period (during which payments continue) for certain rehabilitation programs under which existing law limited the trial period to three months; eliminated a six-month waiting period for disability payments in the case of recurrence of a disability.

Made the following eligible for Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance coverage: parents employed by their adult children in trade or business; certain workers in Guam and American Samoa; American citizens employed by foreign governments or international organizations (would be covered on the same basis as self-employed persons); and employees of non-profit organizations without the currently required concurrence of two-thirds of present employees. The bill also made changes in coverage provisions for state and local government employees; excluded from coverage domestic workers under age 16; and extended to April 15, 1962 the period during which ministers may elect to be covered.

Changed provisions for investment of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds in Government securities so as to bring a somewhat higher yield to the Trust Funds.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Increased annual authorizations for the following programs: Maternal and Child Health Services, from $21.5 million to $25 million; Services for Crippled Children, from $20 million to $25 million; Child Welfare, from $17 million to $25 million, with a minimum annual allotment of $50,000 to each state.

AID TO THE BLIND PROGRAM

Liberalized earned income allowance for persons receiving aid to the blind under state programs, so that after July 1, 1962 the first $85 of monthly income plus one-half of monthly income in excess of $85 must be disregarded in determining need; prior to that date states may use criteria under existing law, under which the first $50 of earned income per month must be disregarded.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Raised the net federal unemployment tax on employers from .3 to .4 percent (of wages paid out) and the gross tax from 3 to 3.1 percent, to cover administrative expenses of the program and an increase in the fund used for loans to the states to help them meet their unemployment compensation obligations; altered administrative financing of the program by establishing an "unemployment security administration account" in the Unemployment Trust Fund; authorized an increase in the loan fund from $200 million to $550 million or more (the

fund was currently depleted); tightened the requirements under which states may obtain loans from the fund; provided, for purposes of recovering loaned money from the states, a progressive reduction in credits which are allowed employers in paying their gross federal unemployment compensation tax (these credits are allowed after payment of the net federal unemployment tax and are related to the size of state unemployment compensation programs and the employer's employment record); extended unemployment compensation coverage to employees of certain agencies connected with the Federal Government such as Federal Credit Unions and Federal Reserve Banks, employees connected with overseas operations of American aircraft; employees of "feeder" corporations whose profits are paid to non-profit organizations; employees of certain tax-exempt fraternal and other organizations; and employees in Puerto Rico (previously covered under a separate program).

Background

Social Security Changes

A program for retirement pension insurance was established by the Social Security Act of 1935. Benefits for survivors of insured workers were added in 1939. Amendments in 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956 and 1958 all had the effect of extending the coverage and broadening the scope of the act. (See Almanacs: 1950, p. 165; 1952, p. 140; 1954, p. 188; 1956, p. 392; 1958, p. 156)

The 1954 amendments, the first adopted under a Republican administration, extended coverage to 10 million persons, bringing nine out of 10 workers under the program. The 1956 amendments extended coverage to approximately 250,000 additional persons, increased federal payments to state public assistance programs, and made women eligible for benefits at age 62 instead of 65. In 1956, Congress also established a disability program at age 50. In 1958, Congress increased benefits by about 7 percent with a minimum monthly increase of $3 and an average increase of $4.75, effective Jan. 1, 1959.

Tax increases accompanied the growth of benefits. The 1958 legislation increased social security taxes by one-quarter of 1 percent (to 2.5 percent) for employees and employers and three-eighths of 1 percent (to 3.75 percent) for the self employed, effective Jan. 1, 1959. Congress also speeded up automatic tax increases to one-half of 1 percent every three years until 1969, beginning in 1960. (Existing law had provided for an increase every five years until 1975 when the tax would reach 4.25 percent.) The legislation also increased the annual wage base on which benefits are computed and taxes paid from $4,200 to $4,800, effective Jan. 1, 1959.

No significant floor opposition was recorded to the 1958 amendments. The bill passed the House by a 374-2 roll-call vote and the Senate by 79-0. The House agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote. President Eisenhower signed the bill into law despite misgivings about certain changes in federal public assistance payments to the states.

Several reports affecting Social Security operations appeared after enactment of the 1958 amendments:

Jan. 2, 1959 -- The 13-member Advisory Council on Social Security Financing, following a year-long study, said the financing of the old age, survivors and disability insurance program under the social security law was "sound, and based on the best estimates available, the contribution schedule now in the law makes adequate provision for meeting both short-range and long-range costs."

The advisory council said, however, it anticipated that further changes in the social security program would "be needed as changes occur in the labor force, wage levels and doubtless in other factors" and recommended "periodic scrutiny" of all factors affecting the program's financing, specifically the maximum earnings base for determining benefits and tax contributions.

June 22, 1959 -- The Social Security Administration's trustees reported to Congress that the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund would run an $87 million deficit for fiscal 1960. The board said, however, that the 1960 deficit would be the last in the foreseeable future because of increased income expected from social security tax raises voted by Congress in 1958. The fiscal 1960 deficit would be the third consecutive deficit for the fund. The first, in fiscal 1958, was $216 million. The second, in fiscal 1959, was $1.2 billion. Despite these three deficits, the fund's net assets, accumulated in previous years, were approximately $21.6 billion on June 30, when fiscal 1959 ended. The board estimated the fund's assets would rise to $23.8 billion by 1964.

Dec. 28, 1959 -- The 12-member Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services made a series of broad recommendations for expansion of the federal role in child welfare services. It said the Social Security Act should be amended to permit the Federal Government to participate in programs "dealing with any social problem affecting the well-being of children," eliminating existing restrictions on federal participation. With one member dissenting, the council suggested that the Federal Government provide matching grants to the states to help pay for any phase of total child welfare costs, with the grants to be accompanied "by assurance that federal funds would not be substituted for state and local funds." It suggested a five-year program under which the federal contribution for child welfare services would gradually be increased from 7 percent to 50 percent of the total spent by the states.

The council also recommended more specific requirements for approval by the Federal Government of state child welfare service plans, federal grants both for demonstration and research projects and for training of child welfare personnel, establishment of a permanent Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services and funds for study of the "basic causes of family disruption."

In addition to its broad recommendations, the council recommended several changes in the 1958 social security amendments which Congress should consider if the more extensive proposals were not put into effect immediately. These recommendations included an immediate increase in the annual authorization and appropriation for child welfare services to $25 million, compared to $17 million authorized and $13 million actually appropriated for fiscal 1960. The council also urged Congress "to provide the financial means to enable the Children's Bureau (of the Health, Education and Welfare Department) to carry out its functions and duties."

Dec. 31, 1959 -- The 13-member Advisory Council on Public Assistance headed by Social Security Commissioner William L. Mitchell, recommended that the

federal share of public assistance expenditures remain at the current 50-60 percent over-all level provided in the social security amendments of 1958. The 1958 amendments increased the federal share despite President Eisenhower's request for an increase in state and local participation. In his fiscal 1960 budget message the President repeated his request, saying the federal share of public assistance expenditures "runs as high as 80 percent in many cases" and calling this a trend "inconsistent with our American system of government." (1958 Almanac p. 156)

The advisory council said appropriations for public assistance should continue on an "open-end" basis, with no dollar ceiling on federal financial participation. It called for changes in the federal allotment formula to provide greater recognition of differences among the states in fiscal ability and need. It also said the specified maximum benefit payments in which the Federal Government could share should be increased "so as not to hamper state efforts to provide assistance at levels adequate for health and well-being and to meet rising costs of basic living requirements and medical care."

Other public assistance recommendations included: extension of coverage to financially needy persons regardless of the cause of need; elimination of state residence requirements for public assistance aid; federal, state and local efforts to assure adequate levels of assistance payments and medical care; application by the states of the same assistance standards to all categories of needy persons; extension of aid to dependent children to all financially needy children living with relatives, rather than only to children deprived of support or care because of the absence, death or incapacity of one parent; freedom of choice for the states in determining whether to administer public assistance as single or separate programs; increased federal funds for training of public welfare personnel.

"Because of the close relation between any extension or improvement in social insurance and the extent of need for public assistance," the advisory council also recommended: extension of coverage under the old-age, survivors and disability insurance program to "as many additional workers as possible not now covered under any public retirement system" -- especially farm and household workers; payment of disability insurance benefits to disabled persons under age 50, eliminating the existing age requirement; "adequate" OASI benefit levels reflecting increases in wage and price levels both through benefit amounts and maximum earnings considered taxable and creditable toward benefits.

Medical Care Issue

Numerous medical care proposals were studied in Congress from 1940 to 1960. Prominent among early proposals was a plan for compulsory national medical insurance, covering working persons as well as the aged. The plan was proposed by President Harry S. Truman Jan. 5, 1949 in his State of the Union Message and was embodied in the so-called Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills, but was never enacted. (1949 Almanac p. 292)

From 1953-57 the Eisenhower Administration supported proposals either to permit small insurance firms to pool resources to improve health insurance coverage, or to reinsure private carriers against abnormal losses on medical insurance. (1954 Almanac p. 205; 1956 Almanac p. 440) Ultimately, the reinsurance fund was to be financed by the carriers themselves, so that the plan would not have achieved a redistribution of costs in insuring the aged, but it would have protected carriers against losses incurred in experimentation.

FORAND AND KENNEDY BILLS

The Forand bill (HR 4700), focal point of the 1960 health care fight, was first introduced by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) in 1957 and was patterned after proposals submitted every year since 1952.

It called for having the Social Security system pay for up to 120 days of combined hospital and nursing home care, with the hospital portion limited to 60 days. No payments would be made for mental and tuberculosis hospitalization. The bill also covered payments for necessary hospital surgery. The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare was to administer the program, but could use private, nonprofit insurance carriers as his agents -- a provision designed to tap the administrative experience of such groups.

The bill covered persons -- including surviving wives and dependents -- eligible for Social Security Old Age and Survivors Insurance, but made no provision for some 4.2 million of the 15.8 million aged population who, as of Jan. 1, 1960, were ineligible for OASI. Altogether, the number of persons eligible for coverage under the Forand bill as of Jan. 1, 1960 was 11.6 million men and women over 65, 1.6 million woman retirees in the 62-64 age bracket and 2.4 million survivors and dependents -- 15.6 million in all.

The bill would have financed its benefits by increasing the Social Security payroll tax levied on all individual wages up to $4,800 per year. In 1960, the tax was 3 percent for employees, with employers matching the amount, and 4.5 percent for the self-employed. The tax was scheduled to rise to 4.1 percent for employees, 4.1 percent for employers and 6.75 percent for the self-employed by 1969. The Forand bill would have levied an additional .25 percent on both employees and employers (a net increase of .50 percent) and an additional .375 percent on the self-employed.

The medical services provided in the bill would have cost an estimated $1,120,000,000 had the measure gone into effect in 1960, according to HEW estimates. This was .53 percent of the national payroll subject to Social Security taxes -- slightly more than the .50 percent in revenues the bill would have provided. The estimated cost over the years (i.e., on a long-term or "level premium" basis) was somewhat higher -- .73 percent of the taxable payroll. Payments were to go to hospitals, nursing homes and surgeons participating in the program, but individuals were to be able to choose freely among them, with no government control over medical services.

A bill (S 2915) corresponding to the Forand bill was introduced in the Senate Jan. 26, 1960 by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). The measure was co-sponsored by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.). Although it utilized the basic Social Security approach of the Forand bill, S 2915 differed in details of coverage, in that it omitted surgical services; extended hospitalization coverage from 60 to 90 days; added home nursing, diagnostic outpatient services and special home care benefits as inducements to relieve

the burden on hospitals, and extended coverage to an estimated 60,000 beneficiaries of disability insurance.

ECONOMICS OF PROBLEM

The economics of the medical care problem center in the fact that the aged are a low-income, high-risk segment of the population. The Nation's elderly (persons 65 and older) numbered about 16 million in 1960, according to Census Bureau figures released Jan. 15, 1960, almost three-fifths of the aged population had cash incomes of $1,000 or less in 1958 and only 15 percent to 20 percent had incomes over $2,000.

The trend toward longer life means that the aged are increasing both in numbers and as a percentage of the total population. Advocates of governmental action on medical care pointed out that for many of the aged, the costs of serious illness present an unmanageable burden: they cannot pay the hospital bills out of their own pockets, nor can they afford the insurance premiums which would afford them total protection.

Most experts agree that an effective solution to the problem can be found only in spreading the costs of medical care for the aged among the younger working population, and/or over the life span of the individual recipient. The hard core of the medical care issue in 1960 was how to achieve this cost spread.

The programs advocated by both major parties carried an implicit recognition of the fact that private insurance companies could not achieve the necessary cost spread entirely on their own because of built-in economic factors. (Companies that attempt to load the costs on premiums for younger purchasers are likely to find themselves at a competitive disadvantage with companies that do not.) Because of these built-in factors, private insurance, acting alone, is under pressure either to trim benefits for the aged or charge them high-risk premiums, with the result that the aged cannot buy adequate protection at premiums all of them can afford.

While private insurance, unassisted, was not looked upon for a solution in 1960, neither was it suggested that the answer lay in having the aged turn all their property over to the state and become public wards in order to receive medical care. Nor was it suggested that the burden should be left to fall primarily on the children of old people whom catastrophic illness happened to hit. The uneven hardships of the latter approach, as well as the increasing mobility and separation of American families and the growing costs of medical care, all contributed to pressures for a governmental solution.

The proposals considered by Congress in 1960 all had the essential objective of achieving the cost spread for aged medical care through governmental action, that is, through compulsory taxation. The Democratic proposals involved tying medical benefits to the national compulsory Social Security insurance system, with the new benefits to be financed by an increase in the Social Security payroll tax levied on workers and their employers.

The Republican alternative plans called for grants to the states out of general tax revenues, in order to assist the states in providing programs under which the aged who qualified could have their medical benefits paid for directly, or could, if they preferred, receive subsidies to help them pay for commercial insurance premiums.

Democrats said the primary advantage of their plan was that it would work: would provide uniform benefits across the Nation and would not be dependent on doubtful actions on the part of the states. The Republicans said their plan would continue the tradition of federal-state partnership in the welfare field, would not lead to "socialized medicine" and would be "voluntary" rather than compulsory, since individuals would not be covered unless they chose to be.

The GOP also argued that the private insurance subsidies offered in its plan would stimulate rather than wipe out progress in the commercial insurance field. The Democrats said their plan would "free" the insurance companies of the burdens of insuring the aged so that they could strengthen their coverage in other fields.

Democrats also said that compulsory OASI insurance could give the aged more benefits per premium dollar than subsidized commercial insurance, since none of the payments under OASI insurance would go toward sales commissions, advertising, profits and the buildup of reserves as protection against unanticipated claims.

(Figures made available by HEW for 1958 showed that private insurance companies returned about 48.6 cents on the premium dollar under individual cash indemnity accident and health insurance policies, whereas non-profit group plans, somewhat comparable to the Social Security approach, averaged a return of 94.7 cents on the dollar.)

Lobby efforts in behalf of the Social Security approach were led by the AFL-CIO. The American Medical Assn. led the campaign for its defeat, strongly backed by the insurance industry and other business groups (see below).

FLEMMING ANALYSIS

A comprehensive analysis of various proposals for financing medical care for the elderly was submitted to the House Ways and Means Committee April 3, 1959 by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming, in compliance with a 1958 committee request. Excerpts from the Flemming report:

On private insurance -- "There is a question...of how far voluntary effort and private industry can go in developing the kind of distribution of costs to assure adequate protection to all or the great majority of the aged."

On subsidies for private insurance: "It would be necessary to establish some kind of cost-norm or basic premium structure that would apply to all participating plans." Furthermore, the requirements would have to be applied "to all policies", not just those for the aged, "to assure that there would not be a loading of costs on subsidized policies," the report said.

"When such requirements are recognized and spelled out in detail, it becomes apparent that the degree of regulation of voluntary health insurance that would be involved would probably be unacceptable and that such a program would be complicated and costly to administer." On the other hand, the report said, "subsidy of private insurance without reasonable requirements as to benefit and cost norms...would open the door to inequitable variations... and it would largely remove all public control on the expenditure of public funds."

On direct federal-state assistance -- "A basic question...would be whether there should be uniform nationwide standards as to the test of need and the medical services to be paid for." Under a uniform standards requirement, states already operating below-average old-age assistance programs would have that many more persons they would be required to assist if they decided to adopt new programs for persons not on old-age assistance,

the report said. (Although the report did not make the point explicitly, it implied that the factors inherent in a uniform standards approach might discourage some states from participating.) On the other hand, if the standards were left to the states, great variations could be expected in the programs the states adopted, the report said.

In submitting his report, Flemming said the Administration was "now proceeding with an analysis of the policy issues involved with a view to developing specific recommendations."

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- July 13-17, 1959 on the Forand bill. Flemming, appearing July 13, opposed the bill and said it would bring a "virtual halt" to voluntary insurance efforts and would have "farreaching and irrevocable consequences." He said the Administration was searching for an alternative.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Nov. 12, 1959 -- Flemming said the Administration had been unable, so far, to devise an alternative health care plan. In view of this, he said, "we are reviewing our position on the basic principles embodied in such legislation as the Forand bill." The Secretary's statement was released along with a report of the President's Council on Aging, which called for an educational program to promote employment of older workers. Flemming also said he favored boosting minimum old-age assistance payments from $33 to $40, and raising the $1,200 ceiling on outside earnings for recipients of old-age benefits under 72 years of age.

Dec. 5, 1959 -- Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) advised caution on proposed Social Security changes which would raise tax rates. (The medical insurance proposals were in this category.) Mills also questioned the advisability of enacting in 1960 any across-the-board increase in monthly OASDI benefit payments.

The following were listed by Mills as seven examples of improvements which probably could be financed without further taxation (all were subsequently enacted):

- Repeal of the requirement that an otherwise eligible person must be at least 50 years old before he can qualify for disability insurance benefits.
- Removal of the six-month waiting period before benefits can be paid again to a disabled person who has tried unsuccessfully to return to work.
- Payment of monthly insurance benefits to wives and widows who are permanently and totally disabled.
- Extension of the 12-month trial work period so that it would cover not only persons drawing disability insurance benefits but those in all types of rehabilitation programs.
- A provision whereby persons reaching retirement age could qualify for old age insurance benefits with fewer quarters of coverage than required by the law.
- Extension of coverage to various groups which had indicated a desire to be included in the social security program.
- Correction of various minor inequities and administrative matters.

Feb. 3, 1960 -- President Eisenhower said the Administration was considering raising Social Security payroll taxes one-quarter of 1 percent to "make greater provision for the care of the aged" but no conclusion had been reached and he had not made any recommendation.

Committee Executive Meetings

The Ways and Means Committee March 14, 1960 began three months of executive hearings and meetings to consider the Forand bill and other medical care and Social Security proposals. Following were the major developments between March 14 and June 13, when the Committee finally reported a 1960 Social Security amendments bill:

March 22 -- Forand introduced a resolution (H Res 483) to authorize a special rule for considering HR 4700 -- the first step in an effort to get the bill out of the Ways and Means Committee through a discharge petition.

March 23 -- Flemming, in testimony released as he testified, told the Committee: "I want to make it clear that as an Administration, we will oppose any program of compulsory health insurance." He said consideration had been given to using a payroll tax to provide the aged with more protection against risk of catastrophic illness, but that "we have decided that even a restricted program of this kind would be subject to the same fundamental objections...." Flemming said the Administration had been considering a program of federal-state sharing in the cost of private health insurance for the aged, but no conclusion had been reached. A guiding principle in Administration studies, he said, was that "there should be no action taken by anyone that would tend to stifle private initiative in the health insurance field." Another principle was that of no compulsion for anyone to participate in such a program, he said.

On other general changes in Social Security, Flemming recommended: removing the requirement that an otherwise qualified disabled person must be 50 years of age to get disability benefits, thus making about 250,000 more persons immediately eligible for benefits and eventually costing an average of $600 million annually; increasing the benefit for each child of a deceased worker to three-fourths of the worker's benefit had he lived, instead of one-half of what it would have been plus one-fourth of the benefit divided by the number of children; inclusion of self-employed physicians on the same basis as other self-employed.

He also recommended extending coverage to: services, other than domestic ones, performed by a parent for a child; policemen and firemen under local systems in all states; employees and self-employed in Guam, and nonprofit organization coverage for employees desiring it without requiring that two-thirds of all employees consent to coverage.

March 24 -- Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) said Flemming had been "bullied" by the Administration into dropping a medical assistance program for the elderly.

March 25 -- American Medical Assn. President-elect Dr. E. Vincent Askey said the AMA would increase free treatments of patients a hundred-fold rather than have the Government institute any health insurance plan.

March 26 -- Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) said it was "questionable" whether Administration studies of the old-age health insurance problem "could be consummated before the end of the present session" of Congress.

Republican Senators John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Hugh Scott (Pa.) said they were drafting a plan for a voluntary program of medical insurance for the aged involving federal matching grants to the states, financed out of general revenues.

March 27 -- In a radio interview, Flemming said he was confident the Administration would come up with a proposal in 1960 for old-age medical insurance. He said it was an issue that "cannot be swept under the rug." He said he would move shortly to call in experts for advice.

March 29 -- The Ways and Means Committee tentatively voted, 11-9, to extend Social Security protection to some doctors, policemen, firemen and other persons.

March 30 -- President Eisenhower said at his news conference there was "not a single state that has a program in this field" and the Administration was "trying to develop a program that will show exactly where the... federal responsibility...should begin, and where it should end." He said compulsory health insurance was a "very definite step in socialized medicine" and "I don't want any of it."

The Ways and Means Committee voted tentatively to extend Social Security coverage to about a million persons receiving a basic salary plus tips and to remove the age 50 limitation on payment of disability insurance benefits.

March 31 -- The Ways and Means Committee by a 17-8 vote, with 10 Republicans and seven Democrats joined in opposition, refused to include the Forand bill in its general plan for revising the Social Security Act. By a 16-9 vote, the Committee rejected a compromise plan for hospitalization only.

Voting to include HR 4700 in the over-all bill were Reps. Forand, Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.), Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.), Thomas J. O'Brien (D Ill.), Cecil R. King (D Calif.), Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.), William J. Green Jr. (D Pa.), and Lee Metcalf (D Mont.). These eight and Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) voted for the compromise plan which was also rejected.

April 6 -- Forand submitted to the House a motion (discharge petition) to discharge from the Rules Committee H Res 483, introduced earlier, which would in its turn discharge HR 4700 from the Ways and Means Committee and bring it to the floor. (Later in the month, Forand said he had stopped pressing for more signatures, after getting "50 or 60 names" on the petition, in view of efforts of the Committee to bring out a compromise plan.)

April 7 -- Javits and seven other Republican Senators introduced a bill (S 3350), without Administration backing, calling for a federal-state program of subsidies for private insurance policies.

Administration Medicare Plan

May 4 -- Flemming announced the Administration's health care proposals before the House Ways and Means Committee.

As outlined by Flemming, the Administration plan provided two simultaneous programs, and the individual could choose between them.

One program called for the establishment of a "Medicare Program for the Aged", administered by the states, under state plans approved by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Persons eligible could participate in the program if they paid an enrollment fee of $24 each year. Public assistance recipients would not have to pay the fee, however.

Under the plan, the states electing to participate in the plan would be required to pay 80 percent (100 percent for public assistance recipients) of the costs of the following services for all participants who had established their eligibility and where such services were determined to be medically necessary:

(a) Hospital care -- 180 days
(b) Skilled nursing home care -- 365 days
(c) Organized home care services -- 365 days
(d) Surgery
(e) Laboratory and X-ray services -- up to $200
(f) Physicians' services
(g) Dental services
(h) Prescribed drugs -- up to $350
(i) Private duty nurses
(j) Physical restoration services

No payments would be made, however, for the first $250, or $400 in the case of a couple, except for public assistance recipients whose full costs would be paid.

The states would be authorized to use private nonprofit or commercial insurance companies as administrative agents for the program, thus tapping their experience in this field. HEW officials explained, however, that this would not include the contracting out of insurance programs to private groups used as administrative agents. They said the proposed Medicare plan was a direct grant program, and not an insurance program. The states themselves would assume the liability risks, and the state and federal program grants would be calculated at a level, when combined with the individual enrollment payments, to meet those risks.

The federal share of the grants would range from one-third to two-thirds under an equalization formula, but would be 50 percent on the average, Flemming said. He estimated the total annual federal-state cost at $1.2 billion, with the federal share running about $600 million, plus some increase in federal public assistance grants possibly reaching $100 million per year. These estimates were based on participation by all states and by 80 percent of the persons eligible.

The second program which the Administration called for, and which eligible individuals could elect as an alternative to the first, would be a federal-state subsidization of private medical insurance policies. Federal-state funds would be used to pay 50 percent of the cost of the policy, up to a maximum federal-state payment of $60. The states would be required to provide this option and would be responsible for establishing the minimum specifications for policies purchased.

Under both programs, eligibility would be limited to persons over 65 who did not pay income taxes in the preceding year, or whose adjusted gross income, plus Social Security, Railroad Retirement benefits, and veterans pensions, in the preceding year did not exceed $2,500 ($3,800 for a couple). Flemming estimated that 12 million of the Nation's nearly 16 million aged would be eligible under these criteria. "We have developed a program that is designed to achieve just one objective," he said, "to provide approximately 12 million persons 65 and over who have limited resources with the opportunity of taking steps which, if taken, will enable them to cope with the heavy economic burden of long-term or other expensive illnesses."

REACTION

The Administration plan immediately ran into opposition from members of both parties. Major criticisms

were that it would be costly and would have to await action and commitment of funds by state legislatures. Flemming May 5 said Texas and possibly one or two other states might have to amend their constitutions to participate.

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) May 5 said, "It can be dressed up, painted, pictured as voluntary, but any way it is put, the plan offered by Arthur Flemming for the aid to the aged is socialized medicine."

AFL-CIO president George Meany the same day said the plan "has evidently been shaped to meet the political demands of an election year.... We want a program built on the proven, sound principle of social insurance, under which a worker, by regular payments based on earnings during his working years, insures his health benefits when he retires."

Rep. Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) called it a "Townsend plan-Rube Goldberg scheme" which was "more socialistic and more unsound and ultimately more expensive" than anything the Democrats had proposed so far.

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York (R) said the plan could result in a "very serious fiscal situation, very high costs and cumbersome administration". He said he supported medical protection under the Social Security system. Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey (D) said the Administration plan "sounds absolutely stupid to me."

House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said he thought it was "the most fair and comprehensive plan yet offered to provide protection against devastating illness which would wipe out the savings of elderly persons". The 10 GOP members of the House Ways and Means Committee called for "careful and earnest consideration" of the Administration proposal and said it stood as "forceful testimony to the diligence and responsibility that the Republican party is bringing to its endeavors to find a workable solution to the health needs of the aged".

Sen. McNamara said the plan was "confusing and inefficient" and said it showed the contortions the Administration has been going through in an effort to placate those who want either no health insurance for the elderly or just as little as possible." He said the reliance placed on private insurance companies "means compulsory subsidization of these companies by the general taxpayer although he is purchasing no protection".

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said the Administration plan would require careful study. He said it demonstrated a recognition that a program for the elderly was needed, and "once a need is recognized, it is usually possible to find a solution". He said Congress, under Democratic control, must work out the details, and he thought a "great deal of credit" was owed to members of both houses "who have brought this situation to public view and who have paved the way for action".

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) a sponsor of the April 7 GOP Senators' proposal for subsidized private insurance, said he thought the essential point was that all sides now recognized there was a need to be met and that appreciable federal aid funds would be required.

Flemming told reporters May 6 that Vice President Richard M. Nixon participated actively in working out the Administration plan and would support it "vigorously". Budget Director Maurice H. Stans told the Committee that he endorsed the Administration plan. He reportedly said the Administration had searched but found no additional tax sources that could be used to finance the program, estimated to cost the federal Treasury $600 million yearly.

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS

May 6 -- Harrison, chairman of the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Administration of the Social Security Laws urged postponement until 1961 of action on aged health care so that an "exhaustive" study" could be made.

McNamara introduced a bill (S 3503) embodying the Forand approach, but including an income test for Social Security recipients and also including a program of benefits for aged persons who were not on Social Security. The measure was co-sponsored by Kennedy and 18 other Democratic Senators (for details, see below).

May 7 -- Nixon said the Administration plan was "superior" to the Forand bill advocated by the Democrats and the difference between the two proposals "goes to the fundamental nature of our free society". He said the Administration plan offered "freedom of choice" and the "best protection against the cost of catastrophic illness" and allowed private insurance companies to continue to expand coverage for the aged. He said the Forand bill "compels all those on Social Security to participate", would "head in the direction of herding the ill and elderly into institutions, whether they desired this or not"; would "threaten the high standards of American medicine"; and "would open the door for socialized medicine".

May 10 -- The Medical Society of the state of New York urged Congress to take no action on financing health care for the aged until the problem had been studied completely, and condemned the "present tendency to make a political football of our elderly patients". Dr. Louis M. Orr, president of the American Medical Assn., told the group legislative action should be deferred until after a White House Conference on Aging in 1961.

May 12 -- Robert R. Neal, general manager of the Health Insurance Assn. of America, urged Congress to undertake further study of various aged health care proposals and avoid "hasty enactment" of a costly new plan.

May 19 -- The Ways and Means Committee voted 13-12 to have an alternate health care plan for the aged drafted in detail for study at a Committee session May 26. The plan, submitted by Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), did not provide for health coverage under the Social Security system as specified in the Democrat-backed Forand bill. Mills' proposal was similar in approach to the federal-state matching grant program introduced May 4 by the Administration, but it gave the states more discretion over the scope of their programs.

Committee Reports Bill

The Ways and Means Committee June 9 approved HR 12580. The Committee bill made various Social Security changes but included neither the Forand nor Administration health programs. The measure did, however, contain the more modest program supported by Chairman Mills. Provisions:

● MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED -- The bill authorized annual federal grants to assist the states in providing

medical care to persons 65 or older whose income and resources were above a level entitling them to old-age assistance but were nevertheless determined to be inadequate to meet their medical expenses. Such determination would be made under standards set by the states. The program would go into effect after June 1961 and upon approval by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare of state plans meeting the general requirements of the bill. Participation would be optional for each state.

In addition to setting eligibility standards, each state would be allowed to determine its own program of medical benefits. However, these benefits could be no greater than medical benefits provided by the state under other federally aided public assistance programs, must include both institutional and non-institutional care, and could not go beyond the following: inpatient hospital services up to 120 days annually; skilled nursing-home services; physicians' services; outpatient hospital services; organized home-care services; private duty nursing services; therapeutic services; major dental treatment; laboratory and X-ray services up to $200 annually; and prescribed drugs up to $200 annually.

States would not be allowed to reduce existing public assistance programs in order to finance the new medical care program. Other restrictions included prohibitions against the following: imposition of liens on property of recipients prior to their death; enrollment fees for participation in the program; and residence requirements restricting benefits to persons who had resided in the state for some specified period of time.

The federal share of the program's costs would range from 50 to 65 percent and would be paid out of general Treasury funds.

The Committee estimated that about 10 million aged persons would be potentially eligible for help, but only about 500,000 to 1 million annually would actually have sufficient medical costs to receive payments under the means standards expected to be set up by the states. The costs, under these estimates, would be about $325 million a year ($185 million paid by the Federal Government, $140 million by the states).

● OLD AGE ASSISTANCE -- The bill contained a provision for improving federal matching for state old-age assistance medical payments if the states boosted their own programs. Cost was estimated at about $10 million for the Federal Government and $7 million for the states.

The new provision authorized an increase of up to 5 percentage points in federal matching grants to cover the federal share of increased medical benefits up to an average of $5 per month per individual, when the states provided such increased benefits. The share of federal matching thus could range from 55 to 70 percent (depending on state per capita incomes) instead of from 50 to 65 percent as under existing law, for the increased expenditure of states which broadened their programs. However, the federal share of any increased benefits above an average payment of $65 per recipient per month would be limited to 5 percent of any increase up to $5 per recipient.

● DISABILITY INSURANCE -- The bill removed the age 50 requirement for disability benefits -- a change expected to affect 250,000 disabled workers under 50.

● INSURED STATUS -- Without changing the requirement that a worker have a minimum of six and a maximum of 40 quarters for Old Age and Survivors Insurance pension eligibility, the bill made persons eligible who were covered only one quarter annually, instead of two, between Jan. 1, 1951 and the quarter of retirement age or death. About 600,000 additional persons were expected to become eligible under this provision.

● SURVIVORS -- The bill made various changes to give OASI pensions to 25,000 widows of workers who died before 1940, to increase OASI benefits to about 400,000 children already eligible as survivors, and to assure OASI benefits to survivors of certain technically illegal marriage contracts made in good faith and to certain stepchildren and wives.

● COVERAGE INCREASE -- The bill made eligible for OASI coverage: 150,000 self-employed physicians and an undefined number of medical and dental interns; police and firemen in Virginia, at the state's option; workers on Guam and American Samoa; U.S. citizens employed by foreign governments or international organizations; casual and domestic workers, over 16, who earned $25 in a quarter (previously $50 was required for coverage).

● PROGRAM INCREASES -- The bill authorized the following increases in other Social Security programs: Maternal and Child Health Services, raised from $21.5 million to $25 million; Child Welfare, raised from $17 million to $20 million; Services for Crippled Children, raised from $20 million to $25 million.

● FINANCING -- The Committee said none of the above programs would necessitate any increase in Social Security payroll taxes.

● UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION -- The bill raised the federal unemployment tax from 0.3 percent to 0.4 percent, effective 1961, to increase the "loan fund" to the states from $200 million to $550 million or more, brought about 65,000 persons employed by various Federal Government-connected agencies -- mainly banks -- under employment compensation coverage and tax, and extended the unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico.

The Committee June 13 reported HR 12580 (H Rept 1799).

The report said the changes in the Old-Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance programs would not necessitate any new increase in Social Security payroll taxes, and the programs "for all practical purposes" would remain actuarially sound although there would be an estimated actuarial deficit of .29 percent of payroll, compared to an estimated deficit of .05 under existing law. (An actuarial deficit is the estimated amount of tax increase which would be required to bring the income and outgo of the programs into exact estimated balance over a period of years.) The Committee said that because of the variability of cost estimates and certain elements of conservatism believed to be present in these estimates, "this small actuarial deficit is not significant."

In a separate statement, Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) said a program of medical care for the aged must "ultimately" be worked out under the Social Security system.

Supplemental views in support of an aged medical care program supported by Social Security taxes were filed by Democratic Reps. Forand (R.I.), King (Calif.), O'Brien (Ill.), Keogh (N.Y.), Karsten (Mo.), Machrowicz (Mich.), Metcalf (Mont.) and Green (Pa.) They said retired persons could not pay the price of private insurance premiums, and the problem would not be met by the Committee's medical care program nor by a plan proposed by the Administration. If a self-financed social insurance program were not adopted there would be increasing reliance on direct-grant relief assistance, the group said. Of the nearly 4 million aged persons who would not be covered under a Social Security medical care program,

only 750,000 would be without some kind of coverage through public assistance, or veterans', railroad workers' or other retirement programs, they said.

In separate views, Republican Reps. Mason (Ill.) Curtis (Mo.), Utt (Calif.), Alger (Texas) and Lafore (Pa.) said the Ways and Means Committee "has not developed sufficient information pertaining to the nature of the need for Government health care" and there was "neither panic nor crisis to justify a crash program". In further views, Mason, Utt and Alger said no one could rely on the Social Security program because inflation could negate benefits and curtailed employment or a drop in population growth could make the program insolvent.

Floor Action

The House June 23 passed HR 12580 by a 381-23 roll-call vote, without amendment. (For voting, see chart p. 456)

The bill was considered under a closed rule prohibiting all amendments. Debate began June 22.

PROVISIONS -- See Committee section, above.

DEBATE -- June 22 -- Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) -- The bill's health care provisions were "a sham and a mirage for the old folks...a watered-down version of a no-good bill that came from the White House.... I do not (understand) how come so many Members of this Congress, and the Administration from the President down, seem to prefer to...subject themselves to the pressure of the American Medical Assn."

Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- "That argument 'socialism' against the Forand bill is just as fallacious as it can be." The Social Security Act was "one of the soundest bills that ever passed any Congress, and legislation now along the line of the Forand bill should be enacted into law."

Victor A. Knox (R Mich.) -- After rejecting the Forand bill and the Administration plan, the Committee agreed on a plan that "is a step in the right direction".

Senate

Jurisdiction over a Social Security bill in the Senate belonged to the Finance Committee because of the revenue provisions; and it was the Finance Committee to which the House bill, HR 12580, was eventually referred after House passage. Long before that occurred, however, the issue received major attention in the Senate. Following were the developments before the Finance Committee took up HR 12580:

Jan. 26 -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) introduced a bill (S 2915) corresponding to the Forand bill. (See above, Background section, for provisions)

Feb. 23 -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on the Problems of the Aged and Aging issued a report, based on hearings and study during 1959, called "The Aged and Aging in the United States: A National Problem" (S Rept 1121). The report, among other recommendations, called for medical aid to the aged through Social Security. Two GOP Senators on the Subcommittee, Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), dissented. (For details of report see below, p. 165)

Subcommittee Hearings

The Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging April 4-13 held hearings on general problems of financing health care for the aged.

In an opening statement, Chairman Pat McNamara (D Mich.) said a health insurance program for the aged should include: emphasis on research and the prevention of illness; adequate coverage of hospital costs; treatment and rehabilitation in a skilled nursing home; partial payment for drugs; coverage of the aged who do not qualify for Social Security; and prepaid social insurance to finance the program.

TESTIMONY -- April 4 -- Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), in a statement read by Leonard Lesser of the AFL-CIO, Said the vast majority of citizens wanted and expected Congressional action in 1960 "to help our older citizens to pay their medical bills", but the Eisenhower Administration had "revealed its basic opposition toward effective action in this field."

Reuther said, "At his Feb. 3 press conference the President indicated that a Social Security tax hike was being considered to 'make greater provision for the care of the aged'. Since that date, the GOP's Presidential aspirant (Vice President Richard M. Nixon) and Secretary (of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S.) Flemming have been indulging in some fancy footwork designed to cover a retreat from this Presidential promise with some show of forward movement."

Sen. Dirksen said, "I think that's a stinking statement from Walter Reuther." Dirksen said the Administration was as "interested in doing something for the aged as Walter Reuther or anyone else."

James Z. Appel, American Medical Assn., said "the vast majority of our aged population is neither disabled by illness nor verging on bankruptcy" and "medical care is available to every man, woman and child in the United States regardless of his or her ability to pay for it."

April 5 -- Jerry Voorhis (ex-Rep., D Calif. 1937-1947) of the Group Health Assn. of America said voluntary health insurance programs for the aged could not provide adequate coverage without help from federal, state or local governments. He said legislation similar to the Forand bill (HR 4700) probably would be "necessary if the needs for health care of the aging population are to be met in any adequate way."

In a related development April 5, Dirksen said Republican Congressional leaders and President Eisenhower had agreed on an outline for a voluntary health insurance program for the aged. He said the program should be: voluntary rather than compulsory, of a moderate size, geared to private health insurance systems, somewhat limited in benefit and scope. He said the program must not involve an increase in the Social Security tax and should operate mainly on the state level.

April 6 -- James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), said the Administration's "shameful surrender to the American Medical Assn. and to the insurance companies (was) an outright betrayal of the needs of America's 16 million elder citizens". He supported legislation to add health insurance to other Social Security benefits.

Dirksen, commenting on Carey's statement, said, "Here's another stinking charge." This led to an angry exchange between the two men.

HEW Secretary Flemming said the Administration did not believe "compulsory health insurance constitutes a sound approach" to the problem. He said the Administration was consulting with various experts and he expected the study to be completed within two weeks. He said he then would develop a "specific proposal for consideration within the Executive Branch."

In a related development April 7, eight GOP Senators, without Administration backing, introduced S 3350, providing for a voluntary federal-state health insurance program for those over 65. The state would contract with private firms for the coverage. Sponsors of the bill were Sens. Javits and Keating (both N.Y.), Aiken (Vt.), Case (N.J.), Cooper (Ky.), Fong (Hawaii), Prouty (Vt.) and Scott (Pa.). The bill, estimated to cost the Government $480 million annually, would have subscribers make monthly payments based on income, with no payments required for those earning below $500 a year and a monthly maximum of $13, and federal-state sharing of remaining costs.

April 11 -- Flemming told the Committee S 3350 was a "step in the right direction" but the Administration had not decided whether to support its specific provisions.

Durward D. Ulfers, Mutual of Omaha, said his firm alone insured more than a million persons over 65. Walter M. Foody Jr., Continental Casualty Co., said private health insurance was available for all over 65.

Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, American Assn. of Retired Persons, said the drug industry was trying to get legislation passed which would break up a mail order prescription service conducted by her organization.

April 12 -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), supporting a Social Security health insurance bill he introduced Feb. 23, 1959 (S 1151), said his Congressional colleagues should take action on the program in 1960 "if they want to take out some political health insurance". "If we wait for this Republican go-slow, not-now, veto Administration...we will wait forever."

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), sponsor of HR 4700, said doctors had spread much false propaganda about his proposal.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.), supporting the Forand bill, said measures calling for payment to the insurance industry out of Government general revenues, would be "a subsidy and socialization".

Dr. Edward C. Mazique, National Medical Assn., said his organization, composed of 5,000 Negro physicians, supported using the Social Security System to finance health care for the aged.

April 13 -- Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said the Administration "should support" the Republican Senators' plan (S 3350) because it followed guide lines set forth by Flemming.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 4 -- Flemming, testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee, unveiled the Administration's Medicare plan for the aged. (For details of plan, see House section, above)

McNAMARA BILL

Following the Subcommittee hearings and Flemming's explication of the Medicare plan in the House, Subcommittee Chairman McNamara May 6 introduced a new Democratic bill, with numerous co-sponsors, providing medical aid to the aged through the Social Security system (S 3503).

Principal new features of the measure were (1) an income test for Social Security beneficiaries; (2) exclusion of dependents below the retirement age; and (3) a program of medical benefits for aged persons who were not covered by Social Security. (The Democrats quietly dropped the income test in later bills, a move which enabled them to make the point that Social Security benefits would be available as a "matter of right" while all the GOP plans required a "pauper's oath", and enabled GOP candidate Nixon to retort that the Social Security approach made benefits available to wealthy persons who had no need for them.)

The McNamara bill was co-sponsored by the following Democratic Senators: Kennedy (Mass.), Morse (Ore.), Symington (Mo.), Humphrey (Minn.), Clark (Pa.), Randolph (W.Va.), Williams (N.J.), Magnuson (Wash.), McGee (Wyo.), Young (Ohio), Douglas (Ill.), Gruening (Alaska), Long (Hawaii), Murray (Mont.) Hart (Mich.), Hennings (Mo.), Pastore (R.I.), McCarthy (Minn.) and Jackson (Wash.).

- PERSONS COVERED by the bill included:

1. All persons who reached the retirement age (65 for men, 62 for women) and who were entitled to Social Security benefits, and who also met one of the following requirements: (a) had earnings of $2,000 or less in the previous calendar year, or (b) received less than $100 in wages and were not self-employed during any three months in the preceding calendar year, or (c) had reached the age of 72.

2. All persons past the retirement age who were not covered by Social Security but met one of the other three above requirements. These would receive health benefits at a reduced level.

Husbands and wives of individuals in both categories would be entitled to the same benefits as their spouses, provided that the husbands and wives had also reached the retirement age and were dependent on their spouses for more than one-half of their support. The bill thus excluded from eligibility wives, dependents and survivors below the retirement age who would be covered under the Forand bill (HR 4700).

McNamara estimated his bill would cover 11.3 million Social Security recipients, 1.7 million old age assistance recipients and 1.8 million other retired persons, or all but 1 million of the Nation's 15.8 million aged.

- INSURANCE BENEFITS -- Persons eligible for Social Security would receive aid for hospitalization (but not surgery), nursing home care and health services in the recipient's home, or any combination of these services, but total coverage would be limited to a formula of 90 "units of services", with one unit equalling one day of hospitalization, two days of nursing home care or two and two-thirds days of home care. In addition, the bill provided some payment for diagnostic outpatient care and for "very expensive drugs". Portions of the bill would become operative at different times -- within a two-year period from July 1, 1960 to July 1, 1963 -- to give the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare sufficient time to establish the programs.

Maximum benefits would be:

Hospitalization -- 90 consecutive days per calendar year; or

Nursing home services -- 180 consecutive days per calendar year; or

Home health services -- 240 days, provided any time elapsed between home health services did not exceed 30 days; or

Any combination of these services, subject to the 90 day "unit of service" maximum.

Diagnostic outpatient services, provided that the time elapsed between such services did not exceed 14 days; and "very expensive drugs" -- both to an extent specified by the Secretary of HEW.

- DIRECT MEDICAL BENEFITS -- Persons not eligible for Social Security would receive the same as the above insurance benefits with two exceptions: (1) nursing

home services would be limited to 135 days and one and one-half days would count as one unit of service; and (2) home health services would be limited to 180 days and two days would count as one unit of service.

● COST -- McNamara estimated the cost of the program at $1.1 billion the first year and $1.5 billion when it was in full operation. Of this, he estimated that the share financed out of general revenues for non-Social Security recipients would run to $370 million annually, including $238 million already expended for old-age public health assistance and other governmental medical care programs.

● FINANCING -- Funds for increased Social Security benefits would be derived by increasing Social Security payroll taxes for both employers and employees by one-fourth of one percent. Medical benefits for non-Social Security recipients would be financed by annual appropriations from Treasury funds. S 3503 would establish a Federal Medical Insurance Trust Fund to handle finances for the entire plan.

The bill also would establish a National Medical Insurance Benefits Advisory Council to advise the HEW Secretary.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 27 -- Sen. Javits proposed a modified version of his April 7 insurance subsidy plan. The new proposal stipulated a minimum program of benefits to be required in subsidized policies and authorized each participating state to "act as its own insurance carrier" if it so desired, Javits said.

Finance Committee Action

The Senate Finance Committee June 29-30 held hearings on the House-passed bill, HR 12580. Major witness was HEW Secretary Flemming, who urged the Committee to adopt the Administration Medicare plan. Flemming said the medical aid plan in HR 12580 as passed by the House would help meet crises but would not cover long-term illnesses as well as the Medicare proposal.

Following the hearings, Congress adjourned for the national political conventions, to return in August, and the Committee postponed action on the bill until then. These were the developments in the last days of June and through Aug. 8, when the Senate reconvened after Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) were nominated on the Democratic Presidential ticket, and Vice President Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) and UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass.) on the GOP Presidential ticket:

June 29 -- A majority of Governors endorsed the Social Security principle when, at the 52nd Annual Governors Conference, they voted 30-13 "that Congress be urged to enact legislation providing for a health insurance plan for persons 65 years of age and over to be financed principally through the contributory plan and framework of the (Social Security) Old-Age, Survivors and Disability insurance system."

Of the 54 Governors invited (those of the 50 states plus Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Puerto Rico), 11 did not vote or were absent. Of those voting, 24 Democrats and six Republicans voted for; four Democrats and eight Republicans voted against; and one of no party designation (Coleman of Samoa), against.

Governors who voted for the resolution: Patterson (D Ala.), Egan (D Alaska), Fannin (R Ariz.), Faubus (D Ark.), Brown (D Calif.), McNichols (D Colo.), Ribicoff (D Conn.), Collins (D Fla.), Docking (D Kan.), Combs (D Ky.), Reed (R Maine), Furcolo (D Mass.), Williams (D Mich.), Freeman (D Minn.), Blair (D Mo.), Aronson (R Mont.), Brooks (D Neb.), Sawyer (D Nev.), Meyner (D N.J.), Burroughs (D N.M.), Rockefeller (R N.Y.), DiSalle (D Ohio), Edmondson (D Okla.), Del Sesto (R R.I.), Herseth (D S.D.), Ellington (D Tenn.), Daniel (D Texas), Stafford (R Vt.), Rosellini (D Wash.) and Nelson (D Wis.).

Governors voting against the resolution: Boggs (R Del.), Vandiver (D Ga.), Smylie (R Idaho), Stratton (R Ill.), Handley (R Ind.), Powell (R N.H.), Hodges (D N.C.), Hollings (D S.C.), Clyde (R Utah), Almond (D Va.), Underwood (R W.Va.), Coleman (American Samoa) and Merwin (R V.I.)

Governors Loveless (D Iowa) and Lawrence (D Pa.) later endorsed the Social Security approach in letters to Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.).

June 30 -- Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) introduced a bill (S 3784) which put the Administration Medicare program into legislative language for the first time in either chamber.

ANDERSON AMENDMENT

The same day, Sen. Anderson introduced a new Democratic Social Security medical plan in the form of a proposed amendment to the House bill. The new proposal was to become the focal point of Senate debate.

The Anderson plan was pushed to the center of the stage as a measure which was more moderate, with smaller benefits, than the earlier Forand bill (HR 4700), Kennedy bill (S 2915) or McNamara bill (S 3503), but which retained their key feature of financing health benefits for the elderly through the Social Security system.

The customary battle lines formed rapidly around the Anderson plan. The AFL-CIO, "irrevocably committed" to the establishment of the Social Security principle in health care, swung behind the new plan as the one with "the best chance of adoption." The American Medical Assn., on the other hand, was preparing to fight the plan on the grounds that it, like earlier proposals for Social Security health insurance that the AMA had opposed, was a "foot in the door" for socialization of American medicine. Also counted among the opponents were most commercial insurance firms and the Eisenhower Administration.

Democrats were prepared in the August session to stress the argument that the costs of the Anderson bill were carefully tied to an increase in payroll taxes, so that the bill would finance itself every step of the way, while the Administration, which had been arguing for "fiscal responsibility", was supporting a program that would draw on general revenues without making any provision for raising the money.

Both programs were estimated to cost about $700 million at the federal level the first year, with the Administration plan calling for an additional $600 million to be put up by the states.

The Anderson plan was co-sponsored by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and Eugene J. McCarthy (both D Minn.). The AFL-CIO said its aim was "to have the Anderson amendment adopted if possible by the Committee and, failing that, by floor action". Some supporters of the measure said frankly they did not care whether the President signed it or not, since they felt a veto would insure a Democratic victory in the fall and certain enactment of the legislation early in 1961.

The chief selling point of the Anderson plan, according to AFL-CIO sources, was that its provisions were more nearly tailored to tax revenues than any of the earlier "Forand-type" bills.

In the long run, the earlier measures would have cost more than the one-half of 1 percent increase in Social Security payroll taxes that their bills provided, these sources said. The long-run, or level premium, cost of the Anderson bill, on the other hand, was estimated to be almost, if not exactly, the one-half of 1 percent of payroll which would be provided by the increased tax. Early year costs would be substantially less, according to Anderson.

Experts on the operations of the Social Security system disagreed on the need to gear any present medical care program to long-term tax revenues, since future scientific discoveries, such as a cancer cure, could alter costs drastically. Nevertheless, the Anderson plan was considered likely to appeal to those who insisted on actuarial soundness every step of the way, and especially so since modifications made in the Social Security system by the House bill themselves tended slightly in the direction of actuarial deficit.

The Anderson plan would hold down costs in these ways, its supporters said:

- By restricting benefits to Social Security beneficiaries 68 or over. "We have selected age 68 because that is the average age of retirement in the United States," Anderson said. The Forand bill took in retirees at a younger age, as well as their younger dependents and survivors. Even with the age 68 cutoff, Anderson estimated his plan would cover 9 million persons.
- By providing a deductible feature whereby the first $75 of hospital costs would be a borne by the patient, as well as $75 of any hospitalization in excess of 24 days.
- By not paying for surgery, physicians' fees or drugs outside the hospital.
- By limiting coverage to one continuous period of treatment per 12-month period -- a feature of most aged medical care proposals. This would prevent a drain on the program resulting from short sporadic hospital visits; the patient would claim benefits only for his most costly treatment period.

Within these limitations, the Anderson plan would, in any 12-month period, pay up to 365 days of hospital care, 180 days of skilled nursing home care following transfer from a hospital, and up to 365 days of visiting nurse service in the home.

PARTY PLATFORMS

The Democratic National Convention July 12 and the Republican National Convention July 27 adopted 1960 platform planks on health care for the aged. (For texts of planks, see p. 782, 800)

The 1960 Democratic platform called for a Social Security medical insurance program, "without a means test", as "first priority" in its program to assist the aged. Formation of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket insured a concentrated drive for the legislation in the August session.

With New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) supporting the Social Security approach and Vice President Nixon specifically backing the Administration plan, the 1960 Republican platform carefully straddled the issue. It called for a health program for the aged financed "on a sound fiscal basis and through a contributory system" for "the aged needing it". The platform thus appeared to endorse a "means test", a provision opposed by Rockefeller, but one that could be included in a Social Security approach if desired. Furthermore, it did not say whether by a "contributory system" it meant Social Security or was referring to individual enrollment fees which would be required under the Administration plan. Nor was it clear, in calling for "state participation", whether the platform proposed the creation of state agencies to handle administration, as envisioned by Rockefeller, or state matching grants, as with the Administration program. Finally, the platform called for the "option of purchasing private insurance" as a "vital distinction" between the Democratic and Republican approaches.

Again, the meaning was not explicit, since both the Administration and Rockefeller called for a choice between medical benefits and cash payments toward private insurance policies, and a provision for optional cash payments could be written into the Anderson bill along the lines suggested by Rockefeller if there was sufficient pressure in Congress to do so.

Bill Reported

The Senate Finance Committee Aug. 13 approved HR 12580 after rejecting the Anderson amendment. The Committee offered a more liberal federal-state medical care program than that approved by the House, and made other changes in the Social Security provisions of the bill.

Final Committee approval was by voice vote after six of the 11 Democratic members joined with the six Republicans to approve the new medical plan and vote down the Anderson proposal.

The Senate Committee adopted its plan by a 12-4 vote with Democratic Sens. Byrd (Va.), Kerr (Okla.), Long (La.), Smathers (Fla.), Talmadge (Ga.) and Frear (Del.) voting in favor along with Republican Sens. Williams (Del.), Carlson (Kan.), Bennett (Utah), Butler (Md.), Curtis (Neb.) and Morton (Ky.). Opposed were Democratic Sens. Anderson (N.M.), Gore (Tenn.), Douglas (Ill.), and Hartke (Ind.). Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D Minn.) voiced his opposition to the plan but abstained from voting.

Earlier the Committee rejected by votes along similar lines three separate plans for providing medical benefits directly through the Social Security system, financed by increased payroll taxes. A plan offered by Gore was defeated 11-4 and proposals by Anderson and Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) were defeated 12-5.

In other votes, the Committee Aug. 12 rejected 10-5 a proposal by Douglas to curb a practice whereby the Secretary of the Treasury invested Social Security trust funds in Treasury bonds at interest rates below those offered other investors.

The Committee added original amendments increasing from $1,200 to $1,800 the limitation on earnings above which retired persons could not receive Social Security benefits and permitting men the option of receiving retirement benefits at age 62 on a reduced basis instead of age 65 on a full basis.

The Committee deleted the following provisions from HR 12580 as passed by the House: extension of Social Security coverage to physicians, parents in the employ of their child's trade or business, domestic workers in private households making $25 (instead of $50) from one employer during a calendar quarter, certain workers in Guam and American Samoa, U.S. citizens employed within the U.S. by international organizations, U.S. citizens em-

ployed by certain labor organizations in the Panama Canal Zone; extension of coverage under unemployment compensation; an increase in the federal unemployment tax; extension of unemployment compensation to Puerto Rico; establishment of a new administrative account in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund; reduction of from three years to one year the time needed to acquire dependent benefits as a result of marriage; liberalization of work requirements of Social Security recipients so that only one quarter of coverage would be required in every year since 1950 instead of two; extension of duties of the Advisory Council on Financing after 1963.

MEDICAL CARE CHANGES

The Committee medical care formulas were introduced by Democratic Sens. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) and J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.). The Kerr plan utilized the federal-state approach advocated by the GOP and approved by the House, and Kerr said it had Administration backing. (Some Senate sources reported subsequently that President Eisenhower's initial reaction was to veto the Kerr plan when it was shown to him by Secretary Flemming, in view of its unusually liberal federal matching formulas; according to this report the President was persuaded otherwise by his lieutenants, who had "cleared" the Kerr plan prior to Committee approval. Southern Democrats, who voted for the Kerr plan and against the Kennedy program, and whose votes were decisive in the defeat of the Kennedy plan in the Senate, received the most favorable federal matching formulas for their states under the Kerr plan. The workings of the bill also afforded Kerr's state an $8 million "bonus", by reducing state financial burdens under existing programs, according to calculations based on HEW figures released after President Eisenhower signed the bill. For details of "bonus" money afforded to Oklahoma and several other states, see below.)

The major differences between the Kerr plan and the medical plan voted by the House were that the Kerr plan: (1) increased the new old-age assistance medical payments in which the Federal Government would share from $5 per recipient to $12 per recipient; (2) changed the new ratio of federal assistance in these payments from 55-70 percent to 50-80 percent (the highest ratios to go to states with lowest per capita incomes); (3) raised the program level in which the Federal Government would participate from $65 to $77 to allow for the new $12 in medical payments (the House bill restricted new federal medical payments to 5 percent of the first $5 of any payments in excess of $65); (4) changed the federal matching ratios under the new program for medically needy persons not receiving old-age assistance from 50-65 percent to 50-80 percent; (5) removed all limitations on the size of medically needy programs in which the Federal Government would share on the basis of the specified ratios (medically needy programs could not provide greater benefits than a state's old-age assistance programs under the House bill).

The Finance Committee Aug. 19 reported HR 12580 (S Rept 1856).

The Committee said its health care plan was "reasonable and workable" and carried financial incentives which "should enable every state to improve and extend medical services to aged persons". The Committee said its program would increase funds for medical services for 2.4 million persons on old-age assistance and for an estimated 10 million medically indigent, of whom an estimated 500,000 to 1 million "may become ill and require medical services that will result in payments" under the program.

In minority views, Democratic Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), Albert Gore (Tenn.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) and Vance Hartke (Ind.) said the bill did not meet the need and they were "deeply perturbed and disappointed" that the Committee had "rejected the sound, dignified way of meeting the cost of medical care for the aged" through the Social Security system. The minority said that state actions in providing medical assistance under relief programs had been "grossly inadequate".

The minority said it joined the Committee in rejecting the medical care program advanced by the Eisenhower Administration, which "would place a huge additional burden on the general budgets of local, state and federal governments...without consideration of where the money will come from...." They said there was "really nothing voluntary" about the Administration plan, since "the general taxpayer is compelled to pay huge costs (except for the premium or enrollment fee paid by the beneficiary) and yet the old person will not be allowed to participate in the benefit side of the plan unless he submits to and meets an income test of $2,500 a year."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Aug. 15 -- The American Medical Assn. announced its support of the Senate Finance Committee medical care plan.

Aug. 17 -- Democratic Presidential nominee Kennedy said the Senate Committee plan did "not go far enough" and he would cosponsor an amendment embodying the Anderson Social Security approach as an adjunct to the Committee plan when the bill reached the Senate floor. Kennedy said the Social Security mechanism provided pay-as-you-go sound financing, avoided the "humiliation of the means test" and avoided placing a "virtually impossible burden upon the states".

In his news conference the same day, President Eisenhower reiterated his opposition to "compulsory medicine" and said, in reference to Administration-backed plans for medical assistance out of general treasury revenues, "I don't care if that does cost the Treasury a little bit more money there."

Floor Action

The Senate Aug. 23 passed HR 12580 by a 91-2 roll-call vote, after rejecting a revised version of the Anderson amendment supported by Democratic Presidential nominee Kennedy and a revised version of the Javits amendment supported by GOP Presidential nominee Nixon. An amendment offered by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) and agreed to, 51-38, permitted coverage of mental and tuberculosis patients in state programs for the medically needy. Debate began Aug. 20.

The Nixon-backed plan, providing for benefits to be financed by federal-state matching grants in states choosing to participate, was defeated 28-67 on a party-line vote. The Kennedy-backed plan, providing benefits for all Social Security retirees 68 and over, to be financed by an increase in the Social Security payroll tax, was rejected 44-51, with Southern Democrats joining the Republicans in opposition. (For voting, see charts p. 515-16)

The Nixon-Javits plan was submitted by Javits as a "reconciliation" of the Javits proposal first introduced April 7 and the Administration bill introduced by

Saltonstall. A Nixon spokesman announced the Vice President's support for the plan the same day. GOP leaders later indicated that President Eisenhower was agreeable to the plan.

The Javits plan offered a wider range of benefits than the Administration plan and removed the deductible features, but retained an enrollment fee requirement. Javits proposed that the plan be adopted to supplement rather than replace the Kerr medically needy program. The key differences between the two were that a uniform range of benefits was specified by Javits, while the states had free rein to write their own programs under the Kerr plan, and that the Kerr plan offered more favorable matching ratios.

Anderson submitted his amendment after making several changes at Kennedy's request: removal of a second $75 deductible feature after 24 days of hospital care, reduction of maximum hospital coverage from 365 days to 120 days and an increase in nursing home coverage from 180 to 240 days.

PROVISIONS -- The bill as passed was the Finance Committee version with minor changes added by floor amendment (see below).

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 23 -- Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) -- Include Texas among the states permitted to divide their retirement systems for state and local employees into two parts for purposes of obtaining Social Security coverage for employees who wish it. Voice vote.

Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- Extend Social Security coverage to certain hospital employees in California. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Allow coverage of mental and tuberculosis patients in state programs for the medically needy. Roll call, 51-38.

Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Technical amendment relating to the placing of unemployment tax revenues in the Federal Unemployment Account. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Allow a child to receive survivor's benefits on the record of a worker who stood in place of the parent for the five years preceding the worker's death, provided that the child was living with the worker at the time of death and was receiving three-fourths of his support from him. Voice.

Javits -- Extend the unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico. Voice.

Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) -- Make special retirement provisions for teachers and public employees in New Jersey. Voice.

Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.) -- Prevent a husband's election of benefits below age 65 from causing a double reduction in his wife's benefits if she is below 65. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Javits -- Substitute for the pending Anderson (D N.M.) amendment (see below) an amendment authorizing federal matching grants (covering one-third to two-thirds of program, depending on state per capita income) for a program of medical benefits for persons over 65 earning $3,000 or less annually ($4,500 per couple). Each state wishing to participate would be required to offer recipients a choice between (1) certain specified minimum preventive, diagnostic and short-term illness benefits, (2) 80 percent of certain specified minimum long-term illness benefits, with $250 deductible, and (3) receiving a subsidy to help pay the premium of a private health insurance policy (with payment limited to one-half the premium and not to exceed $60 annually). States could increase benefits under alternatives (1) and (2) beyond specified minimums with the federal government sharing in all costs which did not exceed an average of $128 per person enrolled in the program; states would be required to charge annual enrollment fees of at least 10 percent of the total average cost for persons choosing alternatives (1) or (2), no enrollment fees for alternative (3). Roll call, 28-67.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Provide vendor payments to cover 120 days of inpatient hospital services ($75 deductible), or 240 days of skilled nursing home service following transfer from a hospital, or 365 days of home health services, or combinations thereof, plus hospital diagnostic outpatient services, for all persons 68 and over eligible to receive Social Security benefits and referred by a doctor; raise the Social Security payroll tax one-fourth of one percent for employees and employers and three-eighths of one percent for the self-employed to finance the program. Roll call, 44-51.

DEBATE -- Aug. 20 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- "I think the real issue is going to be whether we shall do it by the Social Security route, breaking totally new sociological ground, or whether we shall do it by the traditional contributory system.... Considering the sociological break with the past which the Social Security System in health would represent I believe my program is preferable for our country."

William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- "I think the Senator's (income) test is a much more attractive test than the usual means test that the states apply with respect to property, insisting on liens and pauper's oaths.... Nevertheless, the Senator would apply an income test...."

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- "If it is true that some 10 million aged persons would be eligible for services under the bill approved by the Finance Committee, this medical care program could cost the states and the Federal Government approximately $2.5 billion...perhaps the Administration is not too concerned about the cost because these figures really are not meaningful. The blunt truth of the matter is that it would be the miracle of the century if all of the states -- or even a sizable number -- would be in a position to provide the matching funds to make the program more than just a plan on paper."

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "There are built-in factors in competitive nongovernment insurance which make it impossible to meet the need.... The Social Security mechanism is the only practical way of meeting the problem."

Aug. 22 -- Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- "If the Anderson amendment is adopted, it is the beginning of Government direction in the practice of medicine and the treatment of the ill -- not for a restricted group of veterans, but for the population generally."

Aug. 23 -- Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- "The truth is the Administration is using the veto threat and clever parliamentary manipulations in an all-out effort to prevent any really workable medical care program for the aged. That threat runs through all the veins of this debate."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "I inquire if we are really to believe that the Administration is sincere in the endorsement of this proposal, because it seems to me to have every mark of a political maneuver. I say this in light of two years of stalling by the Administration and the lack of any kind of support for any kind of workable medical program for the elderly.... I say most respectfully, that not one bit of financing has been provided for the proposal before us."

Javits -- "The Administration came to my plan very slowly.... If I have won something of a fight for my own party and within the Administration, I think that is great... certainly the American Medical Assn. does not support my program."

Conference

HR 12580 was cleared for the President's signature when both chambers approved a compromise measure reported by House-Senate conferees Aug.25 (H Rept 2165). The House Aug. 26 accepted the report by a 369-17 roll-call vote and the Senate Aug. 29 gave its approval by a 74-11 roll-call vote despite a prolonged appeal by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) to send the bill back to conference. (For voting, see charts p. 470, 517)

As sent to the President, HR 12580 retained the major medical care provisions of the bill as passed by the Senate Aug. 23. The Senate version, like the House bill passed June 23, authorized a new program of federal matching grants to the states for aged medical care, the major difference being that the Senate bill offered more generous federal matching formulas.

The conferees dropped a Senate amendment, introduced by Long, requiring the inclusion of patients in tuberculosis and mental institutions in the new medical care program. Also dropped in conference were Senate amendments giving men optional reduced retirement benefits at age 62 and increasing the annual earnings limitation for social security recipients under age 72 from $1,200 to $1,800. A compromise was accepted on the earnings limitations, barring retirees earning more than $1,200 annually from receiving a full benefit, but allowing them a higher benefit than they could receive under existing law.

The conferees dropped House provisions extending coverage to doctors and interns and certain domestic workers, and retained a House provision increasing the net unemployment tax.

During Senate debate Aug. 27, Long said the Social Security provisions in the Senate bill would have cost the Social Security trust funds $1.2 billion the first year, decreasing to $800 million annually over a period of time, whereas the conference bill would cost $250 million the first year, decreasing to $150 million over a period of time. (Figures apply to Social Security provisions only, not to the new medical care provisions, since the latter would be separately financed from general revenues.) "In other words," Long said, "we got about 20 percent of what we left here with." Long also urged reinstatement of his amendment for TB and mental care under the medical care program.

Before approving the compromise bill, Senators endeavored to establish legislative intent on the new medical care legislation. In reference to a provision requiring the states to establish "reasonable standards" to determine individual need and the extent of assistance, Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), a sponsor of the program, said in response to questioning by Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) that he could visualize a standard under which a person earning between $1,800 and $2,400 a year would have his medical services paid for above a certain amount.

Commenting on a provision added in conference specifically permitting states to utilize private insurance plans for purposes of the medical programs, Kerr said the same privilege existed under old-age assistance programs, and the proviso was included in conference "only to assure" states that the existing provision was not changed. He said a state or individual counties administering the program could, for example, make payments to Blue Cross or Blue Shield for medical services.

The conference report on HR 12580 was signed by Reps. Mills (D Ark.), Forand (D R.I.), King (D Calif.), O'Brien (D Ill.), Mason (R Ill.), Byrnes (R Wis.) and Baker (R Tenn.) and Sens. Byrd (D Va.), Kerr (D Okla.), Frear (D Del.), Williams (R Del.) and Carlson (R Kan.). Sen. Long was the only conferee who did not sign the report.

The President signed (PL 86-778) the bill Sept. 13 without comment.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Sept. 14 -- The Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced that $71,918,000 in state funds would be "freed" or "released" from existing old-age assistance programs by the injection of new federal money under the new law. The "release" would occur because of the new old-age assistance medical matching formulas: Many states would get additional federal money for programs already in operation, and if the state program was already adequate, some-of the state money financing the program could be released for other purposes. HEW said it was hoped that the "freed money" would be used by the states to initiate new programs for the medically needy, although this was entirely left to the decision of the states.

HEW made no mention of the "freed money" factor in cost estimates released by the Senate Finance Committee in reporting HR 12580. These cost estimates showed a projected federal cost of $202 million and an estimated "additional" state cost of $60 million in the first year of operation. However, by applying the subsequently-announced $72 million in "freed money" against the $60 million in state costs, it could be seen that instead of spending $60 million more, the states as a whole were expected to spend $12 million less of their own money in the first year of the new program than they had been spending previously.

The "freed money" was concentrated in 25 states.

The HEW estimates indicated that 10 of these states would use all their "freed money" in programs for the medically needy while the remaining 15 would have a "bonus" of about $38 million left over after establishing such programs at the level estimated by HEW. The majority of the "bonus" money was concentrated in three states: California ($8.4 million), Oklahoma ($8 million) and Louisiana ($6 million). The "freed money" figures were released by HEW after a Congressional Quarterly news story called attention to them.

Sept. 28 -- The Southern Governors' Conference adopted a resolution recommending that member states take immediate action to participate in the Kerr plan.

Nov. 30 -- The American Medical Assn. House of Delegates, meeting in Washington, D.C., adopted a resolution directing its Board of Trustees and Council on Medical Services to take the lead in developing a national voluntary health insurance program in conjunction with established non-profit insurance associations such as Blue Shield, Blue Cross and the American Hospital Assn. The program would be coordinated with commercial efforts. Details were left to be worked out.

AMA Executive Vice President Dr. Ernest B. Howard Nov. 27 had said the Association would "fight with every resource" proposals by Kennedy to incorporate a program of medical care for the aged in the Social Security system in 1961.

LOBBYING EFFORTS

Groups Favoring Forand Bill

The forces in favor of Forand-type legislation are spearheaded by organized labor, especially the AFL-CIO. The 13-million-member federation early in 1960 threw its full weight behind a drive to enlist grass roots support for the Forand bill. Union members were urged repeatedly in their union newspapers to write to Washington to demand enactment of HR 4700. Special "educational" material was compiled by the AFL-CIO Social Security Department and dispatched to local unions all over the country. Mass rallies were held in most of the major cities in the U.S. and in many smaller ones. At one such gathering sponsored by the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO) in Detroit March 27, 12,000 persons cheered as three contenders for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Stuart Symington (Mo.), endorsed the principle of the Forand bill.

In a special message to all AFL-CIO affiliate unions April 12, the federation's president, George Meany, urged all members to take advantage of the Easter recess, when most Members of Congress were in their home districts, to drum up support for the Forand bill.

The result of these and other efforts by labor to stir up support for the Forand bill was reflected in the huge volume of Congressional mail on the issue from March on.

Aligned with the AFL-CIO in support of Forand-type legislation were the following groups: Group Health Assn. of America, Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, American Public Health Assn., United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund, American Public Welfare Assn., National Federation of Settlements, National Farmers Union, Golden Ring Club of Senior Citizens, National Assn. of Social Workers, Community Health Assn., American Nurses Assn., National Consumers League, Hospital Council of Philadelphia, Physicians' Forum, Public Issues Committee of the Family Service Assn., Synagogue Council of America, National Medical Assn., National Council of Jewish Women, Townsend Clubs of America, Americans for Democratic Action, Indiana Funeral Directors Assn., International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Groups Opposing Forand Bill

Leading the fight against federal health insurance for the aged were the American Medical Assn., which represents about 175,000 of the Nation's 225,000 doctors, and most other organizations representing the medical profession. The AMA had received strong backing from the insurance industry and business groups such as the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the National Assn. of Manufacturers. The AMA organized a letter campaign against the bill.

The AMA's current lobbying campaign against federal health insurance legislation dates back to early 1958, when it hired a Los Angeles public relations firm, Braun and Co., to advise it on ways to defeat an earlier version of the present Forand bill. Shortly thereafter the AMA announced the formation of the Joint Council to Improve the Health Care of the Aged. The council, which an AMA spokesman said was brought on by the possibility of federal action on an old-age insurance plan, consisted of the AMA; the American Dental Assn., representing 90,000 dentists or 90 percent of licensed dentists; the American Hospital Assn., representing 6,000 hospitals (about 90 percent of general hospital beds) and 1,000 hospital administrators and workers; and the American Nursing Home Assn., representing 4,500 nursing homes or about one-third of the those licensed.

With the advice of the AMA's public relations firm, the four organizations comprising the joint council set out to prove to the public that they were doing all they could to solve the insurance problems of the aged.

The medical profession did not present a solid front however. The American Nurses Assn., representing about 180,000 professional nurses, has favored enactment of the Forand bill since it was first introduced in 1957. Moreover, the American Hospital Assn., though an AMA ally, in August 1958 adopted a statement saying private resources should be used first to provide care for the aged but that the use of Social Security funds "may be necessary ultimately" to solve the health insurance problem.

As the pressures for improved medical care for the aged continued to mount in 1958, the AMA and the insurance industry stepped up their efforts to solve the problem on their own in the hope of averting action by the Federal Government. The governing body of the AMA, the House of Delegates, in December 1958 urged state medical societies to expedite the development of low-cost insurance plans. At approximately the same time, the Health Insurance Assn. of America, representing 275 companies which write about 80 percent of the Nation's health insurance coverage, adopted a resolution urging its members not to cancel health insurance policies "solely because of the deterioration of health", to make available policies which were renewable for life and to adopt plans for persons over 65 and for the physically handicapped.

In May 1959 the AMA launched a series of regional conferences to acquaint doctors and representatives of women's organizations, churches, labor, industry and government with the problems of the aged. By the end of March 1960, nine conferences had been held in Salt Lake City, Boston, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Kansas City, San Francisco, New Orleans, Atlanta and Baltimore.

Following is a list, compiled by the AMA, of national organizations opposed to Forand-type legislation: American Farm Bureau Federation, American Bar Assn., National Retail Merchants Assn., Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., National Assn. of Retail Druggists, American Medical Assn., American Hospital Assn., American Assn. of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Assn., American Academy of General Practice, American College of Radiology, American Dental Assn., American Hotel Assn., American Life Convention, American Mutual Insurance Alliance, American Nursing Home Assn., American Pharmaceutical Assn., American Society of Internal Medicine, Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons, Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, College of American Pathologists, Council of State Chambers of Commerce, Health Insurance Assn. of America, Insurance Economics Society of America, International Assn. of Accident and Health Underwriters, National Assn. of Insurance Brokers, Life Insurance Assn. of America, National Assn. of Life Underwriters, National Assn. of Manufacturers, National Federation of Independent Business, National Grange and National Taxpayers Conference.

SUBCOMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT ON PROBLEMS OF AGED

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging Feb. 23 issued a report (S Rept 1121) containing recommendations for improving the health and living standards of the Nation's elderly. The Subcommittee was established in 1959 under a resolution (S Res 65) adopted Feb. 6, 1959, by the Senate; its mandate was renewed, at the beginning of 1960, to continue through Jan. 31, 1961.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee investigated problems of the aged (persons 65 or over) for eight months in 1959, conducting hearings in Washington, D.C., and seven other cities. The majority report was issued by the four Subcommittee Democrats: Pat McNamara (Mich.), chairman; John F. Kennedy (Mass.); Joseph S. Clark (Pa.); and Jennings Randolph (W.Va.). Republican Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) issued minority views.

MAJORITY VIEWS

The Subcommittee report said that "at least half of the (16 million) aged -- approximately 8 million people -- cannot afford, today, decent housing, proper nutrition, adequate medical care -- or necessary recreation." The following recommendations were submitted for "priority" action:

● Health benefits -- The report called for inclusion of a federal health-insurance plan in the Social Security Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance program.

The report noted that by 1965 at least 8 million aged persons would not have any type of health insurance and said the alleviation of heavy health costs for the aged "should have top priority for legislative consideration in 1960." (For legislative action, see story p. 148)

● Employment opportunities -- The report said the major problem for persons between 40 and 64 was job discrimination because of age, during a period when they were not yet eligible for Social Security benefits. "The experience is a degrading one for the individual and a several billion dollar loss to the economy." The report urged state action to "outlaw" such discrimination and recommended federal legislation to require its elimination by firms doing business with the Federal Government. It also recommended federal training of the elderly to fill certain types of community jobs for which personnel was in short supply.

● Adequate income -- The report said almost 60 percent of the aged had incomes of less than $1,000 in 1958; another 20 percent was in the $1,000-$2,000 bracket. Observing that existing Social Security benefits were "far below an acceptable level," the report recommended a "substantial increase" in the over-all level of benefits and a raise in the minimum benefit from $33 to at least $50, to be financed by raising the amount of income subject to Social Security taxes from $4,800 to $6,000. The report also urged careful study of proposals for issuing Government "purchasing power" bonds, which would be available to pension funds, retirement annuity companies and individual purchasers for retirement purposes.

● Housing the elderly -- The report recommended a minimum five-year federal authorization of 10,000 new public housing units a year for the low-income aged. In addition, noting that Congress in 1959 authorized a $50 million direct revolving loan program for private nonprofit rental housing for the elderly but did not appropriate any money under the authorization, the report urged that the authorization be raised to $100 million and money for the loans be appropriated for use in 1960. (1959 Almanac p. 245) The report recommended that facilities for essential health and social services be required in plans for non-profit housing developments and be considered for eligibility for FHA mortgage insurance in commercial housing for the aged.

● Improving nursing homes -- The Subcommittee found that "the large majority of nursing homes provide no more than bare custodial care, generally directed by untrained personnel, thereby consigning hundreds of thousands of patients to pitiable vegetation." The group proposed that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare develop minimum standards for nursing home maintenance and operation, and that these standards be considered a "floor" for state standards for nursing homes caring for patients receiving federal public-assistance grants. It said the program should be backed by federal assistance to homes which met the standards.

● Applying present knowledge -- The report recommended federal grants to stimulate demonstration programs and technical assistance projects for help to the aged among state and local groups.

● Office of the Aging -- Observing that the aged "have been buffeted from agency to agency, from committee to council in a separatist, fragmented fashion," the report urged legislation in 1960 to "establish a U.S. Office of the Aging concerned full time with the full range of problems of America's senior citizens."

MINORITY VIEWS

The minority statement said the Subcommittee recommendations on federal assistance to the aged presented a "distorted view" of the resources already available to older citizens, failed to note the "startling growth" of private pension funds, raised "false hopes" as to what could be done by "Congressional enactments," and included a "paucity of recommendations to encourage individuals to help themselves."

The statement supported an "increase in Social Security payments," but specified no amount and criticized the increased payment proposals presented by the majority. The minority statement also favored raising the present $1,200 earnings ceiling for Social Security recipients and advocated elimination of compulsory retirement practices.

The statement raised objections to all of the proposals in the majority report, including those for a federally financed health-insurance program for the elderly ("destructive of the fundamental precepts which underlie the American family and our traditional approach toward community problems"); for legislation barring age discrimination by federal contractors ("Government contractors...include virtually everyone"); for special housing for the elderly ("inflationary"); for issuance of purchasing power bonds (a "drastic suggestion" which "accepts the premise that a further deterioration of the dollar is in prospect"); for federal assistance to nursing homes ("not warranted"); for establishment of an Office of the Aging ("would probably make no contribution to...basic problems which affect all Americans...inflation, rising prices, and Government fiscal policies.").

CONGRESS PASSES MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1960

HR 11510 -- Reported April 7, 1960, by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 1464).

- Passed, amended, by the House April 21 by a 243-131 roll-call vote. (See p. 434)

S 3058 -- Reported April 22 by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 1286).

HR 11510 -- Passed, amended, by the Senate May 2 by a 60-25 roll-call vote. (See p. 492)

- Conference report (H Rept 1593) agreed to May 12 by a 240-138 roll-call vote of the House and by voice vote of the Senate. (See p. 444)

PL 86-472 -- Signed into lay May 14.

For the fiscal 1961 Mutual Security Program, President Eisenhower asked Congress for $4,250,000,000. The Mutual Security Act of 1960 (HR 11510 -- PL 86-472) authorized appropriations of $1,366,200,000, but since an additional $2,720,100,000 of the request was already covered by authorizations made in previous years, and since $100 million more was later voted separately, total authorizations eventually made available to cover the President's request actually came to $4,186,300,000.

Congress subsequently appropriated $3,781,350,000 for the program -- $3,716,350,000 of it in the regular mutual security appropriations bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 12619) and the remaining $65 million in the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 13161). The total was $468.7 million less than Mr. Eisenhower's request but $555.5 million more than had been appropriated for the previous fiscal year. (For HR 12619, 13161, see p. 178, 405)

Contingency Fund

Following were the steps by which Congress appropriated $250 million for the contingency fund, even though it originally authorized only $150 million.

President Eisenhower initially asked $175 million for the contingency fund, but the authorization bill, the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (HR 11510), signed May 14, cut this to $150 million. The House June 17, in passing the appropriations bill (HR 12619) for fiscal 1961, provided $150 million. The President Aug. 8 requested another $100 million, and the Senate Aug. 19 passed a special authorization bill (S 3855) to permit the money to be appropriated, but S 3855 was never acted on by the House. Technically, therefore, when the Senate took up the funds bill (HR 12619) Aug. 24, it had no right to vote more than $150 million -- the amount authorized earlier -- for the contingency fund.

Nevertheless, it voted $250 million for the contingency fund, and no Senator raised a point of order against this action. The bill then went to conference where the $250 million was retained. House conferees, in bringing the bill back to the House for final action, asked for a separate vote on the final figure for the contingency fund, using a rarely employed procedure in which the separate vote becomes "the will of the House" and suffices for an authorization.

After this, no further authorization was necessary, so S 3855 was pigeonholed and authorization that had been inserted in a pending House bill (HR 13021) was deleted.

Both the President's request for funds and the authorization were made in two stages. Mr. Eisenhower initially asked Congress for $4,175,000,000 in a special message to Congress Feb. 16. Because $2,720,100,000 of this request was already covered by authorizations made in previous years (see box next page), only $1,454,900,000 was needed in new authorizations. Congress furnished $1,366,200,000 of this in the Mutual Security Act of 1960, a cut of about $89 million. The Act also contained major legislative provisions on the Arab-Israeli dispute over the Suez Canal, Congressional junkets, aid to Cuba, a Hawaii technical and cultural center and the Indus River Basin development project.

Later, Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 8 asked Congress to raise the contingency fund (partly for emergency expenditures in the Congo) to $250 million. This compared with his initial request of $175 million and an authorization in HR 11510 of $150 million. The Senate Aug. 19, by a 59-14 roll-call vote, passed a bill (S 3855 -- S Rept 1836) to meet the President's new request. (For voting, see chart p. 515)

The House attached a similar provision to one of its own bills (HR 13021), but later deleted it, and took no action on S 3855. Consequently, there was no formal authorization of the extra $100 million. Nevertheless, Congress in acting on the fiscal 1961 mutual security funds bill (HR 12619) put the extra $100 million into the bill, just as if an authorization existed, and in so doing, in effect raised the total authorizations available to cover Mr. Eisenhower's fiscal 1961 requests by $100 million, to $4,186,300,000. (For technical explanation, see box, this page)

PROVISIONS -- The Mutual Security Act of 1960 authorized $1,366,200,000 for fiscal 1961, broken down as follows: defense support, $675 million; technical cooperation, $206.5 million; special assistance, $256 million; contingency fund, $150 million; other programs, $78.7 million.

In addition the bill:

Required that the Mutual Security Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 83-480) be administered "to give effect" to the principles that the U.S. favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and that the purposes of the Mutual Security Act are "negated and the peace of the world is endangered" when countries receiving assistance wage economic warfare against other nations receiving assistance. Specific application of the principles was left to the determination of the President, who "shall report on measures taken...to insure their application".

Affirmed the willingness of the U.S. to participate in the Indus Basin Development program, and for this purpose (1) waived fiscal requirements of other acts to facilitate U.S. participation through the World Bank; (2) waived requirements of the Merchant Marine Act that at least 50 percent of foreign aid goods be shipped in American flag vessels, but stipulated that any deviation from the Act be compensated by shipping a commensurate amount of other foreign aid goods in U.S. vessels.

Required Congressional committees to file annual itemized, consolidated public statements on dollar funds spent on trips abroad by Members of Congress and Committee staff members. (Existing law required statements only on the spending of counterpart funds.)

Placed a $55 million annual ceiling on grant and credit aid to Latin America for military hardware.

Reworded purposes of the Development Loan Fund to emphasize agricultural as well as industrial development and to encourage the making of loans to stimulate private investment and "free economic institutions".

Directed that the Development Loan Fund not allocate, earmark or otherwise commit funds in excess of $50,000 for any country unless the Fund received an application supported by sufficient information and assurances to indicate reasonably that the funds would be used in an economically and technically sound manner. An exception was made for multilateral programs where the President determined that such commitment of funds was in the national interest.

Directed the President to arrange for a non-governmental study of the advisability of establishing a Point Four Youth Corps and authorized use of $10,000 to pay for the study.

Abolished the International Development Advisory Board.

Expressed the sense of Congress that prompt and careful consideration should be given to U.S. participation, through use of foreign currencies available to the U.S., in an internationally financed program to preserve the cultural monuments of the Upper Nile, and requested the President to submit to Congress before March 1, 1961 his recommendations concerning such a program.

Directed the President, in furnishing assistance for Palestine refugees, to take into account whether Israel and the Arab states were taking steps toward their resettlement and repatriation; expressed the sense of Congress that early "rectification" should be made of Palestine refugee rolls to ensure that only bona-fide needy refugees receive aid from the UN Relief and Works Agency; directed the President to take into consideration in contributing to the Agency the efforts it and the host governments were making in rectifying the relief rolls; directed the President to submit a report to Congress with his fiscal 1962 mutual security proposals on progress made toward rectification of relief rolls and rehabilitation and repatriation of refugees, and authorized him to expend relief funds through other agencies.

Directed the President to undertake a study of possibilities for coordinating federal agencies dealing in foreign economic activities and present his findings as part of the fiscal 1962 program.

Facilitated barter arrangements, by permitting commodities, equipment and materials transferred to the U.S. as payment for loans and assistance to be reused by the U.S. for assistance under terms of the Act.

Authorized payment for overland transportation of relief supplies to landlocked countries, in addition to water transportation paid for under existing law.

Empowered the President, when he determined that achievement of foreign policy objectives in a given country required it, to have the U.S. chief of mission provide for payment of U.S. and foreign personnel in local currencies, for that portion of pay and allowances received and to be used in the country concerned.

Expressed a U.S. policy of extending loans for cooperative associations of small farmers in rural underdeveloped nations, with unpaid balances not to exceed $10 million in the aggregate and $25,000 for any association.

Required that plans for water or related land resource construction problems meet requirements of similar projects in the U.S., "insofar as practicable".

Funds for Fiscal 1961

Shown below are requests, authorizations and appropriations for mutual security for fiscal 1961. Authorizations include those made in previous years (indicated by parenthesis), those made in the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (HR 11510), and the $100 million "authorized" by S 3855. Appropriations include funds in the regular fiscal 1961 mutual security appropriations bill (HR 12619) and in the Second Supplemental bill (HR 13161).

Military Assistance	
President's request	$2,000,000,000
Authorization	(2,000,000,000)[1]
Appropriation	1,800,000,000
Defense Support	
Request	724,000,000
Authorization	675,000,000
Appropriation	675,000,000[2]
Development Loan Fund	
Request	700,000,000
Authorization	(700,000,000)[1]
Appropriation	550,000,000
Technical Cooperation	
Request	206,500,000
Authorization	206,500,000
Appropriation	184,300,000
Special Assistance	
Request	268,500,000
Authorization	256,000,000
Appropriation	230,000,000
Other Programs	
Request	80,900,000
Authorization	78,700,000
Appropriation	76,150,000
Miscellaneous	
Request	20,100,000
Authorization	(20,100,000)
Appropriation	15,900,000
Contingency Fund	
Request	250,000,000
Authorization	250,000,000[3]
Appropriation	250,000,000
TOTALS, MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM	
Request	$4,250,000,000
Authorization	$4,186,300,000[1,3]
Appropriation	$3,781,350,000[2]

[1]The Mutual Security Act of 1959 (1959 Almanac p. 178) actually authorized "such funds as may be necessary" for military assistance in fiscal 1961 and 1962 and $1.1 billion for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal 1961. Since the President indicated he would use only $2 billion of the military assistance authorization and only $700 million of the DLF authorization, the Congressional committees handling mutual security used the latter figures in computing an "authorizations available" figure for fiscal 1961. Congressional Quarterly has followed this practice both in this chart and elsewhere in the story.

[2]Includes $65 million appropriated in Second Supplemental bill.

[3]Includes $100 million "authorized" by S 3855.

Relieved the mutual security Inspector General and Comptroller of prescribing the financial and statistical content of the annual presentation of the program to Congress.

Barred further assistance to Cuba except when the President determined such aid would be in the national interest.

Authorized grants through June 30, 1961 of surplus agricultural commodities under PL 480 to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas.

Established a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange in Hawaii and authorized appropriations for federal participation in the project.

Authorized the Secretary of State to draw up plans for a western hemisphere cultural center in Puerto Rico for submission to Congress by Jan. 3, 1961.

Required that whenever information on economic assistance was denied to Congress or the General Accounting Office, the President must certfy that he has forbidden the information and give his reasons for doing so.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Survey of U.S. Aid Since 1945" (1956 Almanac p. 432); "Mutual Security Act Sets Up Loan Fund" (1957 Almanac p. 601); "Mutual Security Funds" (1957 Almanac p. 610); "Mutual Security Act Authorizes $3,031,400,000" (1958 Almanac p. 183); "Mutual Security Funds" (1958 Almanac p. 188); "Congress Authorizes $3,556,200,000 for Mutual Security" (1959 Almanac p. 178); "Mutual Security Funds" (1958 Almanac p. 191). Also see this volume, p. 178, for enactment of the fiscal 1961 MSP appropriation bill.

President's Fiscal 1961 Requests

President Eisenhower Feb. 16, in a special message to Congress, asked $4,175,000,000 for the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1961. The amount was $245 million more than the President requested for fiscal 1960 and nearly $1 billion more than the $3.2 billion Congress subsequently appropriated. (For text of message, see p. 631)

The request was broken down as follows:

● Military Assistance: The President asked for $2 billion as the "minimum" necessary for collective defense needs, including essential modernization and improvement. Although, under terms of the 1959 Mutual Security Act, the military assistance appropriation was to be included in the Defense Department budget, it remained in the mutual security appropriation. In 1959, when Mr. Eisenhower asked $1.6 billion for fiscal 1960 military assistance, Congress first authorized $1.4 billion, then appropriated $1.3 billion. (1959 Almanac p.178)

(For a chart showing a breakdown of military assistance grants on a country-by-country basis, 1950-60, see next page.)

● Defense Support: For this program of economic aid to support the armed forces of Spain and 11 nations bordering the Sino-Soviet bloc, the President asked $724 million. This was $111 million less than the $835 million he sought for fiscal 1960. Of that amount, Congress authorized $751 million and appropriated $695 million.

● Special Assistance: The President asked $268.5 million for special aid to Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Jordan, Afghanistan, Bolivia and Haiti, and to enable continued participation in such programs as the world anti-malaria campaign. The request included a new $20 million special program for improvement of education and training in Africa south of the Sahara. Mr. Eisenhower asked $272 million under the special assistance category for fiscal 1960 and Congress appropriated $245 million.

● Technical Cooperation: To continue present programs, and to increase technical aid in Africa, he asked $172 million, plus $33 million for the U.S. contribution to United Nations technical assistance programs and $1.5 million for a program through the Organization of American States. The total, $206.5 million, was $4.5 million less than was asked and authorized for fiscal 1960, but $25.3 million more than Congress appropriated then.

● Development Loan Fund: The President requested $700 million for this "increasingly effective instrument" for response to needs which cannot be met otherwise. In 1959, he initially asked $700 million for the DLF for fiscal 1960 and received $550 million. A subsequent request for $500 million, to be appropriated in fiscal 1960 but not spent until 1961, was turned down.

The President said an increased amount of the 1961 DLF money was expected to go to South Asia, particularly India and Pakistan, to help in their "great cause" of internal development. The President also asked Congress to authorize the necessary executive flexibility for the U.S. to participate in a multilateral program to develop the Indus River basin between the two countries. He said an agreement on plans was expected in the near future. Mr. Eisenhower also said he envisaged full employment of grant and loan assistance to hasten development in the Republic of China.

● Contingency Fund: As "an essential safeguard against the unforeseen or not wholly predictable need," the President asked $175 million, which was $25 million less than he asked for fiscal 1960 but $20 million more than Congress authorized and appropriated.

● Other programs: The President asked $101 million, some $1.4 million more than Congress appropriated for fiscal 1960, for administrative expenses, participation in UNICEF, refugee, peaceful atomic energy use, and other programs.

The President said his requests covered "needs which must be met" and there was "no question but that the Nation can afford the expenditures involved." He said the "overwhelming support of the vast majority of our citizens leads us inexorably to mutual security as a fixed national policy."

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 17-March 15.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 17 -- Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, supporting the President's request, said U.S. assistance met "only a small part" of the needs of the less developed areas, but was of "critical importance since it can mean the difference between success and failure." Questioned about relations with Cuba, Herter said the problem was raised "whether we should cancel" the arrangement whereby U.S. buyers pay more than the world price for Cuban sugar. (See story p. 208)

Feb. 18 -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon said European allies of the U.S. stepped up their defense expenditures 11 percent in 1959, but still were unable to meet the high costs of modernizing North Atlantic Treaty Organization equipment. He said Great Britain, France, Japan and Germany were contributing substantially to the less developed areas and that the increasing assistance from the industrialized countries was "a most hopeful development."

MILITARY ASSISTANCE GRANTS BY COUNTRY, FISCAL 1950-60[1]

Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr., in Feb. 23 testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, released figures showing how much money individual nations throughout the world received under the U.S. military assistance program since fiscal 1950. It was the first time a breakdown of military assistance by country had ever been made public. Congress annually appropriates money for military assistance in one lump sum, and the President, through the Defense Department, determines how much money individual recipient nations get.

The statistics released by Gates showed obligations under the program since 1950 and actual deliveries. The difference between money obligated and material delivered represented materials in the "pipeline."

The figures showed that France was the leading recipient of military assistance, receiving more than double the amount received by the second country, the Republic of China (Formosa). Italy ranked third, Turkey fourth and Korea fifth.

Of the $27.5 billion obligated since 1950, Europe received more than half, the Far East about a quarter.

(Thousands of dollars)

	OBLIGATED		DELIVERIES	
	Fiscal 1950-59	Fiscal 1960	Fiscal 1950-59	Fiscal 1960 (est.)
EUROPE	$13,704,990	$ 375,725	$12,796,602	$ 665,349
Belgium[2]	1,214,051	*	1,162,821	16,653
Denmark	528,733	36,125	445,154	48,320
France[2]	4,502,053	*	4,337,135	113,819
Germany	919,403	478	891,923	26,528
Italy	1,993,008	141,367	1,847,407	137,416
Luxembourg	8,274	2	8,191	84
Netherlands[2]	1,237,604	36,390	1,093,422	57,911
Norway	660,265	35,965	622,701	38,384
Portugal	295,166	10,135	284,211	7,856
Spain	407,018	24,563	315,294	58,942
United Kingdom	1,077,486	26,973	952,453	131,875
Yugoslavia	724,168	-	724,168	-
Undistributed	137,761	63,727	111,722	27,561
AFRICA	$ 48,619	$ 15,321	$ 32,934	$ 13,950
Ethiopia	42,156	8,301	28,968	8,286
Liberia[2]	998	466	1,000	336
Libya	1,786	678	1,542	757
Morocco	63	*	-	736
Sudan	-	7	-	3
Tunisia[2]	3,390	*	1,318	3,729
Undistributed	226	5,869	106	103
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA	$ 3,769,600	$ 268,528	$ 3,254,218	$ 419,518
Greece	980,101	53,864	861,607	112,592
Iran	464,439	51,328	343,847	84,210
Iraq	49,761	-	49,761	-
Israel[3]	936	35	385	518
Jordan	12,660	5,163	11,102	2,182
Lebanon	7,806	*	7,050	612
Pakistan	*	*	*	*
Saudi Arabia[2]	*	*	*	*
Turkey	1,717,231	104,463	1,546,200	136,510
Undistributed	536,666	53,675	434,266	82,894
FAR EAST	$ 6,202,235	$ 593,862	$ 5,281,204	$ 812,367
Australia[3]	32,500	-	25,238	7,262
Cambodia	69,496	5,116	64,338	5,811
China (Taiwan)	2,056,930	92,381	1,789,131	206,508
Indochina	716,014	-	716,014	-
Japan	711,557	85,928	506,571	115,174
Korea	1,291,947	208,993	1,062,270	254,456
Laos	*	*	*	*
New Zealand	-	-	-	-
Philippines	238,257	18,961	219,422	21,770
Thailand	304,718	24,782	281,747	24,396
Vietnam	496,265	45,116	424,181	74,482
Undistributed	284,551	112,585	192,292	102,508

(Thousands of dollars)

	OBLIGATED		DELIVERIES	
	Fiscal 1950-59	Fiscal 1960	Fiscal 1950-59	Fiscal 1960 (est.)
LATIN AMERICA	$ 423,780	$ 68,944	$ 347,821	$ 69,951
Argentina[2]	-	6,328	-	223
Brazil	167,881	17,664	144,411	27,364
Chile	50,498	6,367	43,793	5,888
Colombia	30,532	4,341	27,717	3,281
Costa Rica	-	13	-	9
Cuba	16,430	-	15,694	249
Dominican Republic	8,249	470	7,846	445
Eucador	21,911	2,978	16,534	3,874
El Salvador	-	149	-	69
Guatemala[2]	913	711	843	405
Haiti	1,682	729	1,547	255
Honduras	768	331	726	154
Mexico[2]	3,535	3,347	1,102	3,051
Nicaragua	1,190	410	1,154	222
Paraguay[2]	257	84	147	161
Peru[2]	54,337	7,352	48,048	4,054
Uruguay	26,877	3,466	22,457	2,183
Venezuela[3]	35,382	14,000	13,272	17,393
Undistributed	3,338	204	2,530	671
NON-REGIONAL	$ 1,824,102	$ 346,261	$ 1,610,664	$ 88,536
Administrative Expenses	209,827	25,000	203,256	23,804
Interregional International Military Headquarters Agencies	41,207	8,000	36,593	8,258
MAP-Owned Property	345,832	-	444,491	(114,683)
Modernization	-	40,346	-	18,004
Mutual Weapons Development Program	202,122	33,010	115,648	37,500
Nato Infrastructure	667,512	70,000	506,804	65,000
Nato Maintenance Supply Services Agency[3]	-	22,200	-	10,600
Weapons Production Program	88,346	66,200	55,018	16,402
Miscellaneous Non-Regional	269,256	32,048	248,854	23,651
Programs Under Development	-	49,457	-	-
Worldwide Funding Adjustments	105,619	(194,954)	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	$26,078,945	$1,473,687	$23,323,443	$2,069,671

1 *Includes programs and deliveries of stocks excess to the requirements of the U.S. Military Departments valued at acquisition cost and purchases of military equipment and supplies initially financed with MAP funds. Deliveries also embraces expenditures for services; for example, Training.*

2 *Part credit financing.*

3 *All credit financing.*

* *Included in "Undistributed"*

( ) *Indicates negative amount.*

Feb. 23 -- Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. said the $2 billion military assistance figure would facilitate utilization of an allied military force of more than seven million men. By the "coldest calculation of self-interest," he said, the program was "the most desirable way of arriving at a total United States strategy to counter the threats of Communism." Gates gave the Committee figures showing how $27.5 billion in military aid was obligated in the period 1950-60. (See chart, p. 169.) The public disclosure was the first made on a country-by-country basis. There had been various demands in Congress for release of the figures. (1959 Almanac p. 183)

Feb. 24 -- Assistant Secretary of Defense John N. Irwin II said the $2 billion figure was a "closely calculated minimum" which would be rationed to keep up current forces and provide some $400 million worth of urgently needed missiles and other advanced weapons for allies.

"FREE WORLD STRONG POINTS"

Feb. 29 -- John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, said the President's $4.2 billion Mutual Security request should be cut by nearly $1.2 billion and other industrial countries should take a greater share of the cost of collective defense.

Mrs. Margaret F. Stone, chairman, Citizens Committee for UNICEF, supported the $12 million U.S. contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund requested by the President, and said a $1 million increase would be "amply justified" by the health and other gains made under the program. She said her group was speaking for 13 national organizations.

March 1 -- James W. Riddleberger, director, International Cooperation Administration, said the fiscal 1961 program emphasized a new feature, the concentration of economic assistance in certain selected countries, rather than spreading it "on a less catalytic scale" among all the recipient countries. The purpose, he said, was to develop "free world economic strong points." The countries selected for concentrated assistance in fiscal 1961 were India, Pakistan and Formosa, Riddleberger said. The criteria for receiving aid, he said, included a willingness of the recipient countries to help themselves and to "make the difficult economic and political decisions required in the allocation and administration of their own resources," and capacity for accelerated growth in terms of resources, manpower and institutions.

In choosing the countries to single out for concentration, "judgments as to the chances of success for economic growth" would include a weighing of whether the recipient "deals realistically with such things as the tax policy, trade policy and investment policy," Riddleberger said. He said the Government did not believe the selection process constituted "interference in the internal affairs of others."

One advantage of concentrated assistance was the prospect that these "islands of development", once their own growth picked up momentum, would assist and inspire other underdeveloped countries in turn, Riddleberger said. Examples of this, he said, were Western European assistance to Asia and Africa; Israeli technical assistance to Ghana, Nigeria and Burma; Indian aid to Nepal; and technical assistance rendered to Vietnam by Formosa and the Philippines.

Riddleberger said other new points in the fiscal 1961 program, in addition to assistance concentration, were: the Indus Basin development program, the special program for tropical Africa, decreased requirements for defense support, greater contribution of other industrialized free nations, and the Inter-American bank.

DEFENSIVE SHIELD

Riddleberger said the fiscal 1961 program "contemplates building and strengthening of the defensive shield along the Sino-Soviet arc." He said there would be an "important power shift in the Far East and Southeast Asia if," as is "a real possibility", Communist China continued its rapid growth over the next decade. Riddleberger cautioned against the West being "caught by an economic or political Pearl Harbor" in the form of a political, economic and social offensive by the Chinese to undermine or overwhelm countries along the arc from Afghanistan to Korea. He said grant aid would play an important role in developing the internal strength of these countries.

March 2 -- John E. Murphy, inspector general and controller of the Mutual Security Program, a post created by Congress in 1959, said the State Department had set up a 30-member division for investigation of the program, to be headed by James E. Nugent. In addition, Murphy said, spot studies would be carried out by high-level inspection teams.

March 3 -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon said it seemed "neither possible nor desirable" to project a planned reduction of grant aid as directed in the 1959 Act.

March 7 -- Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO, said there were 100 countries in the non-Communist world where per capita income was $100 or less and in these areas people would not long be satisfied with "snail's pace progress". He said the AFL-CIO welcomed creation of the International Development Assn. and supported a five-year, $1.5-billion program yearly for the Development Loan Fund.

Elizabeth T. Farwell, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, urged authorization of the full $12 million request for the UNICEF program.

Mrs. A.R. Henry, Board of Missions, Methodist Church, supporting the program, said technical assistance was one of the most important tools for extending the benefits of civilization and contributing toward peace. She said as large a portion as possible should be given through the United Nations, particularly in Africa.

NUCLEAR PROPOSAL

Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, U.S. Army (ret.), Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, said the U.S. could save $13 billion annually and have "far greater security", through cutting defense expenditures on domestic troops and conventional weapons and military assistance abroad and concentrating instead on nuclear striking power.

March 10 -- Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said the U.S. portion of military expenditures in Europe had declined from 20.4 percent in 1953 to 4.2 percent in 1959, but the U.S. "must still supply the majority of the new weapons."

March 11 -- Earle H. Ballou, National Council of Churches of Christ, said economic aid programs should be expanded and shaped by social rather than primarily military needs.

Peter Weiss, American Committee on Africa, said economic aid to underdeveloped countries should be channelled through the United Nations. He said that a multinational aid program by Western bloc nations would not end African leaders' fears of "neo-colonialism".

March 14 -- Gen. Charles A. Willoughby (ret.), former intelligence chief to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, representing the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, said U.S. military aid should be limited to support of fighting divisions, "not nebulous forces in the rear." He said Norstad "knows the air but he does not know the ground" and has settled on a "spurious estimate" of ground forces needed in Europe, with the result that Western divisions were outnumbered three to one. More forces should be provided by the European nations themselves, and the savings to the U.S. should be applied to building up the United States' own missile armament, he said.

Mrs. William D. Leetch, American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, opposed the Development Loan Fund because the majority of loans "are nothing but concealed grants". She said the accumulation of over-large sums of inconvertible soft currencies by the U.S. under DLF repayment terms would result in problems for the borrowing countries and the U.S. and lead to charges of U.S. economic imperialism.

SUEZ CANAL ISSUE

Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, American Israel Public Affairs Committee, said the U.S. had "involuntarily become implicated in the Arab boycott" against Israel by helping the United Arab Republic improve the Suez Canal while it was closed to Israeli traffic. He supported U.S. economic assistance to both Arabs and Israelis, but not in ways that could be used to further one country's "war against another".

Dr. Marion Spector, American Assn. of University Women, supported increased technical and development assistance and said the U.S. should help the developing countries take advantage of American education.

March 15 -- G. Lewis Jones, Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East and South Asia, said it would be a delusion to expect early settlement of the Arab-Israel dispute. He supported a $25 million U.S. contribution to the United Nations Palestine refugee program. He said that while the U.S. supported "freedom of transit for all ships", problems of the barring of Israeli shipping from the Suez Canal could best be tackled through the United Nations.

(On Dec. 21, 1959, 66 Representatives had sent telegrams to Eugene Black, president of the International Bank for reconstruction and development, protesting a proposed $56 million loan to the United Arab Republic for development of the Suez Canal. The Representatives, of whom nearly half came from New York and New Jersey, asked Black to postpone the loan until the UAR insured freedom of navigation through the canal. The loan was also criticized by Sens. Stephen Young (D Ohio), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.). The Bank nevertheless announced Dec. 22 that the arrangements had been completed.

HOUSE REPORT

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 14 -- The House Foreign Affairs Committee Special Study Mission to Asia, the Western Pacific, Middle East, Southern Europe and North Africa issued a report (H Rept 1386) on its 1959 tour. Conclusions on economic aid:

- A realistic reappraisal of the U.S. aid program was "immediately necessary" and "greater supervision should be given to its operation." Dams and fertilizer plants "might bring ultimate benefit" but there was a "strikingly dangerous gap between such grandiose projects at the top and the millions of human beings still starving..." The group listed as one "costly" and "unrealistic project" a highway program in Vietnam which grew from an $18.3 million original estimate to a present cost estimate of $85-100 million.
- The U.S. should vigorously support transit of Israelis and Israeli goods through the Suez Canal.
- Philippines -- Subcommittee members were "startled and shocked to find an increase in lawlessness and of Government corruption that was more than hinted at."
- In order to aid the economy of Morocco, "some satisfactory substitute" must be found for the U.S. payments for airbases to be evacuated by the end of 1963.

In additional views, Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) said the report gave "too little recognition" to the "over-all success of the program". Rep. Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D Del.) said the Mutual Security Program was an over-all success but carried an "unnecessary burden of criticism" because the International Cooperation Administration did not act to correct maladministration. McDowell later told reporters the ICA was used by the Administration as a "dumping ground for political patronage", resulting in "waste and poor planning".

March 11 -- The nine nations comprising the Development Assistance group concluded their three-day initial meeting in Washington, D.C. In a communique, the group said members would try to increase assistance to underdeveloped countries. The nine were Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Japan and the United States.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee April 7 reported the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (HR 11510 -- H Rept 1464), recommending $1,318,400,000 in new authorizations. This was a cut of $136.5 million from the President's request, distributed as follows: $12.5 million was cut from the President's $268.5 million request for special assistance; $75 million from his $175 million request for the contingency fund; and $49 million from his $724 million request for defense support funds. Together with the $2,720,100,000 in authorizations already available from previous years, the $1,318,400,000 provided in the Committee bill made $4,038,500,000 in authorizations available for the Mutual Security Program in fiscal 1961.

The Committee bill specified that no cut made in special assistance funds should be applied against a $20 million program for African education.

Another provision, drafted and introduced in Committee by Rep. Leonard Farbstein (D N.Y.), in effect threatened to cut off economic aid to the United Arab Republic if it did not permit Israeli ships to travel through the Suez Canal.

The Committee's vote to report the bill was 18-5, with Reps. E. Ross Adair (R Ind.), Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.), Omar Burleson (D Texas), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) and John L. Pilcher (D Ga.) voting against. Rep. Laurence Curtis (R Mass.) voted "present".

The report said that despite "a number of instances of waste", there was "encouraging evidence" that the program was "attaining its major objectives". It noted improvements made in the program as a result of Congressional recommendations, but expressed disappointment over the success of the office of the Inspector General and Comptroller established by Congress in 1959 to oversee the program, and said further Committee action would be taken unless the Inspector General "demonstrates the effectiveness of his operations" in the future.

The Committee said it concluded that the U.S. unfavorable balance of payments and recent outflow of gold "have not been caused by the Mutual Security Program" and the program had "only a minor direct influence" on the balance of payments. It said the expenditures under the program should be based on the need to defend security and establish satisfactory U.S. relations abroad, rather than on payment deficits or gold outflow.

The Committee also disputed arguments that the program had large unexpended or unobligated funds left over from previous years, and said the fiscal status of the program compared favorably with that of other Government agencies and was "considerably better" than many.

CHANGES PROPOSED

The Committee reported on specific sections of the program as follows:

Restrictions on Navigation -- The U.S. has "not done as effective a job as it should" in urging the removal of restrictions on shipping through the Suez Canal. The Committee proposed an amendment expressing the sense of Congress that the U.S. favored freedom of navigation in international waterways and that the purposes of the Mutual Security Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 were negated when countries receiving assistance waged economic warfare against other nations receiving assistance. The amendment required that the two Acts be administered so as "to give effect to these principles", but left their specific application to the determination of the President.

Indus Basin Development -- This project could "mark a turning point in the history of South Asia," the Committee said. It approved an Administration request clearing the way for U.S. participation in the project through the World Bank.

Development Loan Fund -- The Committee proposed an amendment barring loans of more than $100,000 for a project in any country unless sufficient engineering and other data indicated the project would be economically and technically sound.

"Point Four Youth Corps" -- The Administration has "not taken vigorous action" in the use of volunteer young people such as technically qualified young people with farm backgrounds, in overseas operations. The Committee said it planned to make a comprehensive study of the possibilities of this in this field.

Special Assistance -- In cutting $12.5 million from the President's request in this category, the Committee said the new $20 million program for Africa should be carried out in full and that special assistance for Israel should be maintained at the fiscal 1960 level.

Loans to Small Farmers -- The Committee proposed an amendment expressing a U.S. policy of extending up to $10 million in loans to cooperative associations of small farmers to increase agricultural productivity and encourage local self-help programs in rural underdeveloped nations.

Administrative Provisions -- The Committee proposed an amendment limiting flood control, reclamation and similar projects to those in which the benefits would exceed the costs of the program, as a means of encouraging "sounder" and comprehensive advance planning. Another proposal would relieve the Inspector General and Comptroller of planning the annual presentation of the Mutual Security Program presentation to Congress so that he could concentrate wholly on overseeing its operations.

Aid to Cuba -- The Committee proposed an amendment ending assistance to Cuba except when the President determined such aid would be in the U.S. interest, but said the measure was "not indicative of a lessening of our traditional friendship for the people of Cuba."

OTHER VIEWS

● Supplemental Views -- Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) said the Mutual Security Program was "here to stay" and he supported it, but he felt it was "overdue for a complete review" and should place more emphasis on economic aid and less on the "topheavy military programs now being undertaken". He said the "soft" currencies which the mutual security and other programs were generating for the U.S. throughout the world were "far in excess of the absorptive capacities" of certain countries, and threatened them with inflation if spent. (For story on this issue and country-by-country breakdown of funds, see p. 223)

MINORITY VIEWS

● Minority Views -- Reps. John L. Pilcher (D Ga.), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) and E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) said the "entrenched, self-perpetuating bureaucracy" administering the program was "still growing in size, power and inefficiency" and said it was not the "new imaginative program" needed to further the aims of the U.S. They said there should be a smaller number of more carefully selected projects and less emphasis on "meeting the personal desires of the political leaders of the recipient countries" and more on meeting the needs of the people. They said the creation of the Development Loan Fund, had not resulted in an expected appreciable reduction in grant assistance. The "open-end" authorization for military assistance voted in 1959 was a "serious mistake" and should be abandoned, the three Members said.

Floor Action

The House April 21, by a 243-131 roll-call vote, passed an amended version of HR 11510, authorizing the amount the Committee had recommended, $1,318,400,000, but changing some of the legislative provisions. (For voting, see chart p. 434)

Debate on the measure began April 20 when the House adopted by voice vote the rule (H Res 502) providing for its consideration.

A recommittal motion by Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) was rejected by voice vote April 21 and an amendment by Mrs. Church to set up a joint Congressional committee to act as a watchdog over the program was ruled out of order.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, the funds authorized by HR 11510, the Mutual Security Act of 1960, were:

Economic assistance	
Defense support	$ 675,000,000
Technical cooperation	206,500,000
Special assistance	256,000,000
Other programs	80,900,000
President's contingency fund	100,000,000
TOTAL	$1,318,400,000

The bill also contained the following legislative provisions (those marked by an asterisk (*) were not included in the later Senate version and went to conference after the Senate passed the bill):

Required that the Mutual Security Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 83-480) be administered "to give effect" to the principles that the U.S. favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and that the purposes of the Mutual Security Act are "negated and the peace of the world is endangered" when countries receiving assistance wage economic warfare against other nations receiving assistance. Specific application of the principles was left to the determination of the President, who "shall report on measures taken...to insure their application".

* Expressed the sense of Congress that no special assistance funds be used by any nation in the Near East to purchase arms.

* Directed that the Development Loan Fund not earmark or commit funds in excess of $50,000 for any country unless the Fund received an application supported by engineering or other data which indicated how the money would be used, and that its use would be practicable and economically and technically sound. An exception was made for multilateral programs where the President personally determined that earmarking or committing of funds was in the national interest.

Affirmed the willingness of the U.S. to participate in the Indus Basin Development program, and for this purpose (1) waived fiscal requirements of other acts to facilitate U.S. participation through the World Bank; (2) waived requirements of the Merchant Marine Act that at least 50 percent of foreign aid goods be shipped in American flag vessels, but stipulated that any deviation from the Act be compensated by shipping a commensurate amount of foreign aid goods in U.S. vessels to the same geographical area for other puposes.

* Expressed a U.S. policy of extending loans to cooperative associations of small farmers in rural underdeveloped nations, with unpaid balances not to exceed $10 million in the aggregate and $25,000 for any association.

* Required that non-military flood control, reclamation and similar projects be examined by qualified engineers, that a determination of their cost be submitted to Congress, and that such a project not be undertaken unless benefits are determined to exceed costs and the projects meet requirements of similar programs in the U.S.

* Relieved the mutual security Inspector General and Comptroller of prescribing the financial and statistical content of the annual presentation of the program to Congress.

* Barred further assistance to Cuba except when the President determined such aid would be in the national interest.

* Authorized grants of surplus agricultural commodities under PL 480 to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas.

* Abolished the International Development Advisory Board.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

April 21 -- Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.) -- Require the Administration to make documents and other data on the program available to Congress and the General Accounting Office when desired. Voice vote

John H. Kyl (R Iowa), as amended by Hardy -- Reduce from $100,000 to $50,000 the ceiling above which DLF loans must be based on applications indicating their economic and technical soundness. Voice.

Hardy, as amended by A.S.J. Carnahan (D Mo.) -- Bring the earmarking, committing or setting aside of DLF money for loans over $50,000 under the applications criteria and require a "personal" Presidential determination of exceptions. Voice.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Abolish the International Development Advisory Board. Voice.

Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Delete extra words in committee amendment opposing use of special assistance funds by Near East nations to purchase arms. Voice.

George P. Miller (D Calif.) -- Provide for commensurate U.S. flag shipping allowances under other foreign aid programs to compensate for waiver of shipping requirements for the Indus Basin Development program. Voice.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) -- Deny four new "supergrade" posts in the U.S. for programs authorized by the Act. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Bentley -- Terminate the open-end military assistance authorization with the fiscal 1961 program. Voice.

William H. Meyer (D Vt.) -- Prohibit use of mutual security funds to implement NATO atomic weapons-sharing agreements. Standing, 11-46.

E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) -- Reduce defense support authorization to $625 million. Voice.

Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) -- Bar aid to Yugoslavia. Standing, 36-62.

Leonard G. Wolf (D Iowa) -- Allow the President, upon request of the United Nations Secretary General, to purchase up to $250 million in surplus agricultural commodities from the Commodity Credit Corp. and supply them to underdeveloped countries through the U.N. Standing, 46-93.

John D. Dingell (D Mich.) -- Amend Wolf amendment so as to supply American needy first. Voice.

Bob Casey (D Texas) -- Extend aid only to nations which levy individual, corporate and other taxes proportional to taxes levied in the U.S. Standing, 36-89.

J. Edward Roush (D Ind.) -- Remove secrecy classification from documents presenting non-military portions of the program to Congress. Voice.

Kyl -- Require specific authorization by Congress for all flood control or reclamation projects costing more than $1 million. Voice.

Roush -- Require the Administration to present budgets to Congress for the total mutual security program in each country and adhere to such budgets. Voice.

Gross -- Require that not less than 25 percent of funds in the bill be used to purchase U.S. surplus commodities for distribution to the needy abroad. Standing, 60-101.

DEBATE -- April 20 -- Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- The question is not "whether we are to continue the Mutual Security Program.... It is how to make the program more effective and how much is necessary."

Chester Bowles (D Conn.) -- "I think one reason there is a great deal of confusion about this program is the fact we have been given superficial, short-run reasons for what must be a broad, long-term program.... In foreign aid, as in foreign policy generally, we have one central overriding objective: the creation and maintenance all over the non-Communist world of free societies dedicated to providing growing opportunities for their own people to make their own decisions in determining their own future."

Albert H. Bosch (R N.Y.) -- "I am firmly convinced that this program should be terminated; for the experiences of the past have amply demonstrated that we can neither buy friends, goodwill nor peace."

James A. Haley (D Fla.) -- Though knowing that the House again will "pass a measure approving the pouring of billions of dollars down the drainpipes of foreign nations, I am more confident than ever that when I oppose continuation of this program, I am speaking the will of the people of this country."

April 21 -- John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- "We need strong allies and friends to constitute a collective defense system necessary for peace and for our own national interest.... We must avoid the impression that neutral countries are wooed, and that friendly nations are to be taken for granted."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- March 22-31 on the Senate version (S 3058) of the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Highlights of testimony:

March 24 -- Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said the proposed $20-million special assistance program for education in Africa was in response to a need for a "fresh" approach which would be responsive to changing African needs. He said the program should "avoid competition with large-scale assistance from Europe" while stimulating a higher level of such assistance, and "avoid getting into a position of annual aid...negotiations with many new countries pressing for external assistance." He said $115 million was requested for special assistance for Africa, primarily for Morocco, Tunisia and Libya, and $24.3 million for technical cooperation. Satterthwaite said these were "conservative and minimal" figures, considering the continent's needs. He said an additional $18.2 million was requested for military assistance to strengthen the "internal security" of Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Liberia and Ethiopia.

March 25 -- G. Lewis Jones, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, said the fiscal 1961 request for this area included $457.9 million in military assistance, almost wholly for use in Greece, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, and $345.3 million for economic assistance other than that granted by the Development Loan Fund. He said "no one country or group of countries can preempt the aid field" and it would be "inconsistent" to say that Communist aid "would not be an addition to a country's economy simply because Communist loans financed them and Communist engineers built them", but "we advise the receiving states to be wary and vigilant...." Referring to the proposed $1-billion, 10-year Indus Basin irrigation plan in Pakistan and India, he said the World Bank, which planned to administer the international financing, had suggested a U.S. contribution of $177 million in grant aid, $103 million in loans, and $235 million in local currencies derived from U.S. programs in Pakistan.

John M. Steeves, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, said a "grave imbalance of power" existed in the Far East and it was "our contervailing presence which redresses this imbalance". He said Communist China could be expected to maintain pressures and tensions in the area as part of its continuing strategy, and any signs of weakness on the part of the U.S. would have "grievous effects". The total 1961 request for the Far East was $1,231,000,000 including $692 million for military assistance and $539 million for economic and technical assistance, the latter including $493 million for defense support, primarily for Korea, Vietnam and Formosa. Steeves said he hoped the "crash programs" resulting from the "crisis atmosphere" of the 1950s would be replaced by "the long haul of patient economic development".

March 28 -- Roy R. Rubottom Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said the 1961 request for Latin America included $49 million for military assistance, $18 million to finance credit sales of military equipment, $39.5 million for technical cooperation, $23.1 million for special assistance for Bolivia and Haiti, and $1.5 million for the technical cooperation program of the Organization of American States. He said the Administration was considering establishing an Inter-American defense force, but this would require a special treaty and would have to be accepted by the other OAS countries.

Vance Brand, managing director, Development Loan Fund, said that as of Jan. 31, 1960, the DLF had approved 118 loans and guarantees in 43 countries, totalling $958 million out of $1.4 billion available in the fund. He said the additional $700 million requested would permit lending activity in additional countries and an expansion of support for U.S. private capital abroad. He said this would further the objective of ultimately reducing the need for direct aid grants. He said the "buy-America" policy announced Oct. 20, 1959 was designed primarily to encourage other industrialized nations to "finance their own exports to the less-developed areas".

March 30 -- The League of Women Voters and National Farmers Union supported the budget requests. Americans for Democratic Action and the American Veterans' Committee urged increases in economic aid.

March 31 -- N.R. Danielian, International Economic Policy Assn., said aid programs should encourage development of a middle class in recipient countries. Mrs. Paul Blanshard, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, said the U.S. should persuade Generalissimo Francisco Franco to reestablish human liberties in Spain, and "if we are not strong enough to do this we should not give Spain any money at all." Dr. John A. Wilson, National Committee for the Rescue of Monuments of Nubia, urged provision of funds to rescue 21 ancient temples which would be flooded by the Aswan Dam project in the United Arab Republic.

SENATE BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Foreign Relations Committee April 22 reported the Senate version of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (S 3058 -- S Rept 1286). There was no formal roll

call in Committee, but Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) asked to be recorded against the bill.

The bill as reported authorized $1,425,500,00, compared with $1,454,900,000 requested by the President and $1,318,400,000 voted by the House.

On a program-by-program basis, the Committee gave the President the full $175 million he requested for the contingency fund and the full $206.5 million he asked for technical assistance, cut his defense support request of $724 million to $700 million, his special assistance request of $268.5 million to $260 million, but raised authorizations for other programs from the $80.9 million request to $84 million (by authorizing more for Palestine refugee relief than requested).

With some exceptions, legislative provisions of S 3058 were largely similar to those of the House bill, HR 11510. The Senate Committee bill, however, did not contain freedom of navigation language touching on the Arab-Israeli Suez Canal dispute.

Before reporting S 3058, the Committee rejected amendments offered by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to abolish ICA as a separate agency and turn its functions over to the State Department; and by Sen. Frank Church (D Idaho) to limit military assistance to $1.8 billion.

Floor Action

The Senate May 2, by a 60-25 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended version of the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (HR 11510). Senate debate, which began April 27, actually involved the bill that had been reported by the Foreign Relations Committee (S 3058). The House title was appended to the Senate provisions just before final passage. (For voting, see chart p.492)

As passed by the Senate, the bill authorized $1,405,500,000 -- exactly $20 million less than recommended by the Committee. The $20 million was cut from the contingency fund, which was reduced from $175 million to $155 million on a floor amendment offered May 2 by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) and agreed to on a 48-40 roll call.

Altogether there were 21 roll-call votes on the bill, including the vote on passage. Among the more important votes (for voting on amendments, see charts, p. 489-492):

- A "freedom of navigation" amendment similar to the House provision was offered as a floor amendment April 28 by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and 18 others. The amendment was agreed to on a 45-25 roll call, and a motion to reconsider the Douglas amendment was tabled by a 40-29 roll-call vote. On May 2, Foreign Relations Chairman Fulbright, who called the Douglas amendment's passage "irresponsible," offered his own amendment, designed to soften the effect of the Douglas language, but the Fulbright amendment was tabled on a 45-39 roll call. In discussing the "freedom of navigation" language, Fulbright read a letter from Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon saying there might be "harmful repercussions" on U.S. interests in the Middle East.

President Eisenhower did not comment on either the original Douglas Suez amendment or the Fulbright modification, but he told his April 27 news conference that "we have done everything we could" to impress on the United Arab Republic that free use of the canal should be granted, and that he had no further plans for action.

- An amendment approved by a 68-0 roll-call vote April 27, sponsored by Sens. John J. Williams (R Del.) and William Proxmire (D Wis.), required all Congressional committees to file annual public reports listing, by individuals, both dollar and counterpart funds spent by Members of Congress and committee staff members for overseas travel. Existing law required the committees to report only their consolidated expenditures of counterpart funds. President Eisenhower said in 1956 that he believed that information on the spending of public funds by Members of Congress should be made available to the public.
- An amendment offered April 28 by Sens. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and Francis Case (R S.D.), and agreed to by a 45-38 roll-call vote, struck from the bill lanaguage permitting grants of surplus agricultural commodities to promote economic development overseas.
- Amendments offered by Hawaii's two Senators and by Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) April 28, and agreed to by voice vote and a 71-5 roll-call vote, respectively, provided for establishing an East-West technical and cultural center in Hawaii and drawing up plans for a hemispheric cultural center in Puerto Rico.
- An amendment offered by Sen. Frank Church (D Idaho) to limit military assistance to $1.8 billion was rejected April 27 by a 27-32 roll call vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, the funds authorized by HR 11510 were:

Economic assistance	
Defense support	$ 700,000,000
Technical cooperation	206,500,000
Special assistance	260,000,000
Other programs	84,000,000
President's contingency fund	155,000,000
TOTAL	$1,405,500,000

The bill also contained the following legislative provisions (those marked by an asterisk (*) were not included in the version of the bill passed by the House earlier):

Required that the Mutual Security Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 83-480) be administered "to give effect" to the principles that the U.S. favors freedom of navigation in international waterways and that the purposes of the Mutual Security Act are "negated and the peace of the world is endangered" when countries receiving assistance wage economic warfare against other nations receiving assistance. Specific application of the principles was left to the determination of the President, who "shall report on measures taken...to insure their application".

Affirmed the willingness of the U.S. to participate in the Indus Basin Development program, and for this purpose (1) waived fiscal requirements of the Mutual Security Act and other acts to facilitate U.S. participation through the World Bank; (2) waived requirements of the Merchant Marine Act that at least 50 percent of foreign aid goods be shipped in American flag vessels.

* Required Congressional committees to file annual itemized public statements on dollar and counterpart funds spent on trips abroad by individual Members of Congress and committee staff members.

* Allowed use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies for health and education projects abroad without specific appropriation and for grants to teachers of foreign languages in American schools and colleges for summer training in countries where the language they teach is spoken.

* Permitted the President, subject to the approval of Congress, to use U.S.-owned foreign currencies to pay up to one-third the cost of an internationally financed program to preserve the cultural monuments of the Upper Nile, provided that he finds such participation would promote U.S. foreign policy and is satisfied that other nations or organizations will pay the remaining costs.

* Placed a $55 million annual ceiling on military assistance grant and credit aid to Latin America.

* Required the Administration, in its annual mutual security presentation to Congress, to present clear, detailed explanations of country-by-country force objectives for military assistance, along with cost projections for maintaining and modernizing these objectives.

* Reworded purposes of the Development Loan Fund to emphasize agricultural as well as industrial development and to encourage the making of loans to stimulate private investment and the development of "free economic institutions".

* Urged Development Loan Fund participation in self-liquidating pilot housing projects in Latin America through (1) investment guarantees for U.S. private capital made available for such projects; and (2) provision of capital for the establishment of Latin American savings and loan institutions.

* Directed the President to undertake a study of possibilities for coordinating federal agencies dealing in foreign economic activities and present his findings as part of the fiscal 1962 program.

Facilitated barter arrangements, by permitting commodities, equipment and materials transferred to the U.S. as payment for loans and assistance to be reused by the U.S. for assistance under terms of the Act.

* Authorized payment for overland transportation of relief supplies to landlocked countries, in addition to water transportation paid for under existing law.

* Limited Palestine refugee relief on the basis of ration cards to refugees whose need and eligibility has been certified after July 1, 1960.

* Required the President in his fiscal 1962 mutual security proposals to make specific recommendations with respect to a program for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and for reduction of U.S. contributions to the UN Palestine refugee relief program.

* Empowered ambassadors to pay U.S. and foreign personnel in local currencies when they decided this would prevent black market activities (would not apply to any portion of pay sent to the U.S. for deposit).

* Amended the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 to authorize matching grants to U.S. colleges and universities of up to $1 million a year in the aggregate and $100 per foreign student enrolled, to provide foreign students with orientation, counseling and English-language training.

* Directed the President to arrange for a non-governmental study of the advisability of establishing a Point Four Youth Corps.

* Established a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange in Hawaii and authorized appropriations for federal participation in the project.

* Authorized the Secretary of State to draw up plans for a western hemisphere cultural center in Puerto Rico for submission to Congress by Jan. 3, 1961.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

April 27 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) and William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Require annual itemized public statements on dollar and counterpart funds spent on trips abroad by individual Members of Congress and committee staff members. Roll-call vote, 68-0.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Allow use of U.S.-owned foreign currencies for grants to foreign language teachers in American schools and colleges to enable them to take advanced summer training in countries where the language they are teaching is spoken. Voice vote.

April 28 -- Oren E. Long (D Hawaii) and Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) -- Establish a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West in Hawaii and authorize such appropriations as may be necessary for federal participation in the project. Voice.

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- Authorize the Secretary of State to draw up plans for establishing a hemispheric cultural center in Puerto Rico for submission to Congress by Jan. 3, 1961. Roll call, 71-5.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and 18 others -- Reaffirm U.S. support of freedom of navigation in international waterways, state that the purposes of the Act are negated and world peace endangered when recipient countries wage economic warfare against other recipient countries, and direct the President to apply these principles under the Mutual Security Act and the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) as he "may determine" and report on measures thereby taken. Roll call, 45-25.

May 2 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) as amended by Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Delete provision authorizing grants of surplus agricultural commodities to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas. Roll-call vote, 45-38.

Ellender -- Ensure that any reimbursement of the Defense Department for excess military equipment used for military assistance to Latin America not exceed the usual value placed on such equipment. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Reduce the President's contingency fund authorization from $175 million to $155 million. Roll call, 48-40.

Ellender -- Delete authorization of six new supergrade jobs in the U.S. for administration of the program. Standing.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- Permit use of foreign currencies for health and education projects without specific appropriations. Voice.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Require the President to satisfy himself that other nations or organizations will meet two-thirds of the project's cost before U.S.-owned foreign currencies may be used to preserve cultural monuments in the Nile basin. Voice.

Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- Require detailed explanations and cost projections of country-by-country military assistance force objectives. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 28 -- John Marshall Butler (R Md.) -- Strike out the proposed waiver, for purposes of the Indus Basin Development project, of the requirement under the Merchant Marine Act that at least 50 percent of foreign aid goods be carried by American flag vessels. Roll call, 33-44.

Butler -- Require that in cases where the 50 percent shipping requirement is waived for the Indus Basin Development project, a commensurate amount of foreign aid goods be carried in American vessels for other projects in the same geographical area. Roll call, 32-44.

Frank Church (D Idaho) -- Place a ceiling of $1.8 billion on fiscal 1961 military assistance. Roll call, 27-32.

May 2 -- Gruening -- Require that non-military flood control, reclamation and similar projects meet the engineering and cost standards of U.S. projects. Roll call, 40-45.

Gruening -- Require separate Congressional authorizations for each public works project costing $1 million or more. Roll call, 32-52.

Ellender -- Delete provision for reuse, as mutual security assistance, of commodities, equipment and materials transferred to the U.S. as payment for loans and assistance. Roll call, 28-57.

Ellender -- Limit President's use of the contingency fund to situations entirely unforeseen or not sufficiently foreseen to justify advance programming. Roll call, 43-43. (Motion to reconsider tabled, 45-44, with Vice President casting tie-breaking vote.)

Ellender -- Limit U.S. contribution to the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East to the regular scale under which the U.S. is assessed for the U.N. budget. Voice.

Ellender -- Delete provision for increasing from $2,750,000 to $4,250,000 the ceiling on amounts available for providing living quarters and other facilities for personnel in foreign countries excluding Korea. Roll call, 38-49.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Require that at least 35 percent of mutual security commodities be purchased in the U.S. Standing.

Lausche -- Delete provisions to stimulate development of self-liquidating pilot housing projects in Latin America through the Development Loan Fund. Roll call, 26-60.

Lausche -- Delete provision for preserving cultural monuments on the Upper Nile. Roll call, 40-44.

Gruening -- Require submission to Congress within 90 days after enactment of the Act of detailed country-by-country budget for expenditure of defense support, technical cooperation and special assistance funds. Roll call, 29-54.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Excuse the President from applying freedom of navigation principles in situations where nations receiving assistance are engaged in actions detrimental to United Nations efforts to maintain peace and security, and application of the principles would, in the judgment of the President, constitute partiality. Amendment tabled by roll call, 45-39.

DEBATE ON THE SUEZ AMENDMENT -- April 29 -- Fulbright -- The freedom of navigation amendment would use the Mutual Security Act as a "club to force the United Arab Republic to open the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping"; it was offered "because of the existence of a pressure group in the United States which seeks to inject the Arab-Israeli dispute into domestic politics".

May 2 -- Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Pressure groups have accomplished "effective and worthwhile actions" throughout U.S. history. "I yield to no man in my admiration for the State of Israel" and in "my dedication to the preservation of principles of international law."

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- The Senate has voted to convert the Mutual Security Act into a "weapon of unilateral economic sanctions as a substitute for concerted international action by the United Nations.... I think it is unfortunate today" to demonstrate to the world "such a theory of dollar diplomacy...."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "I think the time has come for us to make perfectly clear to the Arab countries that we are not going to be blackmailed by them any longer...."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 5 -- Protest picketing of the UAR ship Cleopatra was ended in New York by the Seafarers International Union (AFL-CIO). The picket line had blocked unloading of the ship since April 13, but was removed when AFL-CIO President George Meany intervened on State Department assurances that diplomatic action would be taken to end the Arab blacklisting of U.S. ships which put in at Israeli ports. The SIU's action had provoked counter-boycotts in the UAR and had resulted in diverting 10 U.S. ships from Arab ports. SIU President David Hall warned that picketing would be resumed if the State Department failed to give "practical implementation" to its pledge to prevent blacklisting.

Conference

REPORT -- Senate and House conferees May 6 agreed on a conference report (H Rept 1593) recommending $1,366,200,000, which was $88.7 million less than requested by the President, $39.3 million less than voted initially by the Senate but $47.8 million more than voted by the House. On a program-by-program basis, the final version authorized $675 million for defense support, $206.5 million for technical cooperation, $256 million for special assistance, $150 million for the President's contingency fund and $78.7 million for other programs.

On legislative differences, the conferees took the following action on provisions added to the bill by the Senate: retained wording providing for Development Loan Fund stimulation of private business and emphasis on agricultural development; retained the Point Four Youth Corps study; retained provisions on Hawaiian and Puerto Rican education centers; retained provisions on payment of overland transport and paying U.S. employees overseas in local currencies; retained the directive for a Presidential study of ways to coordinate the work of different U.S. agencies administering foreign aid; compromised House and Senate language on reports to Congress by the Executive and on waiving the requirement that 50 percent of goods shipped for the Indus River Basin project be carried in U.S. ships; retained with changes provisions on reporting by Congressional committees and Members on dollar and counterpart funds spent for junkets, and on Palestine refugee relief; authorized the President merely to recommend a policy to Congress on possible expenditures to preserve the Upper Nile monuments, without committing the U.S. to spend anything; made the limit on military assistance to Latin America $55 million for military hardware; dropped specific language on Latin-American pilot housing projects; and dropped provisions permitting use of foreign currencies without appropriation for health and education overseas and for training U.S. teachers abroad in foreign languages.

On major House provisions that were not in the version of the bill passed by the Senate, the conferees: deleted language on arms aid to Near Eastern nations; retained with some changes the $50,000 limit on DLF activities in any one country; accepted the provision on loans for small farmers' cooperatives; accepted, but only for one year, wording permitting use of PL 480 food surplus grants to promote economic development overseas; accepted the language cutting off funds to Cuba except if the President thought such aid was needed; accepted a provision abolishing the International Development Advisory Board; and accepted application of U.S. standards for water projects overseas financed by the

Mutual Security Program but only "insofar as practicable." (For details of final provisions, see first page of story, above)

ACTION -- The House May 12, by a 240-138 roll-call vote, and the Senate May 12, by voice vote, agreed to the conference report, clearing the bill for the President. (For voting, see chart p. 444)

MEASURE SIGNED

After signing HR 11510 into PL 86-472, May 14, President Eisenhower issued a statement saying he was highly gratified by the action of the Congress on this measure. "The Act embodies essentially all of the requests I have put forward as necessary for the successful continuation of the Mutual Security Program, and, with one regrettable exception, the Congress has resisted the addition of amendments which would adversely affect our foreign relations or impair the administration of the program." This was a reference to the Suez amendment.

MUTUAL SECURITY FUNDS

HR 12619 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee June 13, 1960 (H Rept 1798). Recommended appropriation: $3,384,500,000 for mutual security, $5,250,000 for other programs.

- Passed by the House, amended, by a 259-124 roll-call vote June 17. (See p. 456) Voted: $3,584,500,000 for mutual security, $5,250,000 for other programs.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee Aug. 19 (S Rept 1849). Recommended: $3,981,350,000 for mutual security, $7,704,000 for other programs.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 67-26 roll-call vote Aug. 24. (See p. 516) Voted: same as recommended.
- Conference report (H Rept 2164) agreed to Aug. 26 by voice vote of the House and by 57-24 roll-call vote of the Senate. (See p. 517)

PL 86-704 -- Signed into law Sept. 2. Final total: $3,716,350,000 for mutual security, $6,000,000 for other programs.

Against President Eisenhower's request for $4,250,000,000, Congress appropriated $3,781,350,000 for the Mutual Security Program in fiscal 1961.

The appropriation was made in two stages. The larger portion, $3,716,350,000, was carried in the regular fiscal 1961 mutual security funds bill (HR 12619 -- PL 86-704), which was cleared for the President Aug. 26. (The bill also carried $6 million for Army administration of the Ryukyu Islands.) As Congress was taking final action on HR 12619, the President sent an urgent plea to Congress asking restoration of some of the funds cut from his requests; the request was turned down.

Three days later, however, the Senate Aug. 29, in acting on the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 13161), inserted $190 million for mutual security; of this, $65 million was for defense support, $22 million for technical cooperation, $26 million for special assistance, $2 million for administrative expenses and $75 million for the Development Loan Fund.

The House, following a House-Senate conference, agreed to accept only the $65 million for defense support. This $65 million carried in the final version of HR 13161, together with the $3,716,350,000 in the regular mutual security appropriation bill (HR 12619), made a total of $3,781,350,000 for mutual security in fiscal 1961. (For action on mutual security authorization bill, HR 11510, and comparison of Presidential requests, authorizations and appropriations by program, see p. 166; for HR 13161, see p. 405)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law (PL 86-704), HR 12619 provided the following funds for the Mutual Security Program in fiscal 1961:

Military assistance	$1,800,000,000
Defense support	610,000,000
Development Loan Fund	550,000,000
Technical cooperation	
General authorization	150,000,000
United Nations	33,000,000
Organization of American States	1,300,000
President's contingency fund	250,000,000
Special assistance	
General	230,000,000
Special (Krakow Hosipital)	1,500,000
General administrative expenses	38,000,000
United Nations	
Refugee program	1,300,000
Children's Fund	12,000,000
Relief and Works Agency	16,500,000
Other programs	
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	6,700,000
Escapee program	3,350,000
Ocean freight charges	2,000,000
NATO science program	1,200,000
State Department administrative expenses	8,000,000
Atoms for peace	1,500,000
Subtotal	$3,716,350,000
OTHER FUNDS	
Ryukyu Islands administration (Army)	6,000,000
TOTAL	$3,722,350,000

In addition, the bill:

Required the President, within 60 days of the enactment of HR 12619, to submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a full report on the allotment of funds provided in the bill; directed that, within 30 days after approval of any further change in the program which amounted to more than $1 million or 5 percent of the amount appropriated for any part of the program, whichever was less, the President must submit to the Committees a full report on the change and the reason for it.

Prohibited the spending of any Mutual Security funds, except those for military assistance, if any Administration agency handling Mutual Security funds failed, within 35 days, to furnish documents requested by Congressional committees or the General Accounting Office unless the President certified that he had forbidden their disclosure.

Earmarked $35 million in defense support funds for Spain.

Reiterated Congress' opposition to the seating of Communist China in the United Nations, but, in the event it were seated, directed the President to inform Congress on foreign policy implications involved.

Declared it the sense of Congress that any discrimination in foreign countries against U.S. citizens because of their race or religion "generally is repugnant to our principles."

Provided $1.5 million for the purchase of local currencies for hospital construction in Krakow, Poland.

Prohibited the use of fiscal 1961 funds for activities under the Investment Incentive Program.

Authorized the President to bar foreign aid to any country directly or indirectly lending military or economic aid to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's regime unless the withholding of such aid would be contrary to the national interest.

Authorized the President to bar funds to any country directly or indirectly selling arms to any Latin American country against which economic or diplomatic sanctions have been imposed by the Organization of American States unless the withholding of such aid would be contrary to the national interest.

Prohibited the use of funds under the technical cooperation program for projects not justified to Congress.

Also prohibited the use of fiscal 1961 funds for the following:

Contributions to the U.N. for a program in any country in Africa in excess of 40 percent of the total contributions to the U.N. for such program.

Direct assistance in the migration to any nation in the Western Hemisphere of persons not having security clearances based on standards insuring against Communist infiltration.

Any new flood control, reclamation or other water or related land resource project which did not meet the standards for U.S. public works.

Transportation costs for doctors, immigrant inspectors, or space not required to be allotted by U.S. maritime laws and regulations.

Payment of pensions, annuities, retirement pay or adjusted service compensation for persons serving in the armed forces of any recipient country.

Expenditures by the Office of Inspector General and Comptroller of the Mutual Security Program in excess of $1.2 million annually.

Expenditures under the President's contingency fund for any project or activity for which a budget request had been submitted to Congress and was rejected.

Expenditures for administrative expenses of the Development Loan Fund in excess of $1.8 million.

The bill also imposed a limit of $2,675,000 on administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, D.C.

House

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower, in a Feb. 16 message to Congress, asked for $4,175,000,000 for the Mutual Security Program in fiscal 1961 and $6,704,000 for the Ryukyus. (He later raised his MSP request to $4,250,000,000, but the additional amount was not considered until the end of the appropriations process.) The Mutual Security Act of 1960 (HR 11510 -- PL 86-472) -- the authorization bill required to be passed before Congress could appropriate mutual security funds -- was signed into law May 14, authorizing appropriation of all but $89 million of the President's request. (For President's requests and HR 11510, see p. 166)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 26 -- The State Department said, after consultations with the Defense Department, that U.S. military aid to Cuba ($249,000 in fiscal 1960) and the Dominican Republic ($445,000 in fiscal 1960) would end June 30. Existence of the aid was revealed in a Defense Department report Feb. 23. The Cuba funds went for training of six air cadets at the Corpus Christi, Texas, Naval Air Station. They were among 122,000 men from other countries trained by the U.S. over the last decade. The Dominican Republic funds were for equipment but not weapons, the Defense Department said.

HEARINGS -- Even before the authorization bill was cleared, the House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee March 7 began executive hearings on the fiscal 1961 mutual security appropriation. These continued intermittently through May 19. It soon became clear that the President's request faced severe difficulties; Subcommittee Chairman Otto E. Passman (D La.) May 14 said the Mutual Security Program was riddled with "corruption, scandal and blackmail" and said the Subcommittee would cut $1.5 billion from Mr. Eisenhower's request.

Early bipartisan efforts to prevent the cuts forecast by Passman were as follows:

May 22 -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon appealed for support for the Administration request in separate letters to 20 Republican members of the House Appropriations Committee. Nixon said "recent events" had underscored the "absolute need for keeping our mutual security operating at an efficient level".

May 25 -- A group of 28 House Democrats wrote President Eisenhower advising him that they would oppose "any unwise cuts" in the mutual security appropriations bill. The group said they had been critical of the Administration's handling of foreign policy "for the past seven years" and had been "deeply distressed by the conduct of our affairs before the summit meeting". They said they believed nevertheless that the Mutual Security Program was an "indispensable part of our foreign policy". The 28 signers were Reps. Holifield (Calif.), Bowles (Conn.), Udall (Ariz.), Roosevelt (Calif.), Clem Miller (Calif.), Porter (Ore.), Addonizio (N.J.), Griffiths (Mich.), Celler (N.Y.), Kasem (Calif.), Diggs (Mich.), Giaimo (Conn.), Lane (Mass.), Wolf (Iowa), Metcalf (Mont.), Thompson (N.J.), Brademas (Ind.), Green (Ore.), Cohelan (Calif.), Karth (Minn.), Blatnik (Minn.), Farbstein (N.Y.), Toll (Pa.), Rivers (Alaska), O'Hara (Mich.), Foley (Md.), Keogh (N.Y.) and Green (Pa.).

June 11 -- President Eisenhower, in a telegram to House leaders of both parties, said he understood that the Subcommittee had decided to reduce military assistance from the requested $2 billion to $1.6 billion, and to cut defense support to $600 million, compared with $724 million requested and $675 million authorized in the earlier authorization bill. "This cannot but jeopardize our own security and the defense of the free world," Mr. Eisenhower said.

He said the cuts "would compel America to withhold from her allies both in (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and in the Far East the equipment required to maintain a respectable posture of defense.... This will force us to distribute a deficit among our allies rimming the Communist world from Korea to Turkey, to the detriment of all, or else to drop entirely from this

powerful defensive system one or more nations important to us.... I most earnestly request your cooperation in restoring these funds."

ACTION -- Despite Mr. Eisenhower's plea, the Foreign Operations Subcommittee June 13 approved a draft bill appropriating $3,384,500,000, which was $790.5 million less than the President had requested. The bill also carried $5,250,000 for the Ryukyu Islands.

The bill was reported (HR 12619 -- H Rept 1798) the same day by the full Appropriations Committee, with no changes in the amounts recommended by the Subcommittee.

COMMITTEE REPORT

The Committee, in a report submitted by Subcommittee Chairman Otto E. Passman (D La.), said $8,154,365,000 would actually be available for expenditure for mutual security in fiscal 1961. This figure took into account the $3,384,500,000 in new funds, an estimated $4,713,665,000 in previously appropriated funds that remained unspent but were for the most part already obligated, and $56,200,000 in receipts and reimbursements acquired through such activities as the sale of military equipment and returns to the Development Loan Fund. In addition, the Committee said, the Mutual Security Program had available for use $1,850,144,000 in foreign currencies, of which $1,344,011,000 would be obligated or committed in fiscal 1961, including $670,623,000 in U.S.-owned currencies generated under MSP or by the sale of agricultural surpluses under PL 480, and $673,388,000 in foreign-owned currencies such as counterpart funds.

The Committee wrote into HR 12619 provisions prohibiting the use of any funds appropriated by the bill for various types of activities, some newly authorized in the Mutual Security Act of 1960 (HR 11510 -- PL 86-472) that had been signed into law May 14. Prohibited was spending for these major items:

Construction of buildings in connection with the special program for Tropical Africa; the Indus River Basin project; any technical cooperation project or activity not scrutinized by the Appropriations Committees; use of the President's contingency fund for any project or activity for which a budget estimate had been submitted to Congress (the Committee said the Executive sometimes nullified the expressed desire of Congress to cut a specific program by using contingency fund money in effect to restore the cut); payment for a study on establishing a Point Four Youth Corps; loans to cooperative associations of small farmers; payment for working out plans for a Western hemisphere cultural center in Puerto Rico; expenditures of over $1 million by the Office of Inspector General and Comptroller of the Mutual Security Program; transfer of funds to the Benjamin Franklin Foundation (a private, nonprofit U.S.-German organization in Berlin) until a new agreement was concluded between the foundation and the Government containing "adequate financial and administrative controls"; or the Investment Incentive Fund.

The latter was set up to finance technical aid, like surveys and estimates, to encourage private investments overseas by U.S. businessmen. No money was ever appropriated for it, but the Committee said the International Cooperation Administration had spent $2.5 million in fiscal 1960 to initiate Investment Incentive surveys, despite the fact that the House specifically denied a request for $5 million to start the program. Consequently, an absolute restriction on the use of any funds for the program had become necessary, the Committee said.

(The Investment Incentive Program is separate from the Investment Guarantee Program, although both are authorized under the same section of law, 22 USC 1933. Under the guarantee program, the Government guarantees private businessmen against losses on overseas investments resulting from war, expropriation, confiscation, or inability to convert local earnings into dollars. ICA Oct. 28 said it had $475 million in guarantees outstanding and had never had to pay a claim thus far.)

In denying funds to the Indus Basin plan, the Committee said more study was required in view of the "magnitude and ultimate expense" of the project.

In a minority report, Republican members John Taber (N.Y.), Gerald R. Ford Jr. (Mich.), John J. Rhodes (Ariz.) and Silvio O. Conte (Mass.) said the appropriation cuts were "unconscionable" and would indicate a "weakening in the determination and leadership of the United States to hold together the nations of the free world", magnify the task of resisting Communist pressure, and "undermine the security of the United States at one of the most critical times in the history of our country."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 14 -- The 33-member House Republican Policy Committee voted to back amendments on the House floor to restore $250 million of the cuts approved by the Appropriations Committee.

June 15 -- Seven members of the liberal Democratic Study Group sent letters to all Democrats urging restoration of some of the cuts, particularly for the Indus project. Signers of the letter: Reps. Chester Bowles (Conn.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), Frank Thompson Jr. (N.J.), Frank M. Coffin (Maine), Sidney R. Yates (Ill.), Cornelius E. Gallagher (N.J.) and John Brademas (Ind.).

Floor Action

The House June 17, by a 259-124 roll-call vote, passed HR 12619. As sent to the Senate, the bill appropriated $3,584,500,000, which was $200 million more than had been recommended by the Appropriations Committee. Debate began June 16. (For voting, see chart p. 456)

In addition to its mutual security provisions, HR 12619 appropriated $5,250,000 for administration of the Ryukyu Islands by the Army and placed a ceiling of $2,675,000 on 1961 administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

Before final action, the House accepted by a 212-173 roll-call vote an amendment by Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) restoring $200 million of the $400 million cut by the Appropriations Committee from the President's request for military assistance. Other changes in the Committee-approved bill included the deletion by voice votes of provisos barring use of funds for the Indus Basin development project and for construction of buildings in connection with the special program for Tropical Africa. A Committee-approved provision reappropriating unobligated funds left over from fiscal 1960 was stricken on a point of order.

(The reappropriation authority later was restored by the Senate and retained in the version of the bill signed into law.)

As passed by the House, HR 12619 provided the following funds for the Mutual Security Program in 1961, compared to the President's request:

	Requested	Provided
Military assistance	$2,000,000,000	$1,800,000,000
Economic assistance		
Defense support	724,000,000	600,000,000
Development Loan Fund	700,000,000	550,000,000
Technical cooperation	206,500,000	184,500,000
Special assistance	268,500,000	206,000,000
Other programs	80,900,000	74,800,000
Miscellaneous	20,100,000	19,200,000
President's contingency fund	175,000,000	150,000,000
TOTAL	$4,175,000,000	$3,584,500,000

The bill also:

Appropriated $5,250,000 for Army administration of the Ryukyu Islands.

Reiterated Congress' opposition to the seating of Communist China in the United Nations, but, in the event it were seated, directed the President to inform Congress on foreign policy implications arising from such action.

Declared it the sense of Congress that any attempt by foreign nations to practice racial or religious discrimination in granting commercial access or other rights to American citizens was "repugnant to our principles".

Authorized use of $1.5 million in foreign currencies for hospital construction.

Specifically prohibited use of fiscal 1961 funds for the following:

- Any technical cooperation project or activity not scrutinized by Congress.
- Any new flood control, reclamation or other water or related land resource project which did not meet the standards for U.S. public works.
- Expenditures under the President's contingency fund for any project or activity for which a budget estimate had been submitted to Congress.
- Payment for a study on the advisability of establishing a Point Four Youth Corps.
- Implementation of a policy of extending loans to cooperative associations of small farmers.
- Activities under the Investment Incentive Fund.
- Payment for plans for a western hemisphere cultural and technical center in Puerto Rico.
- Transfer of funds to the Benjamin Franklin Foundation (a private, non-profit U.S.-German organization in West Berlin) until a new agreement was entered into between the U.S. and the Foundation providing "adequate" financial and administrative controls for the protection of the U.S. interest.
- Expenditures by the Office of Inspector General and Comptroller of the Mutual Security Program in excess of $1 million annually.
- Direct assistance in the migration to any nation in the western hemisphere of persons who did not have security clearances based on standards insuring against Communist infiltration.
- Transportation costs for doctors, immigrant inspectors, or space not required to be allotted by U.S. maritime laws and regulations.
- Payments to contractors who offered "compensation" to current ICA employees or hired personnel above the $5,000 annual pay bracket within two years after they left the ICA.
- Any non-military assistance project during any period when more than 35 days elapsed between a request for information on the expenditure of funds for the project and the furnishing of such information to Congress or the General Accounting Office.
- Payment of pensions, annuities, retirement pay or adjusted service compensation for persons serving in the armed forces of any recipient country.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 17 -- John Taber (R N.Y.) -- Restore $200 million in military assistance funds. Teller vote, 170-114; roll-call vote, 212-173.

Frank M. Coffin (D Maine) -- Require that technical cooperation projects be scrutinized by authorization as well as appropriation committees. Voice.

Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) -- Provide a special authorization for the use of $1,500,000 in foreign currencies for hospital construction. Voice.

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) -- Bar use of funds to pay transportation costs for doctors, immigrant inspectors or space not required to be allotted by U.S. maritime laws and regulations. Voice.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Delete prohibition against use of funds for the Indus Basin development project. Voice.

Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.) -- Bar payments to contractors who offered "compensation" to ICA employees or hired former ICA employees above the $5,000 annual pay bracket within two years after they left the ICA. Voice.

John S. Monagan (D Conn.), as amended by Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.) -- Bar payments for non-military assistance projects if more than 35 days elapsed between a request for information on fund expenditure and the furnishing of such information to Congress or the General Accounting Office. Voice.

Yates -- Delete prohibition against use of funds for the construction of buildings in connection with the special program for Tropical Africa. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 17 -- Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) -- Restore $50 million in defense support funds. Standing, 97-125; teller, 119-141.

Cornelius E. Gallagher (D N.J.) -- Delete prohibition against use of funds for technical cooperation projects which had not been scrutinized by Congressional committees. Standing, 55-137.

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- Restore $22 million in technical cooperation funds. Voice.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Cut $3 million from appropriations for the United Nations technical assistance program. Standing, 32-93.

Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.) -- Delete prohibition against use of the President's contingency fund for projects for which a budget estimate had been submitted to Congress. Standing, 50-82.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) -- Prohibit use of mutual security funds for construction, maintenance and repair in shipyards located outside the United States. Standing, 52-97.

Frank M. Coffin (D Maine) -- Delete $1 million limitation on expenditures by the Office of the Inspector General and Comptroller. Standing, 71-126.

Ford -- Increase Inspector General and Comptroller spending limitation to $1,250,000. Voice.

Gross -- Cut $3 million from funds for general administrative expenses; bar use of funds by the Inspector

General and Comptroller for representation or entertainment; cut $100 million from the Development Loan Fund appropriation; limit funds for the Development Loan Fund to loans on which at least 50 percent of the repayment was to be in dollars; bar use of funds for any tuition in excess of $200 per month per student. Voice.

Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) -- Delete prohibition against use of funds for a study on the advisability of establishing a Point Four Youth Corps. Voice.

Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D Del.) -- Prohibit Members of Congress from using mutual security dollar funds or foreign currencies for travel outside the United States without a full public disclosure of itemized expenditures. Voice.

DEBATE

DEBATE -- June 16 -- Otto E. Passman (D La.) -- The bill "calls for the highest amount recommended during the past six years.... Why is this program so fouled up and uncontrollable?.... (Its directors) are told much of what to do. And when they find that they actually have little to do with managing the program, they usually resign and the subordinates let the program run wild. As a result, everybody's program is nobody's program.... The greatest abusers and manipulators in the program are the military."

Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.) -- The bill contained a "number of crippling features" and the subcommittee chairman (Passman) was trying "to take the prerogative away from the Committee on Foreign Affairs". The subcommittee hearings were "a sideshow, a three-ring circus". The amendment narrowing the special program for tropical Africa was "ridiculous".

Charles H. Brown (D Mo.) -- "For three years I have voted a protest vote against the half-baked facsimile that comes to us each session about this time under the title of a Mutual Security Program, because I want to quit piddling around with...patchwork improvisations poorly administered and come up with a good program commensurate with the needs of our times.... Let us formulate a long-range, well-managed Development Loan Fund and technical cooperation program.... We should strive to prevent trouble rather than wait until trouble is fomented and then try to bribe our way out...."

June 17 -- Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- The riots in Japan against the U.S. treaty are an "ominous reminder" of Communist efforts to "destroy free nations". A strong Mutual Security Program is necessary to the "strength and the protection of our own country". If Congress repudiated the Indus Basin program, "one of the great diplomatic successes of the decade will collapse."

Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- "We have put nearly $700 million into a buildup of (Japan's) military strength .... Where were those...troops when the Japanese Government said that they could not be responsible for the safety of our President?"

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) -- Opposed setting up "military assistance groups in underdeveloped countries, where the people do not want guns, where the guns will not maintain the regime in power", where the U.S. ought to be giving technical and economic aid.

Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.) -- "Before this 12-month period is up we will have (numerous) new nations in Africa" and the bill's limitation on use of technical cooperation funds would mean "not one project can be started" for these countries because they would not have been specifically justified before the Committee on Appropriations.

Chester Bowles (D Conn.) -- "At this stage, the failure of our Government to understand the enormous promise of (the Indus Basin) project and the complexity of the agreements which made it possible would further undermine world-wide confidence in our leadership, already dangerously shaken by recent events."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

HEARINGS -- Intermittently, public and private, March 11-Aug. 17.

ACTION -- Aug. 19 reported the bill with numerous amendments (S Rept 1849). In acting on the funds, the Committee considered an additional request for the President's contingency fund transmitted Aug. 8 by President Eisenhower. The President, citing the Congo crisis, asked Congress to raise the contingency fund to $250 million, compared with his initial request of $175 million, of which $150 million had been granted in the authorization bill (HR 11510) and appropriated in the House version of the funds bill. Although there was never any formal, separate authorization for the additional contingency fund money (for explanation, see box, "Contingency Fund," p. 166), the Committee nevertheless recommended the full $250 million.

Over-all, against Presidential requests for funds that now totalled $4,250,000,000, the Committee recommended $3,981,350,000, a cut of only $270 million. In effect, the Committee restored nearly all the cuts made by the House except for the $200 million cut from the President's $2 billion request for military assistance. (The Committee also recommended $7,704,000 for the Ryukyus. The increase of $1 million over the Eisenhower request was to raise school teachers' salaries in the islands.)

The Committee struck out of the bill nearly all the House restrictions on spending for specific purposes; it left intact only those involving payment of doctors' transportation costs, western hemisphere migration, benefits for veterans of armed forces of recipient nations, and water projects. The language of the water projects provision was considerably softened.

In addition, the Committee added provisions of its own limiting U.S. participation in any U.N. Africa program to 40 percent of the total cost, requiring the President to report to Congress within 60 days on allotment of funds carried in the bill, and requiring him to report within 30 days on switches in use of funds involving $1 million or more or 5 percent of the cost of any major groups of projects. To a House provision cutting off any non-military assistance funds for any project on which the Executive refused to give Congress information within 35 days, the Committee added a proviso cancelling the cutoff of funds if the President certified he had forbidden transmission of the information, and stated why he did so, and applying the provision only to requests to ICA for information.

Floor Action

The Senate Aug. 24, after brief debate, passed HR 12619 by a 67-26 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 516)

The bill was passed without revision of the appropriations or legislative provisions recommended by the

Committee. Four new provisions were added, however, on floor amendments, two of them reflecting increased Congressional concern over U.S.-Latin America relations. (See below)

Dominating the debate was Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), who criticized many aspects of the Mutual Security Program and said he had planned to offer amendments in Committee to cut foreign aid spending but had relented when "it became apparent that the sentiment of a majority of the Committee was opposed to any large-scale reduction." Ellender sharply attacked the military assistance program, under which the U.S. in fiscal 1961 was slated to deliver $1.8 billion in arms and equipment to 39 different nations. Many of the recipient countries, he said, had advanced to the point where they could finance adequate defense programs of their own.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 12619 provided the following funds for the Mutual Security Program in fiscal 1961:

Military assistance	$1,800,000,000
Defense support	675,000,000
Development Loan Fund	700,000,000
Technical cooperation	
General authorization	172,000,000
United Nations	33,000,000
Organization of American States	1,300,000
President's contingency fund	250,000,000
Special assistance	
General authorization	256,000,000
Special authorization	1,500,000
General administrative expenses	40,000,000
United Nations	
Refugee program	1,300,000
Children's Fund	12,000,000
Relief and Works Agency	16,500,000
Other programs	
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	6,700,000
Escapee program	3,350,000
Ocean freight charges	2,000,000
NATO Science Program	1,200,000
State Department administrative expenses	8,000,000
Atoms for peace	1,500,000
TOTAL	$3,981,350,000

The bill also:

Appropriated $7,704,000 for Army administration of the Ryukyu Islands.

Reiterated Congress' opposition to the seating of Communist China in the United Nations, but, in the event China were accepted, directed the President to inform Congress of foreign policy implications arising from such action.

Declared it the sense of Congress that any attempt by foreign nations to practice racial or religious discrimination in granting commercial access or other rights to American citizens was "repugnant to our principles."

Authorized $1.5 million for the purchase of foreign currencies for hospital construction.

Required the President, within 60 days, to submit to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees a full report on the allotment of funds provided in the bill; directed that, within 30 days after the approval of any further change in the program which amounted to more than $1 million or 5 percent of the amount appropriated for any part of the program, whichever was less, the President must submit to the Committees a full report on the change and the reasons for it.

Prohibited the spending of any Mutual Security funds, except those for military assistance, if the International Cooperation Administration failed, within 35 days, to furnish documents requested by Congressional committees or the General Accounting Office unless the President forbade their disclosure.

Authorized the President to discontinue aid to any country furnishing military or economic assistance to the Castro government of Cuba; and to discontinue aid to any country directly or indirectly selling arms to any Latin American country under diplomatic or economic sanctions of the Organization of American States.

Limited the Mutual Security Program's contribution to the cost of any program in a foreign country to 90 percent.

Also prohibited the use of fiscal 1961 funds for the following:

Contributions to the U.N. for a program in any country in Africa in excess of 40 percent of the total contributions to the U.N. for such program.

Direct assistance in the migration to any nation in the Western Hemisphere of persons who did not have security clearances based on standards insuring against Communist infiltration.

Transportation costs for doctors, immigrant inspectors, or space not required to be allotted by U.S. maritime laws and regulations.

Payment of pensions, annuities, retirement pay or adjusted service compensation for persons serving in the armed forces of any recipient country.

Water projects overseas not meeting "a feasibility ratio of related programs" in the U.S. "based on engineering information available at the time the project is being considered."

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 24 -- Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- Authorize the President to bar foreign aid to any country directly or indirectly furnishing munitions or lending military or economic aid to the Castro regime in Cuba. Voice vote.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Limit contribution of U.S. Mutual Security Program to any program in any foreign country to 90 percent of the program's cost. Voice.

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) -- Express the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State should take the necessary action to prevent importation or reimportation of firearms manufactured for the armed forces of foreign countries. Voice.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Authorize the President to bar funds to any country directly or indirectly selling arms to any Latin American country against which economic or diplomatic sanctions were imposed by the Organization of American States. Voice.

DEBATE -- Aug. 24 -- Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- Criticized the "double standard" of the Eisenhower Administration under which "needed programs are cut back, starved or 'phased-out' while similar projects abroad are dealt with with a lavish hand."

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- The Mutual Security Program "is bipartisan because it has been continued for many years only because the Executive Branch and an overwhelming majority of the Members of Congress have been in accord on the basic principles" of foreign aid.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "I suggest we stop talking about foreign aid and start talking about Mutual Security, for that is just what this program is. We are concerned here with matters relating to our own best interest; and we are not talking primarily about aid to foreigners."

Conference

REPORT -- The conference report on the bill (H Rept 2164) was filed Aug. 25. The compromise version restored the more stringent House standards for water projects and accepted the House provisions requiring justification to Congress of technical cooperation projects, limiting administrative expenses of the Inspector General and Comptroller and barring use of any funds for the Investment Incentive program. The House provision prohibiting use of the contingency fund for any project on which budget estimates had been sent to Congress was revised, so that contingency funds were barred for such projects only if budget estimates had been sent to Congress and specifically rejected by Congress.

The other House restrictions on spending, which had been removed by the Senate, were not restored in the final version of the bill.

Senate amendments on reports to Congress, on the 40 percent limit on contributions to U.N. Africa programs and on aid to Cuba or other Latin American nations under certain conditions were retained in the final version, but the 90 percent project limit was dropped.

Conferees compromised the language suspending non-military aid for projects on which the Government refused information to Congress. Senate language nullifying the whole provision if the President certified he had forbidden disclosure of information was retained; but House language applying the provision not only to ICA but to any agency administering an aid program also was retained.

In funds, the conferees recommended $3,716,350,000 -- a final figure $534 million lower than President Eisenhower's requests. Aside from the $100 million additional for the contingency fund, which it accepted, the House would agree to add only $31.8 million to what it had originally voted. The final version of the bill cut the military assistance program $200 million, the Development Loan Fund $150 million, defense support $114 million, technical cooperation $22 million and special assistance $26 million. Another $22 million in cuts was distributed among smaller programs. The final sppropriation for the Ryukyus was $6 million.

ACTION -- The conference report was agreed to Aug. 26 by voice vote in the House and by a roll-call vote of 57-24 in the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 517)

The House, in acting, agreed by a separate voice vote to the Senate addition of the $100 million for the contingency fund. The President signed HR 12619 Sept. 2 (PL 86-704).

In clearing the report, both chambers disregarded an unusual, last-minute plea by President Eisenhower, who urged that the conference report be rejected and the bill sent to a new House-Senate conference for restoration of funds cut from his $4,250,000,000 request and revision of language imposing administrative restrictions. The President's plea took the form of an Aug. 26 public statement and letters to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.).

The President said the cuts would "sharply curtail support indispensable to the defense of allies now under intensified Soviet pressure and deny aid urgently needed by other friendly nations struggling under the gravest difficulties to make progress in freedom." Mr. Eisenhower also said administrative restrictions retained in the conference version of the bill "would impair the management of the Mutual Security Program."

After reading the President's letter to the House, Halleck asked that it be "very seriously considered." House approval of the conference report came after Rep. Otto E. Passman (D La.), Chairman of the House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee and the chairman of the House conferees on the foreign aid money bill, said: "We have been liberal, we have been considerate." Passman said the bill provided $490 million more than the aid program received in fiscal 1960 and added that he was "shocked" that the President was dissatisfied with "this fantastically large amount."

Prior to the Senate's rejection of the President's appeal, Johnson suggested that the Administration send spokesmen before the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to ask that additional mutual security money be included in the pending supplemental appropriations bill (HR 13161) "if it can be justified." Johnson asked the Senate to approve the conference report but added: "I do think the President should have a thorough and adequate hearing on the matter."

Second Supplemental

In accord with Johnson's suggestion, Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon Aug. 27 appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee, which was considering the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 13161), to plead for more mutual security funds. The Committee subsequently sent the House-passed bill to the Senate floor with amendments appropriating $190 million for mutual security -- $65 million for defense support, $75 million for the Development Loan Fund, $22 million for technical cooperation, $2 million for administrative expenses and $26 million for special assistance.

The Senate Aug. 29 agreed to the amendments en bloc by a 56-31 roll-call vote, passed HR 13161 and sent the bill to conference. (For voting, see chart p. 517)

The Senate also put into HR 13161 a clause in effect repealing the provision in the final version of HR 12619 that required justification of all technical cooperation projects before Congress.

These Senate amendments to HR 13161 were all reported in disagreement by the House-Senate conference committee on the bill. As a result, the House voted separately on each of the amendments when it took up the conference report on HR 13161 on Aug. 31.

By a 203-193 roll call, the House agreed to accept the $65 million added for defense support. However, it rejected the $26 million increase for special assistance by a 175-216 roll call, and turned down by voice votes all the other Senate amendments to HR 13161 involving mutual security funds or legislative provisions. (For voting, see chart p. 470) The final version of HR 13161 carried only the $65 million for defense support. (See story, p. 405)

This $65 million, together with the $3,716,350,000 voted earlier in HR 12619, the regular mutual security funds bill, made a grand total of $3,781,350,000 in fiscal 1961 appropriations for the Mutual Security Program.

CONGRESS PASSES CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960

HR 8601 -- Reported by the House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 956) Aug. 20, 1959.

- Passed by the House, amended, by a 311-109 roll-call vote March 24, 1960. (See p. 430)
- Reported, amended, by the Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 1205) March 29.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 71-18 roll-call vote April 8. (See p. 488)
- House agreed to Senate amendments by a 288-95 roll-call vote April 21. (See p. 434)

PL 86-449-- Signed into law May 6.

Passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 was a direct outgrowth of the 1957 Act -- the first civil rights law in 82 years -- and laid the groundwork for civil rights debates certain to be held in the future.

With a bipartisan majority prevailing over both those who wanted more federal intervention to protect constitutional rights and those who wanted none at all, Congress inched forward in 1960 with amendments to the 1957 Act that were designed primarily to bolster the earlier Act's voting rights provisions. The chief provision authorized judges to appoint referees to help Negroes register and vote. The 1960 Act also provided criminal penalties for bombings and bomb threats, and for mob action designed to obstruct court orders -- neither of these limited to racial incidents.

Direct federal action in desegregating schools, guaranteeing equality of job opportunity or ending discrimination in housing was avoided. For implementation of the voting rights provisions, Congress chose to place responsibility in the Judicial Branch, with its formal procedures and opportunities for counter-arguments, rather than in more direct administrative remedies.

The argument for beginning with voting rights was that once Negroes had, in fact, the right to vote, they could wield a powerful lever against other forms of discrimination. In both 1957 and 1960 there were those who believed this marked significant progress and those who felt that the blows struck for voting rights were but meek taps and that Congress would have to act more vigorously before equal rights could be enjoyed by all.

Impatience with the pace of progress was manifest in 1960 in the "sit-ins" and economic boycotts by Negroes against businesses with segregated facilities.

THREE POINTS OF VIEW

As in 1957, the bill enacted in 1960 was based on Administration proposals. A marriage of convenience between Republicans and Northern Democrats had to take place to pass any bill at all. The 1960 bill was first whittled down by the House; the Senate made a few more incisions; the House then approved the Senate version.

It was clear throughout the lengthy 1960 battle that the "moderate" civil rights group under the leadership of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), was in control.

But this did not prevent attacks from both sides: Leaders of the "liberal" group tried to strengthen the bill, but failed to unite a sufficient number behind alternative provisions; Southerners, working as a more organized unit, filibustered and moved to kill those provisions most distasteful to them and to broaden others so as to dilute their effect on the South.

A summing up shows that the South was the much more successful of the two minority groups. Two Administration provisions were removed from the bill; all of the remaining ones were modified. The voting referees plan added to the bill was generally considered mild, even by Southerners; critics predicted it would be unworkable. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), a leader of the civil rights group, said at the conclusion of debate April 8: "Surely in this battle on the Senate floor the roles of Grant and Lee at Appomatox have been reversed."

Observers generally agreed that Southern success was due in part to expert organization, in part to help given them by Republicans. The Southern Democrat-GOP coalition was effective in committees as well as in maneuvering and voting on the floors of both chambers.

Southerners argued throughout that the bill victimized the South in order to provide political dividends in the North; however, many Southerners conceded that the final bill was one they could "live with".

Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) April 8 said of the "liberal" group: "We were beaten before we started -- beaten by the committee seniority system, beaten by the combined strength of the leadership of both parties, and beaten by the usual voting coalition."

Dirksen the same day said: "I have a high regard for our state-federal relationship, so I like to see caution exercised, as I think it was exercised in this long discussion.... What we have now wrought is a moderate bill, and yet it represents a significant forward step."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) wrote his constituents in a newsletter that the Senate's action indicated "a pattern of defeat for the NAACP and its spokesmen".

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, in describing the referees plan, said, "The Negro has to pass more check points and more officials than he would if he were trying to get the United States gold reserves in Fort Knox. It's a fraud."

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PROVISIONS OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960

TITLE I

Provided that persons who obstructed or interfered with any order issued by a federal court, or attempted to do so, by threats or force, could be punished by a fine of up to $1,000, imprisonment of up to one year, or both. Such acts could also be prevented by private suits seeking court injunctions against them.

TITLE II

Made it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution or punishment for, or giving evidence on, the bombing or burning of any building, facility or vehicle, or an attempt to do so. Penalties could be a fine of up to $5,000, or imprisonment of up to five years, or both.

Made it a federal crime to transport or possess explosives with the knowledge or intent that they would be used to blow up any vehicle or building. Allowed the presumption, after any bombing occurred, that the explosives used were transported across state lines (therefore allowing the FBI to investigate any bombing case), but stipulated that this would have to be proved before the person could be convicted. Penalties could be imprisonment of up to one year and/or $1,000 fine; if personal injury resulted, 10 years and/or $10,000 fine; if death resulted, life imprisonment or a death penalty if recommended by a jury.

Made it a federal crime to use interstate facilities, such as telephones, to threaten a bombing or give a false bomb-scare, punishable by imprisonment of up to one year or a fine of up to $1,000, or both.

TITLE III

Required that voting records and registration papers for all federal elections, including primaries, must be preserved for 22 months. Penalties for failing to comply or for stealing, destroying or mutilating the records could be a fine of up to $1,000, and/or imprisonment for one year.

Directed that the records, upon written application, be turned over to the Attorney General "or his representative" at the office of the records' custodian.

Unless directed otherwise by a court, the Justice Department representative must not disclose the content of the records except to Congress, a government agency, or in a court proceeding.

The federal district court where the records were located, or in which the demand for the records were made, could force voting officials to comply.

TITLE IV

Empowered the Civil Rights Commission, which was extended for two years in 1959, to administer oaths and take sworn statements.

TITLE V

Stated that arrangements might be made to provide for the education of children of members of the armed forces when the schools those children regularly attended had been closed to avoid integration and the U.S. Commissioner of Education had decided that no other educational agency would provide for their schooling. Amended the laws on aid to impacted school districts (PL 81-815, PL 81-874) to this effect.

TITLE VI

Provided that after the Attorney General won a civil suit brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to protect Negroes' right to vote, he could then ask the court to hold another adversary proceeding and make a separate finding that there was a "pattern or practice" of depriving Negroes of the right to vote in the area involved in the suit.

If a court found such a "pattern or practice", any Negro living in that area could apply to the court to issue an order declaring him qualified to vote if he proved (1) he was qualified to vote under state law; (2) he had tried to register after the "pattern or practice" finding; and (3) he had not been allowed to register or had been found unqualified by someone acting under color of law. The court would have to hear the Negro's application within 10 days and its order would be effective for as long a period as that for which he would have been qualified to vote if registered under state law.

State officials would be notified of the order, and they would then be bound to permit the person to vote. Disobedience would be subject to contempt of court proceedings.

To carry out these provisions, the court may appoint one or more voting referees, who must be qualified voters in the judicial district. The referees would receive the applications, take evidence, and report their findings to the court. The referee must take the Negro's application and proof in an ex parte proceeding (without cross-examination by opponents) and the court may set the time and place for the referee's hearing.

The court may fix a time limit of up to 10 days, in which state officials may challenge the referee's report. Challenges on points of law must be accompanied by a memorandum and on points of fact by a verified copy of a public record or an affidavit by those with personal knowledge of the controverting evidence. Either the court or the referee may decide the challenges in accordance with court-directed procedures. Hearings on issues of fact could be held only when the affidavits show there is a real issue of fact. The referee's report would be the deciding factor in issues of the applicant's literacy. If the objections were dismissed, either the court or the referee could issue the Negro a certificate declaring him qualified to vote.

If a Negro has applied for a court certificate 20 or more days before the election, his application is challenged, and the case is not decided by election day, the court must allow him to vote provisionally, provided he is "entitled to vote under state law", and impound his ballot pending a decision on his application. If he applies within 20 days before the election, the court has the option of whether or not to let him vote.

The court would not be limited in its powers to enforce its decree that these Negroes be allowed to vote and their votes be counted and may authorize the referee to take action to enforce it.

The referees would have the powers conferred on court masters by rule 53(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. (Rule 53(c) gives masters the right to subpena records, administer oaths and cross-examine witnesses.)

In any suit instituted under these provisions, the state would be held responsible for the actions of its officials and, in the event state officials resign and are not replaced, the state itself could be sued.

BACKGROUND

The Civil War ended in 1865. Between 1866 and 1875, five major civil rights and reconstruction acts were enacted by Congress and became law. By 1910, these laws had been so modified by further statutes or narrowly construed or struck down by the Supreme Court, that they were virtually nonexistent. Also passed and ratified during this period were the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

The 13th Amendment, passed and adopted in 1865, outlawed slavery. The 14th Amendment, passed in 1866 and adopted in 1868, guaranteed Negroes citizenship and said that no state may "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws". The 15th Amendment, passed in 1869 and adopted in 1870 provided that the right to vote could not be denied by the U.S. or any state "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude".

Congress was empowered to enforce all three Amendments "by appropriate legislation". Lawmakers in 1957 and 1960 found sanction for civil rights bills in the 14th and 15th Amendments.

Action in Recent Years

In 1939, President Roosevelt by administrative action set up a civil rights section in the Justice Department.

Civil rights planks were included in 1944, 1948, 1952 and 1956 Democratic and Republican platforms. President Truman sent Congress a 10-point civil rights program in 1948. President Eisenhower made his first civil rights proposals in 1956, when he recommended establishment of a bipartisan commission to examine charges of vote denials and economic pressures, and creation of a civil rights division in the Justice Department.

The House passed a civil rights bill (HR 627) in the closing days of the 1956 session. Parliamentary maneuvers prevented it from reaching the Senate floor. (See 1956 Almanc p. 458)

1957Civil Rights Act

The Civil Rights Act passed by Congress in 1957 was a modified version of the Eisenhower Administration's 1956 proposal for civil rights legislation.

The primary feature of the 1957 Act was a provision designed to enforce the right to vote by empowering the Federal Government, through the Attorney General, to seek court injunctions against obstruction or deprivation of voting rights. The other highlights of the bill were the creation of an executive Commission on Civil Rights and the establishment of a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice, to be headed by an Assistant Attorney General.

The bill originally proposed by the Administration would have provided much broader powers for the Attorney General by allowing him to file civil suits for injunctions against deprivation of any civil right. This became famous as Part III of the bill but ultimately was rejected. Congress also restricted the courts, in punishing those who flouted or disobeyed the voting rights laws, by requiring jury trials under certain conditions.

The focus of the 1957 civil rights debate was the jury trial issue, which was finally resolved after several attempts at compromise. But it was the elimination of Part III from the bill that presaged future Congressional action.

The modifications of the bill represented success for Southern Congressmen who, aware that they did not have the votes to prevent some bill from being passed, adopted a strategy designed to modify the legislation as far as possible. They fought its provisions on legal grounds and succeeded in persuading enough of their colleagues that major changes were necessary. (1957 Almanac p. 553)

The moderate tone in Southern debate was generally considered to be another factor in their successful incisions into the bill. Despite threats of a filibuster, Southern Senate leaders avoided a general filibuster because they felt it could not succeed and might result in a stronger bill or a tightening of the rules against filibusters. Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), with no support from his colleagues, carried on a one-man delaying action to prevent final passage of the bill by the Senate. His marathon speech, lasting 24 hours and 18 minutes Aug. 28-29, set a new record by a single person.

One factor cited as having added impetus to passage of a civil rights bill in 1957 after so many years of inaction was the Negro vote in the 1956 elections. An examination of 1956 election results in large Northern industrial cities convinced many observers in both the Democratic and Republican parties that the Negro vote had reached substantial proportions and that the traditional Northern Negro vote for the Democratic party was swinging toward Republicans. Neither party in Congress felt that this trend could be ignored.

1959 Action

Action on civil rights bills in 1959 set the stage for the lengthy consideration and final passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1960. Bills of all types were introduced early in the 1959 session of the 86th Congress, but the only substantive action taken that year was the extension of the Civil Rights Commission for two more years. (1959 Almanac p. 291)

The events that did occur in 1959 revealed the three-way split in Congressional sentiment on civil rights that was to determine the character of the 1960 bill. Southerners held to their traditional opposition to any civil rights legislation while Northerners split between "moderate" legislation, as proposed by the Administration and backed by House and Senate leaders, and "stronger" legislation, backed by a majority of Northern Democrats and about one-third of the Northern Republicans.

The provision that separated the moderates from the liberals in 1959 (more divisions were to come in 1960) was Part III. This provision was struck from the bill by the Senate in 1957 and its deletion, unprotested by President Eisenhower, was agreed to by the House.

The Administration did not ask for Part III in 1959 and opposed its addition by Congress.

Administration Bill

Following is a section-by-section breakdown of the seven-point civil rights program submitted by the Administration Feb. 5, 1959, the arguments for and against each section expressed in the 1960 Senate debate, and the general action taken in 1960 on each section. With the exception of a new provision empowering federal courts, with the aid of referees, to help Negroes register to vote, the Administration made no changes in this program in 1960.

● **TITLE I** -- Persons who obstruct or interfere with a school desegregation order of a federal court, or attempt to do so, by threats, force, "or by any threatening letter or communication", could be punished by a fine of up to $10,000, imprisonment of up to two years, or both. Such acts also could be prevented by an injunction and thus be subject to civil contempt of court proceedings (without jury trial). Students and school officials who acted under threat of disciplinary action would be specifically exempted.

FOR -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Feb. 27 -- This provision would enable the Government to deal with situations of "public anarchy" such as the Little Rock riots of 1957 "where there was great difficulty in reaching the leaders of a disorderly mob who were violating the court injunction, due to the limitations of the law...."

AGAINST -- Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Feb. 16 -- By making "mere threats" a federal offense, this section "attempts to make crimes of nothing except spoken words". People who committed violence would be subject to punishment three times for the same act: under state laws against violence, contempt-of-court proceedings and the new law, if enacted.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Feb. 29 -- "What is most reprehensible about this proposal is that it...is a part of the campaign...to make the South a special subject of obloquy and attack through legislative channels."

ACTION -- Broadened to include all court orders, penalties modified, punishable actions limited.

● **TITLE II** -- It would be a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution or punishment for, or giving evidence on, the bombing or burning of a church or school, or an attempt to do so. The cases could be tried in federal courts either where the original crime was committed or where the person was taken in custody or apprehended. Penalties would be a fine of up to $5,000 and/or imprisonment of up to five years.

FOR -- Javits -- Feb. 27 -- "Let us remember that there has been a series of the most trying and dangerous acts of disorder and coercion against individuals in some of the Southern states."

AGAINST -- James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- Feb. 23 -- Any anti-bombing statute enacted "should apply across the board," and take in labor disputes.

Ervin -- Feb. 27 -- The provision for trial of cases outside the state where the offense was committed violates the Constitution.

ACTION -- Broadened to include all bombings; transportation and possession of explosives with intent to use them for bombing outlawed; bomb scares outlawed.

● **TITLE III** -- Voting records and registration papers for all federal elections must be preserved for three years. Criminal penalties would be imposed for destruction, mutilation or theft of the records.

The records must, upon written application, be turned over to the Attorney General "or his representative". The content of the records could not be disclosed by a Justice Department representative unless there were a court order to do so or it was necessary "in the performance of his official duties".

The federal district court where the records were located, or in which the demand for the records were made, could force voting officials to comply.

FOR -- Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Feb. 15 -- The Civil Rights Commission "found itself engaged in a game of hide-and-seek with local officials, who transferred records from one jurisdiction to another" to avoid disclosure of voting discrimination.

AGAINST -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Feb. 19 -- "There is nothing to prevent" the Attorney General's "representative" from representing the NAACP also. "Official duties" are not sufficiently defined.

ACTION -- Time requirement shortened to 22 months; records could be seen only at the office of their custodian or in court proceedings.

● **TITLE IV** -- Extended the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two more years; empowered the Commission to administer oaths and take sworn statements; allowed Commission employees to be selected without regard to civil service laws.

ACTION -- The Commission was extended in 1959 and in 1960 was given powers to administer oaths, etc., but the third provision was deleted.

● **TITLE V** -- Congress recognizes that the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court "is the supreme law of the land" and therefore state and local governments "are now obligated to take steps toward the elimination of segregation in their public schools". Congress may appropriate funds to pay half the costs incurred by school agencies in implementing state plans for school desegregation. If a state declined to participate in the program, the Federal Government could, on approval of the state, enter into a program directly with local school districts.

FOR -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- March 3 -- Congress should uphold and implement the Court's school integration decisions by providing financial and technical aid to help states and localities comply.

AGAINST -- Russell -- Feb. 29 -- This section "is the most obnoxious and objectionable of all.... It is an effort to put the approval of Congress on an unconstitutional decision of the Supreme Court and give a mandate to local school trustees of every school district to... mix races."

Harry Flood Byrd -- Feb. 19 -- Its proponents "obviously think local and state school officials can be 'bought' over to desegregation with a quick flash of the dollar sign".

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Feb. 27 -- The section would be ineffective because "before the Federal Government can assist a locality, it must obtain the approval of the state."

ACTION -- Killed.

● **TITLE VI** -- Free education would be provided for the children of members of the armed forces when the public schools those children regularly attended were closed to avoid integration. For this purpose, the U.S. Commissioner of Education could rent buildings of the closed-down school system which received federal school assistance under the program covering federally impacted areas (PL 81-815).

FOR -- Javits -- Feb. 27 -- "It is unthinkable" that children of 38 percent of U.S. servicemen must attend segregated schools "and even more unthinkable to have them denied education because a school is closed to avoid compliance with the Constitution".

AGAINST -- Eastland -- Feb. 23 -- "The most vicious" feature of this provision gives discretion to the Commissioner of Education to take possession of any school constructed in part by federal funds and to use it "as long as he deems necessary".

ACTION -- Statement of purposes left in bill, but powers of Commissioner limited.

• **TITLE VII** -- The President's Committee on Government Contracts would be changed into a permanent, 15-member "Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts". The Commission could conduct hearings and investigations, to ensure that there was no racial discrimination in companies working under Government contracts.

FOR -- Kuchel -- Feb. 15 -- "Our Government cannot be guilty of urging equal opportunities for all our citizens and, at the same time, permit private firms doing business with the Government to ignore the Government's announced policy."

AGAINST -- Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Feb. 25 -- This would be "a further push for widespread acceptance and enforcement of the old FEPC proposals" (to set up a Federal Employment Practices Commission).

Russell -- Feb. 27 -- "I call that section the 'Salute to Nixon section'" (the Vice President was chairman of the existing Committee).

ACTION -- Killed.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

Late in 1959 there were indications the Administration would propose some type of anti-lynching legislation in 1960, but this never materialized. The speculation arose after a state grand jury, meeting in Pearl County, Miss., in November 1959, refused to return an indictment of the alleged lynchers of Mack Charles Parker in Poplarville, Miss., April 24, 1959.

Attorney General William P. Rogers Nov. 17 said the state's handling of the case was "a travesty on justice" and might lead to new proposals for legislation to enable the Federal Government to move in more strongly when states refused to act in racial crimes. Although some Senators submitted bills providing for federal action in lynching cases, the Administration gave them no support and the anti-lynching bills quietly died in 1960.

OTHER PROPOSALS

THE JOHNSON BILL -- Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Jan. 20, 1959 introduced S 499. It featured: an anti-bombing provision; extension of the Civil Rights Commission; a grant of subpena powers to the Justice Department in investigations of voting rights cases; establishment of a Federal Community Relations Service to assist in the conciliation of disputes over segregation and integration.

'LIBERAL' BILLS -- A bipartisan bloc of Members in both houses, including House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), sponsored several bills which went beyond the other measures in providing: authority for the Federal Government to develop and enforce, through the courts, school desegregation plans; Part III powers for the Justice Department.

1959 Committee Action

In hearings on both sides of Capitol Hill, Administration and Republican witnesses generally opposed any proposals that went beyond the President's recommendations. Attorney General Rogers held to the Administration position that Part III "might do more harm than good at this time".

Advocates of "strong" legislation, including the Americans for Democratic Action and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, continued to press for Part III.

House -- The House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 June 17 approved an amended version of the Celler bill that contained, in essence, the Administration's proposals plus Part III.

What emerged from the House Judiciary Committee Aug. 20 was a clean bill (HR 8601 -- H Rept 956), deleting both Part III and the Administration's provision for aid to areas desegregating schools and for establishment of the Commission on Equal Job Opportunity.

At the end of the 1959 session, the House bill was still in the House Rules Committee, long a nemesis to civil rights bills. Celler had taken steps to bring pressure on the Rules Committee by filing a motion to discharge the bill from its jurisdiction. Such a petition, rarely used and less often successful, would need one more than half the number of House Members as signers.

Senate -- Some leaders in the Senate conceded that trying to work a bill through the Senate Judiciary Committee, which had never reported a civil rights bill, was only a formality, that they had no hope that the Committee would act favorably.

But the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee held hearings intermittently between March 18-May 8 and reported to the full Committee a two-part bill (S 2391) on July 15, 1959. This would have required preservation of voting records and extended the Civil Rights Commission.

The full Judiciary Committee began consideration of the Subcommittee bill Aug. 3, and was still considering it when Congress went home Sept. 15, 1959.

1960 ACTION SCHEDULED

While the bill was bottled up in the Judiciary Committee, several Senators threatened to bring up civil rights legislation on the floor by offering it as an amendment to other types of bills, including one bill, dear to Southern Senators, that concerned boiled peanuts.

To mollify this group and end the lengthy 1959 session, Majority Leader Johnson and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) announced Sept. 14, 1959 that they planned to bring civil rights legislation up for debate about Feb. 15, 1960.

With the Civil Rights Commission scheduled to go out of existence 60 days after filing its report Sept. 8, Senate leaders turned to the Senate Appropriations Committee which obliged by attaching a rider to a House-passed Mutual Security Program appropriation bill. The rider extended the Commission for two years, to Nov. 8, 1961, and appropriated $500,000 to it. The Senate Sept. 14, and the House in the early morning hours of Sept. 15, approved the rider. Most of the debate on the rider consisted of Southern denunciation of the Commission's report.

SUMMARY OF 1960 ACTION

Soon after Congress reconvened Jan. 6, 1960, pressure increased on the House Rules Committee to release the bill reported to it by the Judiciary Committee Aug. 20, 1959. As the petition to discharge the Committee of the bill slowly gained more signatures, partisan statements were exchanged on the House floor. Republican leaders charged that a Democratic Congress was holding up the bill; Northern Democrats charged Republicans with cooperating with Southern Democrats by not signing the petition and by holding the bill in the Rules Committee.

Jan. 26 -- Attorney General Rogers announced the Administration intended to add to its 1959 bill a plan for court-appointed referees to help Negroes register and vote.

Feb. 15 -- Majority Leader Johnson, as promised, began Senate debate on civil rights. Because no bill had been reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, Johnson called up from the calendar a minor, House-passed bill (HR 8315) and invited Senators to offer civil rights amendments to it. (HR 8315 authorized the Army to lease, rent-free, unused officers' quarters at Fort Crowder, Mo., as a school for children of Stella, Mo., where a school building had burned in 1959.)

Feb. 18 -- The House Rules Committee granted the House bill (HR 8601) a rule covering debate on the bill. At that point, the discharge petition reportedly had received 211 signatures (over two-thirds from Democrats) and was within eight names of the 219 needed to put the petition on the House calendar. (For list of petition signers, see p. 203.)

Feb. 29 -- Southern speeches in the Senate against civil rights developed into a full-blown filibuster which lasted until March 8. During that time, the Senate met around-the-clock with only two breaks. The 18 Senators participating in the filibuster represented Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. (For filibuster and delaying tactics, see box p. 193; for statistics on filibuster and Senate 1960 debate, see box p. 195)

March 8 -- A bipartisan group of Senate liberals offered a petition to invoke cloture to end the filibuster. Johnson and Dirksen opposed the cloture move, Dirksen saying he preferred to wait for the House to pass its own bill, Johnson saying cloture should not be invoked until it was clear that two-thirds of the Senators (the number needed to invoke cloture) were agreed on the principal elements of a civil rights bill. Cloture proponents argued that they should not have to wait to vote on provisions until two-thirds had informally decided on what should be included and predicted that the House measure would be a "truncated bill".

The cloture petition was sponsored by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.). The bipartisan group that provided the first 16 signatures necessary to bring a vote on the petition were Democratic Sens. Douglas, Carroll (Colo.), Morse (Ore.), McNamara (Mich.), Hart (Mich.), Randolph (W.Va.), Williams (N.J.) and Clark (Pa.); and Republican Sens. Javits, Scott (Pa.), Keating (N.Y.), Bush (Conn.), Kuchel (Calif.), Cooper (Ky.), Allott (Colo.) and Case (N.J.). Fifteen more Democrats who also signed the petition, bringing the total number of signers to 31, were: Chavez (N.M.), Engle (Calif.), Humphrey (Minn.), Moss (Utah), Symington (Mo.), Muskie (Maine), McCarthy (Minn.), McGee (Wyo.), Gruening and Bartlett (Alaska), Church (Idaho), Kennedy (Mass.), Pastore (R.I.), Anderson (N.M.), Young (Ohio).

March 10 -- The cloture move was rejected by a roll-call vote of 42-53 (D 30-33; R 12-20). With four of the 99 Senators absent (there was one vacancy), this was 22 votes shy of the necessary two-thirds of the Senators present and voting (64 in this case.). (See p. 203)

The House adopted the rule for debate on its civil rights bill by a 314-93 roll-call vote and began action on HR 8601. (For voting, see chart p. 428)

March 24 -- The House passed HR 8601 by a 311-109 vote (D 179-94; R 132-15). (For voting, see chart p. 430)

The Senate, which had accomplished little in the interim, abandoned its own bills and referred the House-passed bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee with instructions that the bill be reported back to the Senate no later than midnight March 29.

March 28-9 -- The Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings on the House-passed bill, with Administration and Southern spokesmen testifying. Following the hearings, the Committee voted amendments to every section.

March 30 -- The Senate began consideration of the House bill as amended and reported (S Rept 1205) by the Judiciary Committee. It quickly agreed to all but one of the Committee's amendments. The amendment on which action bogged down was to the referee plan

April 8 -- The Senate passed HR 8601, 71-18. (For voting, see chart p. 488)

April 19 -- The House Rules Committee cleared the bill for House concurrence in the Senate's amendments. Voting to send the bill to the floor were Democratic Reps. Ray J. Madden (Ind.), James J. Delaney (N.Y.), Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (Mass.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), and Republicans Leo E. Allen (Ill.) Clarence J. Brown (Ohio) and B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.). Against clearing the bill were Democrats Howard W. Smith (Va.), William M. Colmer (Miss.) and James W. Trimble (Ark.) and Republican Hamer H. Budge (Idaho).

April 21 -- The House, by a 288-95 roll-call vote, agreed to the Senate's amendments to HR 8601, thus sending the bill to the President. (See chart p. 434)

May 6 -- The President signed the bill into law.

July 12 -- The Democratic nominating convention in Los Angeles adopted, by voice vote, the strongest civil rights platform in the party's history after Southerners representing nine states presented a minority report.

July 27 -- The Republican nominating convention in Chicago adopted a civil rights plank almost as strong as the Democrats' after Vice President Richard M. Nixon prevailed on the platform committee.

Aug. 8 -- President Eisenhower called on the reconvened Congress to enact two provisions, originally in the Administration bill, to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity and provide federal funds to aid areas desegregating their schools. They had been rejected in the House and Senate.

Aug. 9 -- Northern and Southern Democrats in the Senate joined in voting for a motion to table the two provisions, claiming they were offered in a move to block passage of other Democratic measures. The tabling motion carried 54-28. (For voting, see chart p. 512) Threats to force more voting on civil rights in August never materialized.

Registrars, Referees, Enrollment Officers?

Major Issues in the 1960 Civil Rights Debate

The following issue-by-issue study shows how major provisions were narrowed, broadened or rejected as the civil rights bill inched along through Congress.

Voting Rights

The most legally complicated, politically loaded and time-consuming issue was the question of what kind of provision to add to the 1957 Civil Rights Act to further help Negroes register and vote.

The issue grew out of arguments that the results of the 1957 Act were disappointing and was specifically touched off by the Civil Rights Commission's report of Sept. 8, 1959. One of the Commission's recommendations was that Congress empower the President to appoint temporary federal registrars to register qualified Negroes in areas where there was proven discrimination against Negroes qualified to vote under state laws. (1959 Almanac p. 293)

This set off a chain reaction of bills to implement the proposal, bills taking alternate approaches to the same end, and bills designed to compromise the varying approaches.

The issue became ensnarled in a wrangle over whether the plan approved by Congress would have an Administration or Democratic label. Attorney General Rogers took a strong stand, through public statements and letters sent to Congress throughout the debate, against substitutes for the Administration plan. President Eisenhower, after endorsing Rogers' plan, took no direct part in public debate on the issue. But political desire for credit by both sides was not the only reason for lively debate; there were differences of opinion over what would be the most effective approach, and many difficult legal questions were involved.

Registrar Plan

Bills to implement the Civil Rights Commission's recommendation were introduced in the Senate by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and several Democratic cosponsors (S 2814) and in the House (HR 9452) by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.).

The Humphrey bill provided that upon receipt by the President of nine sworn complaints from one district of discrimination by state voting registrars, he would turn the complaints over to the Civil Rights Commission for investigation. If the Commission found one complaint valid, the President would appoint a federal employee living in or near that district to register for federal elections all Negroes he found qualified under state laws. If state voting officials on or before election day refused to recognize the validity of a federal registration, the Justice Department could seek a court order requiring them to do so; if this order were flouted, the state officials could be punished for contempt.

In a move to preclude Southern complaints that the registrar proposal had not been considered in committee, Senate Rules and Administration Committee Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) Jan. 7, 1960 announced that his Committee would hold hearings on the proposals. The hearings ran Jan. 18-Feb. 5. The House Judiciary Committee held hearings on the bills Feb. 9, 16.

Administration spokesmen were asked several times whether they would oppose or offer an alternative to the registrar plan, but their position was not clear until Attorney General Rogers Jan. 26, while the hearings on the registrar bill were underway, announced an Administration plan.

Referee Plan

The basic idea of the Administration was to place responsibility for guaranteeing voting rights in the courts. A bill embodying the plan was submitted to Congress by Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) Jan. 28 (HR 10035) and was modified in the form of a new bill (HR 10625) when hearings by the House Judiciary Committee revealed several technical flaws.

The bill provided that the process would begin with a civil suit brought in a federal court by the Justice Department under the 1957 Act. The suit would seek an injunction against persons who had denied, or were about to deny, anyone his right to vote in a primary or general federal election because of race, color, religion or national origin. If this suit were successful, the Attorney General would ask the courts to make a separate finding, on the basis of another court proceeding, that there was a pattern or practice of such discrimination.

If the court made such a finding, Negroes in that area could turn to the court and ask to be registered. They would be heard either by the judge or by voting referees appointed by the judge, who would determine whether the Negroes were qualified under state voting laws. If the Negro were heard by the referee, the hearings would be ex parte (without cross-examination by opponents) and the referee would report to the court which Negroes he found qualified to vote. If the referee's report were not challenged by state officials within 10 days, the court would issue the Negroes certificates stating that they were qualified to vote in state as well as federal elections and those Negroes' names would be entered in a court decree, which would be served on state officials.

The court could authorize the referee or other persons to see that the qualified Negroes were allowed to vote and their ballots were counted. Any official who refused to comply with the court decree -- whether by refusing to register the qualified Negro, by refusing to let him vote or by refusing to count his ballot -- would be subject to contempt of court proceedings.

Referees or Registrars?

A major controversy developed over the two approaches. Proponents of the Administration plan argued that it was preferable because: it covered state and local as well as federal elections, while the registrar plan covered only federal elections; administered by courts and judges familiar with the problems of the area, it would be more palatable to the South than a plan that employed Washington-appointed registrars (though the registrars would be from the local area); it was more readily enforceable because a court order would already have been issued and contempt citations could speedily be brought.

Proponents of the registrar plan argued that they could and would amend their bills to apply to all elections; that the court process would be subject to many delays and some Southern federal judges might be loath to apply and enforce the plan; the referees plan placed an administrative process in a judicial agency and might therefore be unconstitutional; that the plan destroyed the original concept of a quick and simple registration for all Negroes living in an area where there had been voting discrimination.

Federal Enrollment Officers

Sen. Hennings Feb. 17 submitted to his Rules and Administration Committee the draft of a compromise bill which he hoped would mend the split between proponents of the two other approaches.

The basic idea of the Hennings plan was that after the Attorney General brought a suit under the 1957 Act and the judge hearing the case found a pattern or practice of discrimination (without, as in the referee plan, involving a separate case), the Attorney General would so notify the President. The President would then appoint "federal enrollment officers" for that area to register all Negroes found qualified under state voting laws. If a Negro's qualification were challenged on election day, he could vote provisionally until the case was decided; if he were prevented from voting on or before election day, the Justice Department would ask for a temporary court injunction.

The Hennings plan was destined to become identified as a Democratic bill and never became the instrument of compromise he had in mind.

House Action

The House was the first chamber to put its stamp on the referees plan, which had received a substantial boost when House Judiciary Committee Chairman Celler, long a civil rights advocate, Feb. 26 announced he had switched his backing from the registrar to the referee plan.

The original Administration plan for the appointment of court referees (HR 10035) was offered on the House floor March 14 by Rep. John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.). Its submission as an amendment to the civil rights bill was specifically provided for in the rule covering House debate (H Res 359). Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) then offered a more detailed version of the referees proposal. The third draft worked out by the Justice Department, McCulloch's proposal (embodied in HR 11160) made these concessions to Southern objections: (1) a Negro would have to prove that he was discriminated against by a state registrar after the court had found that a pattern or practice of discrimination existed (thus providing a

Negro Registration in the South

During the 1960 civil rights debate, speakers were unable to cite firm statistics on Negro voting in the South. The 1960 census was not yet published, so estimates of Negro voting and registration percentages in the South were based on the 1950 national census. The Civil Rights Commission and the Republican National Committee, however, computed percentages based on registration totals and projections from the 1950 census figures. They showed a far smaller percentage of voting-age Negroes voting than of whites.

The following statistics were included in the 1959 Civil Rights Commission report. Statistics for Alabama, Mississippi and Texas are unofficial; figures for Tennessee were not available.

State	Voting-Age Whites, 1950	% in Population	Voting-Age Non-Whites 1950	% in Population
Ala.	1,231,514	70.5%	516,245	29.5%
Ark.	880,675	79.5	227,691	20.5
Fla.	1,458,716	79.9	366,797	20.1
Ga.	1,554,784	71.4	623,458	28.6
La.	1,105,861	69.7	481,284	30.3
Miss.	710,709	59.0	497,354	41.0
N.C.	1,761,330	76.2	549,751	23.8
S.C.	760,763	66.1	390,024	33.9
Texas	4,154,790	87.7	582,944	12.3
Va.	1,606,669	78.9	429,799	21.1

State	Whites Registered 1958	Whites As % of All Registrants 1958	Negroes Registered 1958	Negroes As % of All Registrants 1958
Ala.	828,946	91.9%	73,272	8.1%
Ark.	499,955	88.6	64,023	11.4
Fla.	1,448,643	90.9	144,810	9.1
Ga.	1,130,515	87.5	161,082	12.5
La.	828,686	86.2	132,506	13.8
Miss.			22,000*	
N.C.	1,389,831	89.8	157,991	10.2
S.C.	479,711	89.2	57,978	10.8
Texas	1,489,841**		226,495	
Va.	864,863	90.2	93,479	9.8

* *1954 figures.*
** *1956 figures.*

The following statistics were compiled by the Republican National Committee Sept. 9, 1957:

State	Negro Registrants 1952	Negro Registrants 1956	Percentage of Potential Negro Voters Registered 1956
Ala.	25,244	53,244	9.9%
Ark.	61,413	69,677	28.5
Fla.	120,900	148,703	37.6
Ga.	144,835	163,389	25.4
La.	120,000	161,410	31.3
Miss.	21,000	19,300*	4.1
N.C.	100,000	135,000	18.4
S.C.	80,000	99,890	24.9
Tenn.	85,000	90,000	27.1
Texas	181,916	214,000	34.2
Va.	69,326	89,146	19.8
TOTAL	1,009,634	1,243,759	23.8%

**1954 estimate*

"grace period" for Southern officials to restore Negroes to the voting rolls before the Negroes went to the court referee to get a voting certificate); (2) the bill no longer specified that the judge could direct the referee to oversee the ballot counting to ascertain whether the ballots of court-qualified Negroes were counted.

Democratic Senators later criticized the change requiring Negroes to try to register with state registrars even after a court found they had regularly been discriminated against by those registrars. Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh said the purpose of this was to place the registrars under threat of contempt of court if they did not register any qualified Negro after the court finding. Walsh said the presumption was that the registrars would comply and "it is our hope that the referee provision, in the end, (would) be used very little."

Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D Wis.) then offered a new version of the Hennings proposal for presidentially appointed federal enrollment officers to register qualified Negroes who were discriminated against. This version made two changes in the original Hennings proposal: (1) the process could be begun on the recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission as well as by the Attorney General after a court finding; (2) the President would have more discretion as to whether and when to appoint the enrollment officers.

Southerners, in a strategic move, joined Northern Democrats in letting the Kastenmeier-Hennings proposal -- stronger than the referees plan -- be substituted for the McCulloch, and then for the Lindsay, proposal on four standing and teller votes. But when the vote came on whether to adopt the Kastenmeier amendment as an amendment to the civil rights bill itself, Southern Democrats cast their votes with Republicans and the amendment was defeated on a 143-170 teller vote.

In a move to give the House another chance to attach a referees section to the civil rights bill, McCulloch again offered the plan, this time deleting the provision that the referee might oversee the voting to guarantee that Negroes registered by the court were allowed to vote. But because the House Clerk inadvertently read the bill without deleting this provision, Celler offered the latest McCulloch plan as a substitute for the one which was misread. Southerners were overruled by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), who was presiding, when they raised points of order against the various stages of this process.

At this point, Northern Democrats, realizing that if any voting rights bill was to be passed by the House it would have to be some form of the referees proposal, initiated bipartisan moves to strengthen the latest form of the McCulloch bill. An amendment offered by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) was pronounced "acceptable" by McCulloch and was agreed to March 16 by a teller vote of 188-120. The O'Hara amendment guaranteed that if a Negro applied to the referee for registration 20 or more days before the election, and his application were challenged by the state registrar, the court must issue an order that would allow the Negro to vote "provisionally" and provide for the impounding of his ballot until the question of his qualifications was decided. If the Negro applied within the 20 days preceding the election and were challenged, the court would have discretion on whether to let him vote. The O'Hara amendment was also designed to restore to some degree the referee's authority to oversee the voting and ballot counting; it specified that "the court may take any other action, and may authorize such referee or such other person as it may designate to take any other action appropriate or necessary" to enforce the court decrees.

Acceptance of the O'Hara amendment was the only positive victory by the Northern Democrats in the House. After that, civil rights proponents headed off about a dozen amendments offered by Southern and conservative Republicans and designed to weaken both the

Delaying Tactics

The Southerners' delaying tactics in 1960 debate focused attention on the use of quorum calls, and efforts to adjourn the Senate, as parliamentary devices to aid the filibuster. To offset the exhaustion of an around-the-clock session, Southerners countered with quorum calls at all hours, and cots were placed in Senate offices to enable Members to nap nearby until they were called to the floor.

Frequent quorum calls are an effective device for consuming time and catching breath. The Senate cannot conduct business unless more than half of its Members (at least 51 Senators) are present, but under ordinary circumstances the Senate usually assumes the presence of a quorum. However, it is the prerogative of any Senator, if he can get the floor, to initiate the calling of the roll by stating: "I suggest the absence of a quorum." Unless the quorum call is rescinded, the Senate Clerk calls the name of each Senator. Often, Members enter the Senate Chamber just long enough to answer to their names and then leave, but they are considered present thereafter.

Quorum calls take, at a minimum, about 15 minutes to complete but ran for as long as one hour and 22 minutes during the 1960 filibuster. This not only provided respite for Southern orators but also placed the burden on Northerners to be present in sufficient numbers to avoid adjournment. During the quorum calls at night most of the Southerners stayed away from the Senate.

When a quorum is not present, the Senate must either adjourn or direct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators. Southerners would prefer that the Senate adjourn because after an adjournment the Senate begins a new legislative day.

On each new legislative day, the Journal from the preceding day must be read unless, by unanimous consent, it is dispensed with. Insisting on the reading of the Journal, which can take several hours, is a filibuster technique. Also at the start of a new legislative day, the Senate must hold a "morning hour" for the introduction of bills, insertions of articles in the Congressional Record, etc. This "hour" can take as long as two hours. Start of a new legislative day also aids filibusterers conscious of the rule that a Senator is not supposed to speak more than twice on the pending subject during a legislative day. Although the rule can be circumvented without much difficulty, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), from the time the civil rights issue was brought to the floor Feb. 15, 1960, had the Senate recess instead of adjourn each night until the round-the-clock session began Feb. 29. Thus the Senate, after weeks of debate, remained officially in the legislative day of Feb. 15 until March 8, when there was a brief adjournment.

amendment embodying the Administration's voting referees plan and sections of HR 8601.

The referees plan was most seriously endangered when Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) March 18 offered an amendment that, in effect, would have limited its use to federal elections only. Attorney General Rogers sent a letter to Celler urging defeat of the amendment. With many Northern Congressmen out of town for a long weekend, the Budge amendment was narrowly defeated by a teller vote of 134-137. Approximately half the Republicans present voted with Southern Democrats in favor of the amendment.

Other amendments offered by Southern Democratic Reps. Edwin E. Willis (La.), Howard W. Smith (Va.), and Robert W. Hemphill (S.C.) and Republican Reps. George Meader (Mich.), August E. Johansen (Mich.) and Budge would have: eliminated provision for registering any persons but those named in the original Justice Department suit; made each person coming before the court or referee prove he was discriminated against because of race or color (rather than just that he was qualified to register and had not been allowed to do so); allowed the judge to permit cross-examination of each person coming before the referee.

The House March 23 formally agreed to the referees plan on a 295-124 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 430)

Senate Action

The Senate made two substantive changes in the referees plan, both designed to temper Southern objections. All other amendments were rejected. They included efforts by the pro-civil rights "liberal bloc" to strengthen the plan and amendments by the 18-member Southern bloc to weaken it.

Referee Plan Amended

The first amendment to the referees plan as passed by the House was offered by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) when the Judiciary Committee began its consideration of the House bill.

The Kefauver amendment, which the Committee adopted by a 7-6 vote, deleted the language that required a Negro's appearance before a voting referee to be ex parte (without cross-examination by opponents) and added a provision that the hearings would be held in a public office, that the referee must give the local registrar two days' written notice of the time and place of the hearing, and the registrar, or his counsel, might "appear" and make a transcript of the proceedings.

Judiciary Committee members voting with Kefauver for his amendment were six Democrats, Johnston (S.C.), Ervin (N.C.), McClellan (Ark.), Eastland (Miss.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.) and Carroll (Colo.); against the amendment were Hart (D Mich.), Hennings (D Mo.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Hruska (R Neb.), Keating (R N.Y.) and Cotton (R N.H.).

Critics argued that this would result in a crowded room of spectators and thus more intimidation of the Negroes and that "appear" might be construed to mean that the registrar might give testimony himself, cross examine the witness, etc.

Proponents of the amendment argued that secret, "star chamber" proceedings must be avoided and that it did not permit registrars to take part in the proceeding.

By a 69-22 vote, the Senate April 1 accepted a substitute for the Kefauver amendment, offered by John A. Carroll (D Colo.). The Carroll amendment restored the House language requiring that hearings before the referee be held ex parte and allowed the court to set the times and places of the hearings. (For voting, see chart p. 486)

VOTING QUALIFICATION

A second amendment to the referees provision, offered by Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and accepted April 7 by a 79-12 vote, raised more legal problems than it settled. Senators were split on what the effects of this amendment would be and the liberal bloc divided in the voting, part of its membership casting the 12 negative votes. (For voting, see chart p. 487)

The controversy started over Southern objections to an amendment accepted in the House March 16 that guaranteed that if a Negro applied to a court for registration 20 or more days before the election, and his application was challenged by the state registrar, the court must issue an order that would allow the Negro to vote "provisionally" and provide for the impounding of his ballot until the question of his qualifications was decided. Southerners protested that this would supersede state laws that require registration 30 to 60 days before the election and would discriminate against whites who met this deadline. Rep. James G. O'Hara (D Mich.), sponsor of the amendment, told the House, "The qualifications with regard to the time within which a voter may register will remain that of state law."

The compromise amendment accepted by the Senate was written by an unusual coalition including Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Carroll, Dirksen, Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and Richard B. Russell (D Ga.). It added to the section stating that courts shall allow the Negro to vote provisionally the words, "provided, however, that such applicant shall be qualified to vote under state law." Even its sponsors split over the amendment's effect on state registration requirements. Dirksen assured the Senate that it provided that state law would apply. But Carroll equally assured Senators who feared there might be such delays at earlier stages of the referee process (winning the original civil suit, finding a pattern or practice of discrimination) that by the time the Negroes could get court relief after once more trying to register with state authorities, the final date for registration would

Tabling Motions

The motion to table was a device frequently used in 1960 during the Senate consideration of civil rights to cut off debate on amendments and, in effect, to kill them. Once a Senator moves to lay an amendment on the table, there must be an immediate vote without further debate. A successful tabling motion indefinitely postpones further consideration of that amendment. To nail it down harder, a Senator, after a tabling motion succeeds, will usually "move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was laid on the table" and another Senator will move to table the motion to reconsider. The second tabling motion is usually quickly agreed to and the amendment is, in effect, killed. The same process may be used to kill an entire bill.

have passed and the registration offices would be closed. Carroll said in such a case, the judges would waive the state registration date: "Do Senators believe that a federal court is going to allow any registration law to stand in their way if they (Negroes) have been victims of a pattern or practice of discrimination, perhaps by the maladministration of these very same laws?"

The second important question raised by the amendment was whether the requirement that the court must find the Negro qualified, before he is allowed to vote provisionally, would require a full-dress adversary proceeding and thus negate the intent of the O'Hara amendment, which was designed to allow such proceedings to be temporarily postponed if they could not be completed by election day. Those voting against the amendment felt that it would. Carroll, however, contended that the judge would make a temporary finding based on the prima facie evidence in the referee's report and would not conduct adversary proceedings until after the election.

Justice Department officials said that they did not support the amendment but confessed that they were not clear on what its effect would be.

CLARIFICATION IN HOUSE

When the House agreed to the Senate's amendments to the bill April 21, Reps. O'Hara, McCulloch, Lindsay and Celler engaged in a colloquy designed to establish legislative intent should this section of the bill be subject to court tests. They said: A Negro seeking help under the referees plan must have tried to register within the time period established by state law; that the only exception to this would be if a court finding of a pattern or practice of discrimination were handed down after the state registration period had ended -- the judge could then waive state registration-time regulations; that the judge would decide if the applicant were "qualified under state law" and should be allowed to vote provisionally on the basis of the applicant's sworn statement and the report of the referee -- that there would be no need for full-dress proceedings.

Southerners objected throughout the debate to this interpretation of the Senate amendment.

Southern Amendments Rejected

The Southern bloc did not conduct an all-out campaign against the referees plan although they made several attempts to weaken it. Among their proposals were amendments which would have: limited the implementation of the plan to Congressional elections only; made Negroes prove they were discriminated against because of race or color; struck the plan from the bill. April 7, just before the Senate reached the stage that no more amendments could be considered, the 18 Southern Senators who had conducted the filibuster together offered five technical amendments to the provision. All five amendments were tabled en bloc by voice vote.

Stronger Plans Rejected

Leaders of the liberal bloc made several unsuccessful attempts to strengthen the referees plan and to supplement it with some form of the registrar or enrollment officers proposals.

The first attempts were made while the House was voting on its own bill and the Senate was considering the Administration plan section-by-section. In a move to obtain decisions on alternative voting plans before the House bill reached the Senate, Douglas, Clark and Javits offered them as amendments to the third section of the Administration bill, which required the preservation of voting records.

Douglas and Javits March 18 offered a plan to permit the President to appoint federal registrars after he had received 50 complaints and investigated them. This was defeated when the Senate agreed to a tabling motion by Dirksen on a 53-24 vote. (For voting, see chart p. 483)

Javits and Clark then offered a plan which would have provided for court-appointed referees or Presidentially

Statistics On Senate Debate

The Senate debate on civil rights, which began Feb. 15 and ended April 8, was the longest in recent years but Senate veterans could remember one that was longer -- the Smoot-Hawley tariff debate, which began in September 1929 and continued intermittently until March 1930.

37 DAYS

Actual debate on civil rights occupied 37 days during which 45 roll-call votes were taken. Three Senators voted on every one of the 45 roll calls: Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.).

Debate was highlighted by around-the-clock sessions from Feb. 29 through March 8 that were imposed by the majority of the Senate in hopes of wearing down Southern opposition. That nine-day session lasted 157 hours, 26 minutes, broken by a 15-minute recess March 2 and a recess over Sunday, March 6, that provided 42½ hours of respite. The longest unbroken session during that period took 82 hours and 2 minutes from March 2 to 5.

PERFECT RECORDS

In the nine-day stretch there were 13 roll-call votes and 50 quorum calls. Three Senators were present for all 63 votes and quorum calls: E.L. Bartlett (D Alaska), Mrs. Smith and Keating; four others missed only one of the calls: Frank Church (D Idaho), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) and Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas).

The 18 Southerners whose strategy was to stay away while members of the civil rights bloc gave up their sleep to answer quorum calls in the middle of the night averaged only 16 appearances at the 63 calls. Of the Democratic Presidential candidates, Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) answered six calls, John F. Kennedy (Mass.) only two and Stuart Symington (Mo.) 17.

appointed enrollment officers, or both, to register Negroes after a court, on the request of the Attorney General, found the existence of a pattern or practice of voting discrimination. While the bill was under consideration, Attorney General Rogers wrote to Dirksen strongly criticizing the plan and urging its defeat. It was killed March 24 by a tabling motion which was agreed to 51-43. (For voting, see chart p. 483)

While the Senate Judiciary Committee was considering the House-passed bill, Hennings offered his enrollment officers plan as an amendment. This was rejected March 29 by a 6-8 Committee vote. Hennings then offered the plan on the Senate floor April 4, Dirksen moved to table it, and the tabling motion was agreed to 58-26. (For voting, see chart p. 486)

In attempts to speed up the processes under the referees plan, members of the liberal bloc concentrated particularly on removing the provisions requiring Negroes to return to state registrars after the pattern-or-practice finding and to prove to the courts or referees anything but that they were qualified to vote. Amendments to this effect were opposed by the Justice Department and rejected by the Senate majority.

Court Orders, Bombings

Two sections of the Administration bill were substantially broadened before final enactment. One Administration proposal would have made it a federal crime to obstruct the carrying out of court orders for school desegregation; the other would have permitted the Federal Government to prosecute instances of bombings of schools and churches. The final bill made the court order provision apply to obstruction of any kind of court order and the bombing provision apply to bombing or burning of any kind of building or vehicle. The result was that the provisions were more general in nature and less obviously directed at racial incidents in the South.

COURT ORDERS

An unusual series of maneuvers took place throughout the 1960 Senate action until Congress finally broadened the Administration proposal to make obstruction, by threats or force, of court orders for desegregation of schools a federal crime.

The original intent was to arm the Attorney General with stronger powers against such mob violence as occurred in the Little Rock integration crisis in 1957. But arguments prevailed that the proposal should be extended to deal "uniformly and equally with all persons" and that judges should be given the same powers to enforce their orders in labor disputes.

At first it appeared there might be no anti-mobbing provision at all. During the Senate's first go-round on the bill, it adopted an amendment by Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) March 11 to extend the provision to cover all court orders. Senators then immediately turned around and, by a 49-35 vote, adopted a motion by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to table the section as amended, thus scrapping the entire provision. Southerners once more successfully employed the tactic of voting to attach an amendment which might lead to the defeat of a proposal they did not like. The reversal of some Northerners apparently was caused by a realization of the anti-labor tone of the Lausche amendment; others said the section was needless in the first place -- that the Attorney General should, as he did not in the Little Rock case, try to deal with mobs by fully employing the contempt powers of the courts. (For voting, see chart p. 482)

Following this Senate action, Attorney General Rogers wrote Rep. McCulloch, the House sponsor of the Administration bill, urging that the House (which had not yet voted on the bill) retain the original provision. A broadening amendment offered in the House March 23 by Rep. Samuel L. Devine (R Ohio) was ruled out of order by Rep. Walter under House rules that only amendments germane to the purpose of the bill under consideration may be offered. As passed, the House measure contained the original section, applying only to court orders for school desegregation.

When the Senate Judiciary Committee went to work on the House bill, Minority Leader Dirksen offered an amendment to broaden the provision again and the Committee agreed, 9-5. The Senate March 30 approved the Committee's action by a 68-20 roll-call vote and this time no attempt was made to kill the section. The House accepted the amendment April 21. (See chart p. 485)

BOMBING PROVISION

Similarly, an Administration provision originally designed to let the FBI investigate "hate" bombings or burning of churches and schools was extended to cover arson or bombings directed against any building, facility or vehicle. The extension of this provision also had a labor angle. It was argued that bombings in labor disputes should be meted the same punishment as those in racial incidents. The validity and possible effects of this argument caused Congressmen less difficulty than the court-order problem. The broadening amendment was attached by the House Judiciary Committee July 30, 1959 and by the Senate (before it took up the House-passed bill) March 14 by an 85-1 vote. (See chart p. 482)

Desegregation, Job Aid

Two sections of the Administration bill -- those most vehemently opposed by Southerners -- were scrapped entirely. There was substantial evidence that this action was not unexpected or entirely opposed by the bill's sponsors. President Eisenhower throughout March and April made no call for restoration of the provisions in the final bill, but asked for their passage in August.

The two provisions would have: (1) established a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts to investigate and try to eliminate racial discrimination in companies working under Government contracts; (2) provided federal technical assistance to school agencies going through a desegregation process; a prologue to this provision endorsed the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision and said state and local governments "are now obligated to take steps toward the elimination of segregation in their public schools".

Southerners gained votes against the proposed Commission by arguing that it would establish a precedent for a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission to put a national ban on discrimination in employment and that the provision constituted an endorsement of Vice President Nixon, who headed the current President's Committee on Government Contracts.

The desegregation assistance section faced Southerners' objections to any legislation on school desegregation, and their opposition was all the more inflamed by the prologue.

Both provisions were deleted from the Administration bill by the House Judiciary Committee in 1959. At that time Committee Chairman Celler said an "unholy alliance" of Southern Democrats and Republicans was responsible for their removal.

Attempts to restore these provisions on the House floor were ruled out of order on the grounds they were not germane to the civil rights bill. Celler offered first the section providing for the Commission on Equal Job Opportunity. Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) raised a point of order that the provision was not germane and he was sustained by the presiding officer, Francis E. Walter (D Pa.). Celler appealed Walter's ruling to the House membership and Walter was sustained by a standing vote of 157-67. (Under House custom the presiding officer's rulings are almost never overridden.) Most of the Republicans joined with the Southern Democrats to uphold Walter's ruling. The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People later that day issued a statement saying: "A Republican-Democratic coalition is tearing the pending bill to pieces.... Some Members made speeches for the printed record and then voted in opposition to their own speeches because the vote was not on roll call."

Celler then offered the provision for aid in desegregation. Again a point of order was raised and again Walter ruled that the provision was not germane. This ruling was not appealed.

SENATE ACTION

When the Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings on the House-passed bill, Attorney General Rogers March 28 urged the Committee to "act favorably on the House bill" but said that if the Committee "decides to amend the House bill" it should add the two provisions. Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) offered them as Committee amendments, but both were rejected.

One more attempt to add these provisions was made on the Senate floor. Sen. Javits April 1 offered the Commission provision, Minority Leader Dirksen, Senate sponsor of the Administration bill, moved to table the amendment, and the tabling motion carried by a 48-38 (D 27-27; R 21-11) vote. (For voting, see chart p. 486) Dirksen said he had urged the President not to include it in the original Administration bill and that its adoption might "jeopardize passage" of the civil rights bill.

Keating April 4 offered the desegregation assistance provision. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) offered an amendment to Keating's amendment to delete the reference to the 1954 Supreme Court decision. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) moved to table both amendments, and the tabling motion carried by a 61-30 (D 37-20; R 24-10) vote. (For voting, see chart p. 486)

After a White House meeting April 6 between President Eisenhower and Republican Congressional leaders, Dirksen said, "The President was quite happy about the bill and so was the Attorney General. Both voiced the hope that it will not be changed."

Part III, School Desegregation

Also rejected were amendments which provided for Part III (see p. 187) or, more narrowly, for permission for the Attorney General at least to enter private suits for school desegregation.

Part III was sponsored by Celler in the House and approved by a House Judiciary Subcommittee, but was deleted July 28, 1959 by the full Judiciary Committee by an 18-13 vote. When Celler March 22, 1960 offered Part III as a floor amendment, Walter ruled that it was not germane to the civil rights bill. The ruling was not put to a vote.

The Senate twice voted to reject Part III. The first vote occurred March 10, 1960 just after the liberal group lost in a move to invoke cloture on Senate debate. Seeking a showdown, Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), an avowed opponent of Part III, offered it as an amendment. After brief debate, Majority Leader Johnson moved to table the amendment and his motion carried by a 55-38 vote (D 34-28; R 21-10). (For voting, see chart p. 481) Dirksen that day said President Eisenhower, when asked earlier in the year if he wanted Part III, said, "No, not now."

The second Senate vote on Part III took place April 4. Javits first offered an amendment to allow the Attorney General to enter private suits for school desegregation. Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) amended that to add Part III. Dirksen moved to table both and the tabling motion was agreed to 56-34. (For voting see chart p. 486)

Excerpts from Senate Debate Display Variety of Views

Excerpts from the Senate debate:

Feb. 15 -- Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "We are going to do what is right in this matter, even though we do not satisfy the extremists on either side...if we attempted to satisfy them, some people would be completely out of business."

Feb. 16 -- Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- The proposed bills "seek to single out certain groups of Americans on no basis but their race, and demand that they be given rights superior to those ever sought by or granted to any other Americans in...history."

April 4 -- John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- "There is needed means to give (Negroes) the chance through education to catch up with the lost years and to attain not only political voting equality, but also an equality of opportunity which...equal education affords."

April 8 -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- "This bill flies in the face of the Constitution; it absolutely destroys due process so far as the local election official is concerned."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- "The bill...sets up an elaborate obstacle course which the disenfranchised Negro in the South must successfully run before he will be permitted to vote at all."

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "In the passage of any legislation we must determine what is practical and realistic.... If we try to move too far too quickly, we may accomplish nothing."

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- "Moral persuasion and right thinking cannot be accomplished by statute, however strict or punitive in nature. Good will is needed.... A little of the old-fashioned religion is required.... Progress cannot be legislated."

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- The civil rights bill "is not a victory for anyone. It is a compromise measure.... This kind of halfway measure is a compelling invitation to a renewal of the struggle for effective civil rights legislation at the very next opportunity."

HOUSE AND SENATE FLOOR ACTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

In 1960 civil rights action began with House leaders trading accusations over who was holding up the civil rights bill (HR 8601) in the Rules Committee and with preparations for action on the Civil Rights Commission's registrar proposal.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Jan. 12 said few Republicans had signed his discharge petition (which reportedly had 150 of the required 219 signatures). Celler said, "This apparently is a political pay-off for Southern support for upholding vetoes and supporting the labor bill last year."

House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.), replying to Celler, said the charges were "a lot of political baloney". While he opposed the use of discharge petitions as a matter of policy, Halleck said, he had not urged Republicans not to sign the Celler petition.

At his Jan. 13 press conference, President Eisenhower said, "I don't even know whether it is constitutional" when asked about the Civil Rights Commission proposal for federal voting registrars. Mr. Eisenhower said Congress should act "decisively" on the House bill and not let other "controversial proposals" interfere with legislation already under consideration.

Senate Action

As had been promised in September 1959 by Majority Leader Johnson and Minority Leader Dirksen, the Senate Feb. 15 began debate on civil rights.

Since no civil rights bill had been reported by a Senate committee or passed by the House, Johnson called up from the calendar a minor, House-passed bill (HR 8315) and invited Senators to offer civil rights amendments to it. HR 8315 authorized the Army to lease, rent-free, unused officers' quarters at Fort Crowder, Mo., as a school for children of Stella, Mo., where a school building had burned in 1959.

Johnson's move touched off debate on Senate procedure as well as on the substance of civil rights proposals. A motion by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) to postpone consideration of civil rights for a week (until Feb. 23) was rejected Feb. 16 on a 28-61 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 476)

A resolution (S Res 273) by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee of further consideration of a subcommittee-approved civil rights bill (S 2391), effective Feb. 25, was rejected Feb. 16 on a 4-68 roll call. The Senate then rejected by voice vote another Morse resolution (S Res 274) to discharge the Rules and Administration Committee, effective Feb. 25, of further consideration of a bill (S 2814) authorizing the President to appoint federal registrars in areas where qualified Negroes were denied the right to register.

The first civil rights amendments officially came before the Senate Feb. 17, when Dirksen offered the seven-part Administration civil rights bill (S 3001) as an amendment to the House-passed Stella school bill. Southern opponents were armed with lengthy speeches against the civil rights proposals, and the first week ended with no substantive action taken.

(Feb. 18 the House Rules Committee cleared the House bill (HR 8601); debate was set for March 10. Senate leaders reportedly were planning not to press for final Senate action until the House passed its civil rights bill and sent it to the Senate.)

The Senate's second week was highlighted by parliamentary maneuvering to prepare for eventual voting, and by lengthy speeches by Southern Senators expressing their objections to civil rights bills in general and the pending seven-part Administration plan in particular.

Johnson announced that the Senate, starting Feb. 29, would meet "all night around the clock...until a vote is obtained".

Russell, leader of the Southern bloc, countered with a warning that his group would use every parliamentary device to delay action and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) Feb. 24 placed on the leadership "the responsibility for the health and lives of Members of the Senate who cannot stand up to" all-night sessions.

In its third week, Senate consideration of civil rights proposals developed into a full-blown filibuster as the leadership called an around-the-clock session broken by a 15-minute recess March 2. By the end of the week, maneuvers to find points of compromise between civil rights proponents themselves and between Northerners and Southerners were underway. Meanwhile, almost all committee activities were suspended.

In a 67-10 roll-call vote, the Senate Feb. 26 endorsed Johnson's plans for an around-the-clock session. (For voting on this and other procedural roll calls, see charts p. 478-80)

As the around-the-clock session began Feb. 29 the Southerners, divided into three teams, consumed time with lengthy speeches, quorum calls at all hours, numerous roll-call votes on procedural motions, complicated parliamentary inquiries about hypothetical situations, and lengthy questions to the speaker designed to provide him some respite. The 18 Senators participating represented Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N.C., S.C. and Va.

The first substantive vote taken was when the Senate March 2, by a 64-8 roll-call vote, agreed to a motion by Johnson to table an amendment offered by Sen. Russell Long (D La.) to the first section of the Administration bill. It would have specified that the provision to make obstruction of a court's school desegregation order a crime could not be construed to prevent freedom of speech in advocating separation of the races or legal resistance to "forcible integration." (For voting see chart p. 479)

The Southerners' speeches, which held almost entirely to the subject of civil rights, concerned such points as: racial violence in the North; voting apathy among Negroes; the "integrationist" Supreme Court; claims that Northern newspapers were distorting the real issues; and the current rash of sit-down strikes by Negroes protesting segregation at lunch counters. The strikes began Feb. 1 in Greensboro, N.C., and spread throughout the South and to Northern chain stores maintaining segregated facilities in the South.

CLOTURE MOVE

March 8 a bipartisan group, led by Sens. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), offered a petition to invoke cloture to end the filibuster. (For petition signers, see p. 203)

The cloture move was strongly opposed by both Johnson and Dirksen. Johnson March 8 said it was "premature", for he hoped the Senate first "might be able to find an area of agreement...a good, workable

measure which will represent the views of 67 Members of the Senate". Dirksen March 8 said "we might proceed under better circumstances if we were to wait until the House acts" and March 10 said his vote against ending debate on his own bill "may seem a little awkward ...but with me it's a matter of time."

Javits' position was that the Senate should not have to wait until two-thirds of the Senators informally agreed on what should be in the final bill. March 8 he said: "The people of New York sent me here on the constitutional principle that it took a majority, not two-thirds, of the Senate to act." Douglas March 9 said if cloture were not voted, "we will be told" that "strong measures" must be dropped because of the filibuster threat.

The cloture motion was rejected March 10 by a roll-call vote of 42-53 (D 30-33; R 12-20). With four of the 99 Senators absent, this was 22 votes shy of the necessary two-thirds of the Senators present and voting (64 in this case). It was the first cloture vote since 1954, when the Senate failed to stop debate on an atomic energy bill by a vote of 44-42 (R 40-3; D 4-38; Ind. 0-1). (1954 Almanac p. 564) A cloture motion had not been successful since 1927. (For voting see chart p. 481)

The House the same day began debate on its civil rights bill. While the House moved towards passage of its bill, the Senate made little headway.

House Action

The House Rules Committee Feb. 18 cleared the House Judiciary Committee bill (HR 8601) for House action. At that point, the discharge petition reportedly had received 209 signatures -- only 10 less than the necessary 219. (For the Committee vote to clear the bill, see p. 190) The House March 10, by a 314-93 roll-call vote, adopted the rule (H Res 359) for debate on HR 8601. (For voting, see chart p. 428)

The House March 14 began substantive consideration of the bill and spent the week deciding what additional provisions were to be added to it. After two Administration provisions were rejected on technicalities, the debate bogged down over voting rights. (See p. 192)

The first action came when Judiciary Committee Chairman Celler offered the two sections of the original Administration civil rights bill (HR 4457) that were deleted by the Committee in 1959. These were the provisions to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity and offer monetary assistance to areas desegregating their schools. Celler's amendments were ruled out of order. (See p. 196)

President Eisenhower was asked at his March 16 press conference if he would urge Senate Republican leaders to work to restore those sections to the bill. Mr. Eisenhower said: "I am trying to find a moderate, reasonable path that points to progress and so I believe in this bill.... I want the best bill the Congress will give me...."

The balance of the House debate concerned the referees provision, which was finally accepted March 23 on a 295-124 roll call. March 24 the House passed the amended version of HR 8601 by a 311-109 roll-call vote after defeating, by a 118-304 vote, a motion by Richard H. Poff (R Va.) to recommit the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 430)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 8601:

Made obstruction, by threats, force or threatening letters or communications, of any federal court order for school desegregation punishable by a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for 60 days, or both.

Made crossing state lines to avoid prosecution for or giving evidence about bombing or burning of any building or facility punishable by a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment of five years, or both; made crossing state lines to avoid punishment for or giving evidence on bomb threats or false bomb scares punishable by a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment of one year, or both.

Required preservation of voting records for federal elections for two years, and gave the Attorney General authority to inspect them.

Empowered the Civil Rights Commission to administer oaths and take sworn statements.

Authorized the U.S. Commissioner of Education to arrange with local school authorities for the education of children of members of the armed forces where their schools were closed to avoid integration.

Authorized federal courts to appoint referees to help Negroes register, after a voting suit was won and a finding made of a "pattern or practice" of discrimination.

Senate Action On House Bill

The Senate March 24, after six weeks' debate on civil rights, gave itself a brief respite when it adopted a motion by Johnson to refer the just-passed House bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee with instructions that the bill be reported out no later than midnight March 29.

The instructions were opposed by Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.), whose motion that the bill be committed without a time limit was defeated by a roll-call vote of 19-72. Johnson's motion was then agreed to by an 87-5 vote. (For voting, see chart p. 483)

Committee Action

The Senate Judiciary Committee March 28-29 held hearings on HR 8601 and March 29 adopted amendments to every section of the bill. Several of these amendments were technical (changing titles of provisions, numbers of subsections, etc.) but nine were substantive.

Attorney General Rogers appeared March 28 and Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh both days.

March 29 -- Charles J. Bloch, counsel for the Terrell County, Ga., Board of Registrars (subjects of a pending Justice Department voting rights suit), testified against the referee plan.

The most important change the Committee made in the House bill was the addition of the Kefauver amendment to the referees section. (See p. 194)

Following are the major amendments to HR 8601, aside from Kefauver's, that were recommended by the Committee and adopted March 30 by the Senate, with the exception of the first, by voice votes.

- Broadened Title I, making obstruction of court orders for school desegregation a federal crime, to apply it to all court orders; deleted language making obstruction "by any threatening letter or communication" a crime; fixed penalties at a fine of up to $1,000 and/or imprisonment up to one year. This was offered in Committee by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and approved by a 9-5 vote. The Senate adopted it by a 68-20 roll call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 485) This amendment was substantially the same as that which

was offered by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) March 11, accepted by the Senate, over Dirksen's opposition, by a 65-19 vote, only to lead to deletion of the entire section by a 49-35 vote.

- Deleted from Title II, the anti-bombing provision, a section making a bomb threat or false bomb scare a crime. Dirksen said this provision was opposed by the Justice Department and "would make a national police force of the FBI".
- Broadened Title II to outlaw transportation or possession of an explosive with the knowledge or intent that it would be used to damage any building or vehicle. Penalties were fixed at one year imprisonment and/or $1,000 fine; if personal injury resulted, 10 years and/or $10,000 fine; if death resulted, life imprisonment or a death penalty if recommended by a jury. This amendment was sponsored by Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and was part of a similar amendment previously agreed to by the Senate March 17.
- Also made it a federal crime to use interstate facilities for bomb threats or false bomb scares, punishable by one year in prison and/or a fine of $1,000.
- Changed Title III to require preservation of voting records for 22 months instead of two years. The sponsor, Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.), said that the two-year requirement would necessitate the purchase of new ballot boxes because the old ones would still contain the records on election day. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) said it would force 165,115 districts to buy new ballot boxes.
- Deleted from Title III a provision that records requested by the Justice Department could be produced at a U.S. District Attorney's office as well as in the office of their custodian.
- Deleted from Title IV a provision that Civil Rights Commission personnel need not be appointed in accordance with civil service laws.
- Deleted a section of Title V empowering the U.S. Commissioner of Education to negotiate for the use of public schools constructed with federal aid under the impacted areas program to provide for the schooling of children of military personnel when the schools have been closed to avoid integration. Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming March 29 wrote the Committee that this section "limits the broader and more flexible authority" of another section of the same provision stating more generally that arrangements may be made to provide the schooling after the Commissioner has decided that no other educational agency would do so.

The following amendments were rejected by the Committee:

Hennings -- Add to the bill his enrollment officers plan; 6-8 vote.

Carroll -- Amend the referee plan to give the courts authority to waive the requirement that a Negro must prove to the referee that he was refused registration by a state official; 4-10 vote.

Keating -- Provide federal aid to areas desegregating their schools (6-7 vote) and establish a Permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity; voice vote.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- To comply with earlier Senate action, strike Title I, outlawing obstruction of court orders for school desegregation, from the House bill; 6-8 vote.

Keating -- Add language endorsing the 1954 Supreme Court decision against school segregation; 3-10 vote.

The Senate March 30 agreed, on a 71-17 roll call, to begin consideration of the House-passed civil rights bill (HR 8601) as amended and reported March 29 by the Committee (S Rept 1205). (For voting see chart p. 485)

At the end of the eighth week of debate it became increasingly clear that a substantial majority of Republicans and Northern Democrats were in the mood to pass a bill closely resembling the one passed by the House and that they had the votes to ward off amendments either to strengthen or weaken it.

The only amendments accepted were two changes in the court-appointed voting referees plan. (See p. 194) A "third reading" of the bill was accomplished April 7 and the bill was thus closed to further amendment. But Southerners clearly were not ready to let the bill pass without saying a few more words. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) spoke for more than nine hours April 5 and 6.

The Senate April 8, by a 71-18 roll-call vote, passed the bill after turning down a motion by Sen. Eastland to recommit the bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Eastland motion was defeated when a tabling motion by Dirksen carried by a 70-19 vote. The 18 Southern Senators voted against final passage and were joined by Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) in voting against Dirksen's tabling motion. (For voting, see chart p. 488)

Final Action

The House Rules Committee April 19 sent the bill to the floor for final approval. (For Committee vote, see p. 190) The House April 21, by a 288-95 roll-call vote, agreed to the Senate's amendments and sent the bill to the President. (For voting, see chart p. 434)

The President signed the Civil Rights Act into law May 6 (PL 86-449). In his statement, Mr. Eisenhower said: "While I regret that Congress saw fit to eliminate two of my recommendations, I believe the Act is an historic step forward in the field of civil rights."

August Action

When Congress reconvened Aug. 8 following the Presidential nominating conventions, at which strong civil rights planks were adopted by both parties (see Political Section of this volume), the President called on Congress for more civil rights action. In his Aug. 8 message, the President asked for passage of the two provisions deleted earlier: to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity and provide monetary assistance to areas desegregating their schools.

These proposals were incorporated in a bill (S 3823) offered by Dirksen and 10 Republican co-sponsors. The bill was tabled Aug. 9, by a 54-28 roll-call vote, on a motion by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.). All but four Democrats voted in favor and all but two Republicans voted against. (For voting, see chart p. 512)

Clark said civil rights was being used as a "political football" and the Senate should "get down to the business we were brought back here to do." Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) said Dirksen in April had voted to table both provisions in the new Dirksen bill. He said President Eisenhower in April had failed to take a strong stand for the provisions.

Dirksen replied that his earlier votes were in the interest of getting a civil rights bill passed at the time.

Despite Republican threats to bring the issue to the floor again before adjournment, no further civil rights votes were taken in the 86th Congress.

The fall Presidential campaign, however, kept it very much alive as a political issue.

SENATE AND HOUSE CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENTS

During the early Senate consideration of civil rights -- before the House bill reached the Senate -- the following amendments were offered:

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED -- SENATE

March 14 -- Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Extend second section of the Administration bill, making flight across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing a church or school a federal crime, to make it apply to the bombing of all buildings and vehicles. Roll call, 85-1. (RC 39. For voting on RCs 39, 40 and 41, see chart p. 482)

John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- Amend section two, the anti-bombing provision, to state that the offender could be prosecuted only in the federal judicial district in which the crime was committed or in which the offender was held in custody before fleeing (deleting a section saying he could be prosecuted also in the district in which he was apprehended). Voice.

March 17 -- Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Amend section two to also outlaw transportation or possession of explosives with intent to use them to blow up any building or vehicle and to make false bomb scares a crime. Roll call, 87-0. (RC 40)

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Amendment embodying second section of the Administration bill as amended by Goldwater, Carroll and Keating amendments. Roll call, 86-1. (RC 41)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED -- SENATE

March 2 -- Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Specify that the first section of the Administration bill, on obstruction of court orders on school desegregation, could not be interpreted as preventing freedom of speech to advocate separation of the races or legal resistance to integration. Tabling motion agreed to by roll call, 64-8. (RC 26. For voting, see chart p. 479.)

March 10 -- Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Attach to civil rights bill Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunctions and court orders against discrimination in schools, housing, etc. Tabling motion agreed to by roll call, 55-38. (RC 35. For voting on RCs 35 and 36, see chart p. 481)

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Amend first section of the Administration bill to reduce penalties for obstructing court orders on school desegregation to a $1,000 fine and/or one year in prison. Accepted, roll-call vote, 89-0. (RC 36) Defeated when the entire section was eliminated March 11. (See Dirksen, below)

March 11 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Amend first section of the Administration bill to make it apply to obstruction of any court order. Accepted, roll-call vote, 65-19. (RC 37) Defeated when the entire section was eliminated. (For voting on RCs 37 and 38, see chart p. 482)

Dirksen -- Adopt an amendment embodying the first section of the Administration bill as amended by Ervin and Lausche amendments, making obstruction of any court orders a federal crime. Tabling motion agreed to by roll call, 49-35. (RC 38)

March 18 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)-Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Add to third section of the Administration bill a provision for Presidential appointment of federal registrars to enroll Negroes after the President had received 50 complaints of discrimination and had investigated them. Tabling motion agreed to by roll call, 53-24. (RC 42. For voting on RCs 42 and 44, see chart p. 483)

March 24 -- Javits-Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Add to third section of the Administration bill a provision for court appointment of referees or Presidential appointment of enrollment officers for both, to register Negroes after a court, on the request of the Attorney General, found a "pattern or practice" of deprivation of the right to vote. Tabling motion agreed to by roll call, 51-43. (RC 44)

Amendments to HR 8601

The amendments that follow were offered to the House-passed civil rights bill (HR 8601) when it reached the Senate:

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED--SENATE

April 1 -- John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- Amend Kefauver committee amendment to restore House language that a voting referee's hearing be held ex parte (without cross-examination) but specify that the court shall set the time and place for the hearing. Roll call, 69-22. (RC 56) For voting on RCs 56-61, see chart p. 486.)

April 7 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Amend the referees plan to permit courts to let Negroes vote provisionally, when their applications were challenged by state officials, only if the court was satisfied the Negro met state voting qualifications. Roll call, 79-12. (RC 67)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED -- SENATE

April 1 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Establish a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity to prevent discrimination by firms working under Government contracts. Tabled by a 48-38 roll-call vote. (RC 57)

April 4 -- Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Provide federal technical assistance to areas desegregating their schools and endorse the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision. Tabled by roll call, 61-30. (RC 58)

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Amend Keating amendment (above) to delete reference to the 1954 Supreme Court decision. Tabled along with the Keating amendment.

Javits -- Permit the Attorney General to enter private suits filed in behalf of desegregation. Tabled by roll call, 56-34. (RC 59)

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Amend Javits amendment (immediately above) to add the so-called Part III section, authorizing the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect any civil right. Tabled with the Javits amendment.

Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) -- Amend the referee plan to require that a Negro prove to the referee only that he is qualified to vote. Tabled by roll call, 52-38. (RC 60)

Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) -- Amend the referees plan to authorize appointment by the President of enrollment officers to register Negroes. Tabled by roll call, 58-26. (RC 61)

April 5 -- Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Amend the referees plan to require each Negro who came before the referee to prove he had been discriminated against because of race or color. Voice vote.

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- Amend the referees plan to require a judge hearing a Negro's application for a voting certificate to observe the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requiring adversary proceedings and opportunity for opponents of the application to be heard. Roll call, 29-64. (RC 62. For voting on RCs 62-67, see chart p. 487.)

April 6 -- Ervin -- Limit the referees plan to Congressional elections only. Tabled, roll call, 72-16. (RC 63)

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Exempt records for primary and special elections from the requirement for preservation. Tabled by roll call, 68-18. (RC 64)

John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- Amend the referees plan to give courts discretion to waive the requirement that a Negro seeking a voting certificate prove he had tried to register with state officials and had been refused even after a pattern of discrimination had been found by the court. Tabled by roll call, 62-32. (RC 65)

April 7 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Delete the referees plan. Tabled by roll call, 73-18. (RC 66)

Ervin and 17 Southern co-sponsors -- Change the referee plan to: strike from the section defining voting qualifications the stipulation that qualifications for Negroes cannot be more stringent than those for whites; reduce the time period in which Negroes could seek court relief after a pattern of discrimination in an area has been found; remove the stipulation that in the case of challenged applications the question of literacy would be decided on the basis of the referee's report; strike the section empowering the referee as well as the court to decide on challenged applications; strike the language allowing the court to appoint an officer other than the referee to take action to enforce the court order entitling certain Negroes to vote. Rejected en bloc by tabling motion, voice vote.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED -- HOUSE

March 16 -- James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) -- Amend the referee plan to require the court to allow a Negro to vote provisionally if he applied to the referee 20 or more days before election and were challenged; if he applied within 20 days before the election, the court would have discretion. Permit the court to authorize the referee to help enforce the plan so that a Negro would have his ballot counted. Standing, 146-110; teller, 188-120.

March 22 -- William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) -- Add to the bill the Administration's referee plan (HR 11160) as amended by Celler substitute deleting the referee's authority to oversee voting and by the O'Hara amendment. Celler substitute accepted by standing vote, 199-104; agreed to as an amendment to the bill by a standing vote, 192-112, March 22 and by a 295-124 roll call March 23. (For voting, see chart p. 430)

William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Amend the section of the bill on schooling for military children, where public schools were closed to avoid integration, to remove the U.S. Commissioner of Education's authority to take over schools that had received federal construction aid and instead allow him only to negotiate for rental of schools from local authorities. Standing, 173-86.

March 23 -- Cramer -- Amend anti-bombing section of the bill to make flight to avoid prosecution for, or giving testimony about, bomb threats punishable by one year imprisonment and/or $1,000 fine. Standing, 119-98; teller, 132-90.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED -- HOUSE

March 15 -- George Meader (R Mich.) -- Provide that court referees register only those Negroes on whose behalf a suit has been brought and won under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Standing, 94-138.

Robert W. Kastenmeier (D Wis.) -- Substitute for the Lindsay (R N.Y.)-McCulloch (R Ohio) court-appointed referee plan a provision for federal enrollment officers appointed by the President to register Negroes after a court or the Civil Rights Commission found that Negroes in a particular district were discriminated against. Accepted in lieu of the McCulloch substitute, standing, 115-98, teller vote, 152-128; accepted in lieu of the original Lindsay amendment, teller, 179-116; accepted as an amendment to the bill, standing, 195-155; then rejected on a teller vote, 143-170.

March 16 -- Edwin E. Willis (D La.) -- Amend the McCulloch-Celler referee plan to require that each Negro who came before the referee prove he had been discriminated against because of race or color. Standing, 113-161; teller, 121-149.

March 17 -- Willis -- Write into the referee plan that a Negro's proof to the referee that he was illegally denied the right to vote would be "prima facie evidence" he was denied the right to vote because of race or color. Standing, 121-192.

March 18 -- Meader -- Amend the referee plan to permit each judge to decide whether the hearings before the referee would be ex parte (as provided in the plan) or adversary. Standing, 62-90; teller, 91-119.

Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) -- Amend the referee plan to provide for its use only when federal offices were at stake in the election. Standing, 129-148; teller, 134-137.

March 21 -- August E. Johansen (R Mich.) -- Limit use of the referee plan to elections in which candidates for federal offices were listed on the same ballot as those for local offices. Teller, 137-157.

March 22 -- Robert W. Hemphill (D S.C.) -- Require that referees be familiar with local, state and national election laws and voting qualifications. Voice.

Willis -- Amend the referee plan to require that the Attorney General must ask the court to find a continuous pattern or practice of discrimination. Standing, 90-120.

Meader -- Delete section of the referee plan that allowed hearings before the referee to be ex parte. Voice.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- Delete words "upon request of the Attorney General" from the referee plan's provision that the court shall make a finding of whether there has been a pattern or practice of discrimination.

Meader -- Provide that court referees register only those Negroes on whose behalf a suit has been brought and won under the 1957 Civil Rights Act. Voice.

March 23 -- J. Carlton Loser (D Tenn.) -- Amend the anti-bombing provision of the bill to outlaw transportation and possession of explosives with the intent to use them to destroy any building or vehicle. Voice.

Basil L. Whitener (D N.C.) -- Strike from the bill's provision on obstruction of court orders for school desegregation the section making use of "any threatening letter or communication" a crime. Standing, 87-130; teller, 114-147.

John James Flynt Jr. (D Ga.) -- Strike from the bill the provision making obstruction of court orders for desegregation of schools a crime. Voice.

Whitener -- Write into the section on desegregation orders language defining a "public" school. Voice.

John Dowdy (D Texas) -- Add to the bill's section requiring preservation of voting records a provision that this would not overrule any state law. Voice.

Dowdy -- Declare that the section on obstruction of court orders for school desegregation would not abridge freedom of speech to argue against integration. Voice.

Robert W. Hemphill (D S.C.) -- Delete a provision permitting injunctions against obstruction of court orders on desegregation. Voice.

Court Cases

The Justice Department in 1960 brought two civil suits seeking court injunctions against alleged discrimination against voters because of race. This brought the total of voting rights cases filed since the 1957 Act, on which they were based, to six. The two suits:

BIENVILLE PARISH, LA. -- A June 7 suit charged that white citizens' groups and the voting registrar of Bienville Parish, La., had unlawfully removed 560 Negroes from voting lists prior to the 1956 election.

HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN. -- In a suit filed Sept. 13 the Justice Department charged 27 persons and two banks with using economic pressures to prevent Negroes from voting in Haywood county. This was the first time the Government invoked the 1957 Act to halt economic pressures by individuals.

The complaint charged that the alleged intimidation followed the 1959 formation by Negro citizens of the Haywood County Civil and Welfare League, to encourage qualified Negroes to vote, and that the pressures were exerted against both those working and registering in the drive.

FAYETTE COUNTY, TENN. -- Nov. 16, 1959 a suit was filed against the Fayette County Democratic Committee and 19 of its members for holding a "white primary" Aug. 1, 1959. April 25, 1960 Deputy Attorney General Walsh announced entry of a consent judgment barring further discrimination against Negroes in the Democratic primary. The judgment had the effect of an injunction against further discrimination by the Committee and violations would be punished under contempt proceedings.

This was the first of the six suits brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to be settled by negotiation.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

The Supreme Court in 1960 issued four decisions concerning the Civil Rights Acts. (1959 Almanac p. 293)

The Court Feb. 29 upheld a key section of the 1957 Act. In U.S. v. Raines, it unanimously reversed the decision of a federal judge dismissing a Justice Department suit against registrars of Terrell County, Ga., on the grounds that the 1957 Act was unconstitutional. Although the registrars were state officials, Judge T. Hoyt Davis April 16, 1959 dismissed the suit on the grounds that the 1957 Act might permit Justice Department suits against private citizens who were not state officials, which would be unconstitutional, he said.

The Supreme Court, in ordering the suit reinstated, said Davis had no power to rule on hypothetical situations, and the provision of the 1957 Act, when applied as in the Terrell County case against state officials, was clearly constitutional.

In another civil rights decision, the same day, the Court in U.S. v. Thomas unanimously affirmed the decision of a federal court in Louisiana that the names of 1,377 Negro voters must be returned to the voting rolls of Washington Parish. Relying on the Raines decision, the Court said the names of Negroes were illegally removed from the voting rolls because of regulations that apparently were applied exclusively to Negroes. The original Justice Department suit in the case was brought against Louisiana voting registrars under the same section of the 1957 Act that applied in the Raines case.

The Court May 16 held unanimously that the 1960 Civil Rights Act authorized the Justice Department to sue states in voting rights cases. In U.S. v. Alabama, the Department, holding the state responsible for alleged denials of voting rights by Macon County registrars after the registrars all died or resigned, sued the state. While the suit was pending, the 1960 Act, specifically allowing suits against states in such cases, became law. The case was sent back to a federal district court.

The Supreme Court June 20 ruled 7-2, in Hannah v. Larche and Slawson, that the Civil Rights Commission, because it was only a fact-finding body which could not decide issues or impose punishment, was not required by the Constitution, when subpenaing voting registrars, to reveal the names of Negro witnesses who had complained of violations of voting rights. The decision permitted the Commission to resume hearings in Louisiana, where it had been barred since July 12, 1959 by a federal district court from continuing its investigations without releasing the names.

Signers of Discharge Petition

Following are the names of 207 (D 163; R 44) House Members known to have signed the petition to discharge the civil rights bill from the Rules Committee. Actually, 211 signed, but the names of two of those Members were not available; in addition, Boyle (D Ill.) died and Dollinger (D N.Y.) left the House after signing. Under House rules, their signatures counted toward the required 219 until their successors were chosen.

Alaska: Rivers (D). Ariz.: Udall (D). Calif.: Cohelan, Doyle, Hagen, Holifield, Johnson, Kasem, King, McFall, C.W. Miller, G.P. Miller, Moss, Roosevelt, Saund, Shelley, Sheppard and Sisk (all D); Baldwin, Gubser, Holt and McDonough (all R). Colo.: Johnson (D), Rogers (D). Conn.: Bowles, Daddario, Giaimo, Irwin, Kowalski and Monagan (all D).

Del.: McDowell (D). Hawaii: Inouye (D). Idaho: Pfost (D). Ill.: Dawson, Gray, Kluczynski, Libonati, Mack, Murphy, O'Brien, O'Hara, Price, Pucinski, Rostenkowski, Shipley and Yates (all D); Church (R), Springer (R). Ind.: Barr, Brademas, Denton, Hogan, Madden, Roush, Wampler (all D); Adair (R), Bray (R). Iowa: Coad, Smith and Wolf (all D); Schwengel (R).

Kansas: Breeding, George and Hargis (all D). Ky.: Burke, Chelf and Perkins (all D). Maine: Coffin (D), Oliver (D). Md.: Brewster, Fallon, Foley, Friedel, Garmatz and Lankford (all D). Mass.: Boland, Burke, Donohue, Lane, Macdonald, O'Neill and Philbin (all D); Conte (R), Curtis (R).

Mich.: Diggs, Dingell, Griffiths, O'Hara, Lesinski, Machrowicz and Rabaut (all D); Bentley, Broomfield, and Ford (all R). Minn.: Blatnik, Karth and Wier (all D); Judd (R). Mo.: Bolling, Brown, Carnahan, Randall, Karsten, Moulder and Sullivan (all D). Mont.: Anderson (D), Metcalf (D).

Neb.: Brock (D), McGinley (D), Cunningham (R). Nev.: Baring (D). N.H.: Bass (R), Merrow (R). N.J.: Addonizio, Daniels, Gallagher, Rodino and Thompson (all D); Cahill Canfield, Dwyer, Glenn, Osmers, Wallhauser and Widnall (all R). N.M.: Montoya (D), Morris (D).

N.Y.: Anfuso, Buckley, Celler, Delaney, Dulski, Farbstein, Healey, Holtzman, Kelly, Keogh, Multer, O'Brien, Powell, Rooney, Santangelo, Stratton, Teller and Zelenko (all D); Barry, Dooley, Dorn, Fino, Goodell, Halpern, Lindsay and Wainwright (all R). N.D.: Burdick (D). Ohio: Ashley, Cook, Feighan, Hays, Kirwan, Levering, Moeller and Vanik (all D); Bolton (R). Ore.: Green, Porter and Ullman (all D); Norblad (R).

Pa.: Barrett, Byrne, Clark, Dent, Flood, Granahan, Green, Holland, Moorhead, Morgan, Nix, Prokop, Quigley, Rhodes and Toll (all D); Corbett, Fulton and Van Zandt (all R). R.I.: Fogarty (D), Forand (D). S.D.: McGovern (D). Utah: King (D), Dixon (R). Vt.: Meyer (D).

Wash.: Magnuson (D), Pelly (R), Tollefson (R). W.Va.: Bailey, Hechler, Kee, Slack and Staggers (all D); Moore (R). Wis.: Flynn, Johnson, Kastenmeier, Reuss and Zablocki (all D); O'Konski (R), Withrow (R).

Moderates' Votes Decisive Between Opposing Groups

A Congressional Quarterly study of Senate votes on controversial amendments to the 1960 civil rights bill identifies the members of the two groups with strikingly opposing viewpoints on civil rights and of the "moderate" group between the two. The study shows:

- 20 Senators, almost all from the Deep South (D 19; R 1), opposed a group of 30 other Senators (D 25; R 5) on more than 75% of the votes taken on the amendments.
- A group of 50 Senators held the decisive "swing" role in formulating the final bill.
- Of the 50 "moderates", 21 were Democrats (32 percent of the 65 Senate Democrats) and 29 were Republicans (83 percent of the 35 Senate Republicans).

The votes selected for the study were cast on 19 of the 22 amendments offered in the Senate during the eight-week debate in early 1960. Three amendments were omitted because they were adopted either unanimously or with only one dissenting vote. Also eliminated were the votes on all procedural questions and on passage.

On each of the 19 amendments, only five of which were offered by Southerners, the 18 Southern Senators who conducted the filibuster voted en bloc. (See 100 percent scores below.) CQ assessed the Southern position on each vote according to how the 18-member Southern bloc voted. CQ then measured the percentage of times each Senator voted with or against the Southern position.

CQ counted a "yea" vote as a vote for the Southern position in CQ Roll Calls numbered 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65 and 67. "Nays" were considered pro-Southern position votes in Roll Calls 26, 56, 63, 64 and 66. (These votes and individual stands on them appear in the Senate vote charts, p. 476 ff.) Announced stands and pairs were counted as votes.

The following chart illustrates the party line-up of those who voted with and against the 18-member Southern bloc on a majority of the amendments:

	All Democrats	Non-Southern Bloc Democrats	Republicans	Totals
With Southern bloc on 50% or more votes	33 (51%)	15 (32%)	22 (63%)	55
Against Southern bloc on 51% or more votes	32 (49%)	32 (68%)	13 (37%)	45
Totals:	65 (100%)	47 (100%)	35 (100%)	100

Senators' Voting Measured Against 18-Member Southern Bloc

The following list shows the number of times each Senator voted with the 18-member Southern bloc on the 19 controversial amendments, the number of times each voted against the bloc, and the percentage of votes each Senator cast in agreement with the 18-member Southern bloc position. The names of Democrats are in this type. *Republicans are italicized.*

19-0 (100%)
Eastland (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)
Ervin (N. C.)
Fulbright (Ark.)
Holland (Fla.)
Johnston (S. C.)
Long (La.)
McClellan (Ark.)
Russell (Ga.)
Sparkman (Ala.)
Thurmond (S. C.)

18-0 (100%)
Byrd (Va.)
Hill (Ala.)
Jordan (N. C.)
Robertson (Va.)
Smathers (Fla.)
Stennis (Miss.)
Talmadge (Ga.)

15-3 (83%)
Kefauver (Tenn.)

14-4 (78%)
Butler (Md.)

14-5 (74%)
Frear (Del.)
Gore (Tenn.)
Williams (Del.)
Young (N.D.)

11-5 (69%)
Carlson (Kan.)

13-6 (68%)
Johnson (Texas)

12-6 (67%)
Bennett (Utah)
Martin (Iowa)
Schoeppel (Kan.)

10-5 (67%)
Goldwater (Ariz.)

11-6 (65%)
Kerr (Okla.)
Dworshak (Idaho)

9-5 (64%)
Capehart (Ind.)

12-7 (63%)
Bible (Nev.)
Byrd (W. Va.)
Brunsdale (N.D.)
Cotton (N.H.)
Curtis (Neb.)
Hruska (Neb.)

10-6 (62%)
Hayden (Ariz.)

10-7 (59%)
Hickenlooper (Iowa)

11-8 (58%)
Dirksen (Ill.)
Mundt (S.D.)
Wiley (Wis.)

7-5 (58%)
Bridges (N.H.)

10-8 (56%)
Green (R. I.)
Saltonstall (Mass.)

7-6 (54%)
O'Mahoney (Wyo.)

10-9 (53%)
Cannon (Nev.)
Mansfield (Mont.)
Yarborough (Texas)
Case (S.D.)

9-9 (50%)
McGee (Wyo.)
Monroney (Okla.)
Aiken (Vt.)

9-10 (47%)
Anderson (N. M.)
Prouty (Vt.)

7-9 (44%)
Morton (Ky.)

8-11 (42%)
Murray (Mont.)
Bush (Conn.)
Fong (Hawaii)

6-9 (40%)
Chavez (N. M.)

7-12 (37%)
Church (Idaho)
Long (Hawaii)
Allott (Colo.)
Cooper (Ky.)

6-13 (32%)
Beall (Md.)

5-14 (26%)
Bartlett (Alaska)
Lausche (Ohio)
Smith (Maine)

4-15 (21%)
Engle (Calif.)
Hartke (Ind.)
Moss (Utah)
Proxmire (Wis.)
Randolph (W. Va.)
Young (Ohio)

3-11 (21%)
Lusk (Ore.)

3-16 (16%)
Carroll (Colo.)
Jackson (Wash.)
Kennedy (Mass.)
Magnuson (Wash.)
Muskie (Maine)
Pastore (R. I.)
Symington (Mo.)

2-17 (11%)
Clark (Pa.)
Douglas (Ill.)
Morse (Ore.)
Williams (N. J.)
Kuchel (Calif.)

2-16 (11%)
Hennings (Mo.)

1-15 (6%)
Dodd (Conn.)

1-18 (5%)
Hart (Mich.)
Humphrey (Minn.)
McCarthy (Minn.)
McNamara (Mich.)
Scott (Pa.)

0-19 (0%)
Gruening (Alaska)
Case (N.J.)
Javits (N.Y.)
Keating (N.Y.)

Status of School Desegregation in Southern States

Of the 3 million Negro public school students in the 17 Southern and border states and the District of Columbia, 6.3 percent were attending classes with white children at the beginning of the 1960-61 school year, an increase from the 6 percent figure recorded in 1959-60, according to the Southern School News.

The newspaper, an independent, nonpartisan publication established by Southern newspaper editors, released the figures in its December 1960 edition (Vol. 7, No. 6) following a survey of the 17 states which, along with the District of Columbia, maintained segregated schools by law before the U.S. Supreme Court's May 17, 1954 ruling holding public school segregation unconstitutional (Brown v. Board of Education).

General findings of the survey:

- Seven border states and the District of Columbia, where the first desegregation occurred, continued as the principal areas of bi-racial classrooms: 194,849 Negroes attended racially mixed classes in Del., D.C., Ky., Md., Mo., Okla., Texas and W.Va.
- An additional 776 Negroes attending mixed classes lived in Ark., Fla., La., N.C., Tenn., and Va. In each state the Negroes involved were 1 percent or less of the total Negroes enrolled.
- The four integrated Negroes in Louisiana were the first in the "deep South", leaving Ala., Ga., Miss. and S.C. as the only completely segregated states. These four states contained 36 percent of the South's Negro pupils.

Other findings by Southern School News:

Public School Faculties -- Public school faculties remained segregated in nine states, including five that had desegregated classes. Eight other states and the District of Columbia reported some degree of desegregation among faculties, although in five of these states several teachers lost their jobs in the change to bi-racial schools. Southern public school systems employed 494,054 teachers, about 20 percent of them Negroes.

Higher Education -- Of the 228 predominantly white tax-supported colleges and universities in the region, 138 in 13 states were desegregated "in practice or principle" and 15 of the 49 predominantly Negro schools were desegregated.

Anti-Integration Laws -- The legislatures of 15 states had adopted almost 300 laws and resolutions to prevent, restrict or control school desegregation. Most of these laws were passed after 1954, although some were enacted in anticipation of the 1954 decision.

Oklahoma was the only state that had taken legislative action to encourage desegregation. The legislatures of Missouri and West Virginia had removed racial designations from their school laws, recognizing desegregation as an accomplished fact. Maryland ratified the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1959.

Five states, Ala., Ga., La., Va., and N.C., adopted laws giving direct tuition grants to students to attend private rather than desegregated schools. Nine states enacted pupil placement laws. The legislatures of eight states approved "interposition" resolutions, interposing the sovereignty of a state between a federal order and the state's citizens.

The chart below shows the status of desegregation in December 1960 according to the Southern School News:

State	School Districts Total	Bi-racial	Deseg.	Enrollment White	Negro	In Desegregated Districts White	Negro	Negroes In Schools With Whites No.	%
Alabama	114	114	0	516,135**	271,134**	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	422	228	10	317,053†	105,130†	52,126	12,639	113	.107
Delaware	93	51	24	67,145	15,061	48,505	8,665	6,734	44.7
District of Columbia	1	1	1	24,697	96,751	24,697	96,751	81,392	84.1
Florida	67	67	1	776,743	202,322	133,336*	27,502*	27	.013
Georgia	198	196	0	682,354**	318,405**	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	211	171	128	593,494**	41,938**	445,000*	32,000*	16,329	38.9
Louisiana	67	67	1	422,181**	271,021**	37,490	51,113	4	.001
Maryland	24	23	23	449,879*	134,379*	406,286**	114,682**	28,072**	20.9
Mississippi	151	151	0	287,781**	278,640**	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1,889	214*	200*	758,000*	84,000*	——	75,000*	35,000*	41.7
North Carolina	173	173	10	816,682**	302,060**	117,404	54,746	82	.027
Oklahoma	1,276	241	189	504,125*	40,875*	266,405	30,725	9,822	24.0
South Carolina	108	108	0	352,164**	257,935**	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	154	143	6	670,680*	157,320*	87,393	19,644	342	.217
Texas	1,531	720	130	1,840,987*	288,553*	800,000*	85,000*	3,500*	1.21
Virginia	130	128	11	668,500	211,000	177,731	52,286	208	.099
West Virginia	55	43	43	416,646	21,010	416,646	21,010	14,000*	66.6
TOTALS	6,664	2,839	777	10,165,246	3,097,534	3,013,019††	681,763	195,625	6.3

*Estimated **1959-60 †1958-59 ††Missouri not included.

RESIDENCE AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING . . .

STATE	MINIMUM AGE	UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP	RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS			ANNUAL POLL TAX REQUIRED	LITERACY TEST REQUIRED	LOYALTY OATH REQUIRED
			Time in State	Time in County or Parish	Time in Precinct or Ward			
Ala.	21	Yes	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	$1.50[12]	Yes	Yes
Alaska	19	Yes	1 yr.	-------	30 days	----------	Read or speak English	----------
Ariz.	21	Yes	1 yr.	30 days	30 days	----------	Yes	----------
Ark.	21	Yes	12 mos.	6 mos.	1 mo.	$1.00[14]	----------	----------
Calif.	21	90 days	1 yr.[1]	90 days[1]	54 days	----------	Yes	----------
Colo.	21	Yes	1 yr.	90 days	15 days[8]	----------	----------	----------
Conn.	21	Yes	1 yr.	-------	[10]	----------	Yes	Yes
Del.	21	Yes	1 yr.	3 mos.	30 days	----------	Yes	----------
Fla.	21	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	-------	----------	----------	Yes
Ga.	18	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	-------	----------	Yes	----------
Hawaii	20	Yes	1 yr.	-------	3 mos.	----------	Yes, Hawaiian or Eng.	----------
Idaho	21	Yes	6 mos.	30 days	-------	----------	----------	Yes
Ill.	21	Yes	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	----------	----------	----------
Ind.	21	Yes	6 mos.	-------	30 days[24]	----------	----------	----------
Iowa	21	Yes	6 mos.	60 days	10 days	----------	----------	----------
Kan.	21	Yes	6 mos.	-------	[8]	----------	----------	----------
Ky.	18	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 days	----------	----------	----------
La.	21	Yes	1 yr.	1 yr.	3 mos.[9]	----------	Yes[16]	----------
Maine	21	Yes	6 mos.	-------	[17]	----------	Yes	----------
Md.	21	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	----------	----------	----------
Mass.	21	Yes	1 yr.	-------	[10]	----------	Yes	----------
Mich.	21	Yes	6 mos.	-------	[23]	----------	----------	----------
Minn.	21	3 mos.	6 mos.	-------	30 days	----------	----------	----------
Miss.	21	Yes	2 yrs.	-------	1 yr.[11]	$2.00[13] [14]	Yes	Yes
Mo.	21	Yes	1 yr.[2]	60 days	[24]	----------	----------	----------
Mont.	21	Yes	1 yr.	30 days	-------	----------	----------	----------
Neb.	21	Yes	6 mos.	40 days	10 days	----------	----------	----------
Nev.	21	Yes	6 mos.	30 days	10 days	----------	----------	----------
N. H.	21	Yes	6 mos.	-------	[10]	----------	Yes[16]	----------
N. J.	21	Yes	6 mos.	60 days	-------	----------	----------	----------
N. M.	21	Yes	12 mos.	90 days	30 days	----------	----------	----------
N. Y.	21	90 days	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 days	----------	Yes	----------
N. C.	21	Yes	1 yr.	-------	30 days	----------	Yes	Yes
N. D.	21	Yes	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	----------	----------	----------
Ohio	21	Yes	1 yr.[3]	40 days	40 days	----------	----------	----------
Okla.	21	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	----------	----------	----------
Ore.	21	Yes	6 mos.	-------	30 days	----------	Yes	----------
Pa.	21	1 month	1 yr.[4]	-------	2 mos.	----------	----------	----------
R. I.	21	Yes	1 yr.	-------	[10]	----------	----------	----------
S. C.	21	Yes	2 yrs.[5]	1 yr.	4 mos.	----------	Yes[18]	----------
S. D.	21	Yes[22]	1 yr.	90 days[7]	30 days[7]	----------	----------	----------
Tenn.	21	Yes	12 mos.	3 mos.	-------	----------	----------	----------
Texas	21	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	$1.75[13]	----------	----------
Utah	21	90 days	1 yr.	4 mos.	60 days	----------	----------	----------
Vt.	21	Yes	1 yr.	-------	[6]	----------	----------	Yes
Va.	21	Yes	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	$1.50[15]	Yes	----------
Wash.	21	Yes	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	----------	Yes	----------
W. Va.	21	Yes	1 yr.	60 days	-------	----------	----------	----------
Wis.	21	Yes	1 yr.[3]	-------	10 days	----------	----------	----------
Wyo.	21	Yes	1 yr.	60 days	10 days	----------	Yes	----------

SYMBOLS AND FOOTNOTES

A--Idiots, insane, under guardianship.
B--Those committing a felony or infamous crime, unless civil rights have been restored.
C--Paupers.

1--Persons residing in the state for 54 days may vote in Presidential elections if they were qualified voters in the state from which they moved.
2--Only 60 days residence required for Presidential election.
3--No residence requirement for Presidential elections.
4--Six months if previously an elector or native of the state.
5--Ministers of the Gospel, teachers in public schools and their spouses may vote after six months' residence.
6--Three months in township.
7--No voter who has changed his residence from one county or precinct to another loses his right to vote in his former county or precinct until he acquires voting residence in the new one.
8--30 days in city or town.
9--Four months in municipality.

. . . . IN EACH OF THE 50 STATES OF THE UNION

STATE	REGISTRATION		PERSONS DISQUALIFIED FROM VOTING
	Permanent	Periodic, frequency	
Ala.	Statewide[19]	----------	A, B, Vagrants.
Alaska	Some areas	----------	A, B
Ariz.	Statewide	----------	A, B
Ark.	----------	----------	A, B
Calif.	Statewide	----------	A, B
Colo.	Statewide	----------	A, Prisoners.
Conn.	Statewide	----------	A, B
Del.	Statewide	----------	A, B, C, Those convicted of election offenses are disenfranchised for 10 years.
Fla.	Statewide	----------	A, B, Those interested in an election wager.
Ga.	Statewide[19]	----------	A, B
Hawaii	Statewide	----------	A, B
Idaho	Statewide	----------	A, B, Chinese or persons of Mongolian descent not born in U.S.
Ill.	Statewide	----------	A, B
Ind.	Statewide	----------	A, B, Prisoners.
Iowa	Some areas	Some areas, 4 yrs.	A, B
Kan.	Some areas	Some areas	A, B, Those defrauding a federal or state government, dishonorably discharged soldier, those guilty of bribery.
Ky.	Statewide	----------	A, B, Prisoners for penal offense.
La.	Some areas	Some areas, 4 yrs.	A, B, Inmates of prison or charitable institutions, deserters and those dishonarbly discharged from armed services unless reinstated.
Maine	Statewide	----------	A, C
Md.	Some areas	Some areas	A, B
Mass.	Statewide	----------	A, C, Disenfranchised for three years for corrupt election practices.
Mich.	Statewide	----------	----------
Minn.	Some areas	Some areas	A, B, Those living on federal lands who do not have a legal residence elsewhere.
Miss.	Statewide[19]	----------	A, B, Indians not taxed.
Mo.	Some areas	Some areas, 4 yrs.	A, Those in prison or the poorhouse. Those committing a felony or infamous crime connected with elections.
Mont.	Statewide	----------	A, B
Neb.	Some areas	Some areas, 6 yrs.	A, B
Nev.	Statewide	----------	A, B, Those engaging in duels.
N. H.	Statewide	----------	A, B, Paupers and violators of election laws unless civil rights have been restored.
N. J.	Statewide	----------	A, B, Violators of election laws.
N. M.	Statewide	----------	A, B
N. Y.	Some areas	Some areas, 1 yr.	A, B, Those committing election offenses shall not vote at such election.
N. C.	Statewide	----------	A, B,
N. D.	----------	----------	A, B
Ohio	Some areas	Some areas	A, B, After second offense under election laws.
Okla.	Statewide	----------	A, B, Those in poorhouse or prison.
Ore.	Statewide	----------	A, B
Pa.	Statewide	----------	Those convicted of election offense are disenfranchised for four years; those guilty of election bribery can't vote in that election.
R. I.	Statewide	----------	A, B, C, Persons living on land ceded by R.I. to the U.S. Government.
S. C.	----------	Statewide, 10 yrs.	A, B, C, Prisoners.
S. D.	Statewide	----------	A, B
Tenn.	Statewide	----------	B
Texas	[20]	[20]	A, B, C
Utah	Statewide	----------	A, Those committing treason or an election offense unless civil rights have been restored.
Vt.	----------	Statewide every election	Those guilty of election bribery can't vote in that election.
Va.	Statewide[21]	----------	A, B, C, Those engaging in duels.
Wash.	Statewide	----------	A, B, Persons convicted of subversive organization after June 1, 1951; Indians who are not taxed.
W. Va.	Statewide	----------	A, C, Persons under conviction of treason, felony or bribery.
Wis.	Some areas	----------	A, B, Persons convicted of bribery, unless civil rights have been restored, those engaging in duels, those interested in election wager can't vote in that election.
Wyo.	----------	Statewide every election	A, B

10—Six months in city or town.
11—Ministers of the Gospel and their wives may vote after six months' residence.
12—Poll taxes for two years must be paid. Veterans are exempt.
13—On citizens 21-60.
14—Those in the armed services are exempt.
15—Poll taxes for three years must be paid.
16—Exception allowed if voter can pass certain requirements.
17—Three months in city, town or plantation.
18—Ownership of property is an alternative to literacy.
19—Registration is permanent unless removed for cause.
20—Constitution provides for registration in cities over 10,000 but no system exists. Poll tax receipts and exemption certificates determine eligibility.
21—Except in some cities.
22—Must have resided in United States five years.
23—30 days in election district.
24—60 days in town.

SUGAR ACT DEBATE FOCUSES ON CASTRO, TRUJILLO

HR 12311 — Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1746) June 6, 1960.
- Amendments approved by the House Agriculture Committee June 27.
- Passed, amended, by a 395-0 roll-call vote of the House June 30. (See p. 462)

S J Res 217 — Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1833) July 1.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by an 84-0 roll-call vote July 2. (See p. 511)
- House by voice vote July 2 adopted resolution (H Res 598) refusing to receive S J Res 217 from Senate.

HR 12311 — Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate July 3. (For roll-call votes on amendments, see p. 511)
- Conference report (H Rept 2090) agreed to by the Senate July 3 by a 32-24 roll-call vote (see p. 511); and by the House July 3 by voice vote.

PL 86-592 — Signed into law July 6.

HR 13062 — Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 2200) Aug. 29.
- Passed by voice vote of the House Aug. 30.
- Reported, amended, by the Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1940) Aug. 31.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate Sept. 1. (For roll call on amendment, see p. 518)
- Conference blocked by the House Agriculture Committee Sept. 1.

Increasing tensions in U.S. relations with Cuba and the Dominican Republic made sugar legislation a top problem for Congress and the President in 1960.

Under the Sugar Act, the U.S. Government limits the amount of sugar various foreign nations may sell to U.S. concerns for domestic use. In July, in a move against Cuba, the largest exporter to the U.S., Congress authorized (HR 12311 -- PL 86-592) the President to reduce the amount of sugar Cuba could export to the U.S. and established a fixed formula for redistributing among various other nations and domestic producers any sugar cut from the Cuban quota. The President July 6 cut the Cuban quota.

Under the formula in the July law, the Dominican Republic, in addition to a quota of about 131,000 tons, was to receive an additional 321,857 tons that would have gone to Cuba.

However, after the Organization of American States Aug. 20 took action against the Dominican Republic, President Eisenhower Aug. 23 said the assignment of a "large sugar bonus" to the Republic would be "seriously embarrassing to the U.S. in the conduct of its foreign relations throughout the hemisphere" and asked Congress to give him authority to take the 321,857-ton new allotment away from the Dominican Republic.

The House and Senate each passed different versions of a bill (HR 13062) embodying the President's request, but the measure never went to conference and HR 13062 died when the 86th Congress adjourned sine die Sept. 1. As a result, the Administration was forced to authorize entry of the 321,857 tons of Dominican sugar the President had sought to bar. (For story on HR 13062, see p. 214)

The fact that Congress, in PL 86-592, extended the Sugar Act for only three months, from Dec. 31, 1960 to March 31, 1961, insured renewed Congressional debate on the issue immediately after the 87th Congress convened in January 1961.

Extension for a longer period than three months was blocked by the Senate, apparently because some Senators believed the House Agriculture Committee was attempting to railroad the measure it favored through Congress. The first sugar bill (HR 12311), originating in the House because it contained revenue provisions, did not reach the Senate until two days before the preconvention adjournment early in July; the second bill, also originating in the House, did not reach the Senate until two days before final adjournment of the 86th Congress Sept. 1. Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) of the House Agriculture Committee had maintained he wanted to avoid an extensive debate that would open the quota provisions of the Sugar Act to revision under pressures from rival producing interests.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 12311:

Extended the quota provisions of the Sugar Act, as amended, through March 31, 1961, except for the Cuban quota.

Instead of giving Cuba any fixed quota, gave the President, for the remainder of 1960 and for the period through March 31, 1961, discretion to assign Cuba a quota of whatever amount was in the United States' national interest, but not larger than Cuba would have received had its old quota simply been extended.

Authorized the President, if he assigned Cuba a new quota lower than it would have received by extension of its old quota, to obtain sufficient sugar to make up for the reduction in the supply coming from Cuba as follows:

Amounts that would have been assigned to Cuba to make up for domestic deficits could be redistributed among domestic producers if the President so wished. (This provision affected the estimated 156,000 ton 1960 deficit of Hawaii and Puerto Rico which Cuba was due to receive; under the provision the President could, for example, allocate this amount to domestic beet growers.)

Any remaining deficits from the cut in the Cuban quota would be made up first by "purchase" (not quota allocation) from countries having quotas of 3,000-10,000 tons (Costa Rica, Haiti, Panama, the Netherlands and Nationalist China) to the extent that their exports to the U.S. would be raised to 10,000 tons.

Cuban deficits remaining after this initial distribution would be made up 15 percent by purchases from the Philippines and the remainder by purchases, at specified percentages, from other quota countries including Mexico, Peru and the Dominican Republic.

If these provisions failed to provide sufficient sugar, additional supplies could be purchased from any foreign country, regardless of quota provisions, and refined sugar could be imported if sufficient raw sugar was not available.

Background

REFERENCES -- "Sugar Act of 1948" (1947 Almanac p. 388); "Sugar Act Extended" (1951 Almanac p. 92); "International Sugar Treaty" (1954 Almanac p. 273); "Sugar Quotas" (1955 Almanac p. 173; 1956 Almanac p. 493).

Under the Sugar Act of 1948 (actually passed in 1947), as amended in 1951 and 1956, the Government limits the amount of sugar that may be sold in the domestic market, thereby maintaining domestic prices at a stable and "reasonable" level -- higher than the world free market price -- adequate to sustain a healthy domestic sugar industry of limited size.

Sugar Quotas

(Short tons, raw value)

The chart below shows how sugar quotas for 1960 changed after Congress enacted PL 86-592 and the President cut back the Cuban quota and allocated portions of the cutback to nations and areas other than Cuba. Column 1 shows quotas, based on an over-all national quota of 9.4 million tons, before the President acted. Column 2 shows quotas after the over-all national quota was raised to 10.4 million tons and Cuban cutbacks were reallocated in accord with PL 86-592.

Source	Original 1960 Allocation	Final* 1960 Allocation (after Cuban cut)
Domestic beet	2,043,480	2,514,945
Mainland cane	628,799	773,873
Hawaii	1,140,462	940,444
Puerto Rico	1,192,498	893,620
Virgin Islands	16,261	8,618
Philippines	980,000	1,156,426
Cuba	3,119,655	2,419,655
Peru	95,527	273,827
Dominican Republic	81,457	452,814
Mexico	64,809	400,437
Nicaragua	14,027	41,766
Haiti	7,014	35,672
Netherlands	3,731	10,556
China (Taiwan)	3,624	10,476
Panama	3,624	10,476
Costa Rica	3,616	10,469
Canada	631	2,288
United Kingdom	516	1,871
Hong Kong	3	11
Belgium	182	660
British Guiana		
British W. Indies	84	92,849
Brazil		100,347
El Salvador		6,000
Guatemala		6,000
Subtotal	9,400,000	10,164,100
Unallocated		235,900*
TOTAL	9,400,000	10,400,000

*As of Oct. 31, 1960. No further allocations planned.

The program is administered by the Agriculture Department. The Secretary of Agriculture determines how much sugar may reach the U.S. market each year, gearing the tonnage closely to expected demand. If prices rise, the supply is increased; if prices fall, supply is decreased.

In 1960 the Department appeared to be attempting to hold the raw sugar price to about 6.25 cents a pound, which was at least 2 cents a pound more than the world market price of sugar. The 2-cent differential, in effect, constituted a subsidy by the nation to sugar producers both at home and abroad, paid not through taxes (as are most farm-program subsidies) but through higher prices charged consumers (one-third housewives, two-thirds industrial users).

Although the National Confectioners Assn. has said the Sugar Act "is weighted heavily in favor of domestic producers and suppliers, without consumers getting an even break", many industrial users regard the Act as insurance against shortages and price fluctuations.

Quota System -- Each year the Secretary of Agriculture determines over-all sugar consumption requirements. The determination is made in December, subject to later revisions. What percentage of the over-all quota each sugar-producing area is permitted to sell in the U.S. is fixed by the Sugar Act, partly in terms of tonnage, partly in terms of percentages and contingencies.

Under the 1956 revision of the Sugar Act (1956 Almanac p. 493), 4,444,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar sales annually were assigned to domestic producers, as follows: domestic beet area, 1,800,000 tons; mainland cane area, 500,000 tons; Hawaii, 1,052,000 tons; Puerto Rico, 1,080,000 tons; Virgin Islands, 12,000 tons. Another 980,000 tons were assigned to the Philippines. All remaining tonnage necessary to make up an over-all national sales quota of up to 8,350,000 tons was to go to foreign countries, with Cuba getting 96 percent, all other foreign countries, 4 percent.

If the national sales quota exceeded 8,350,000 tons, 55 percent of the excess was to be allotted to domestic producers, 45 percent to foreign countries, with Cuba getting two-thirds of the 45 percent and Peru, the Dominican Republic and Mexico most of the rest. Under the 1956 law deficits caused by the inability of any group to fulfill its quota were to be made up mainly by domestic producers and Cuba.

To prevent an accumulation of domestic stocks in excess of need, the Secretary may impose acreage restrictions on domestic producers. Such restrictions were in effect for domestic beet sugar from 1955 to Oct. 18, 1960, when they were removed to offset the decreased supply from Cuba, and on mainland cane sugar from 1954-58. Tonnage restrictions were in effect in Puerto Rico from 1953-56.

Grower Payments -- Conditional special payments are made to domestic growers who do not grow more than their proportionate share, who meet minimum wage requirements set by the Secretary of Agriculture and who do not employ child labor. Growers who are also processors are required to pay fair prices for cane or beets purchased from other growers. The Secretary of Agriculture determines fair prices for each domestic area annually after public hearings. Congress annually appropriates funds for the sugar payments, which are financed out of the Treasury general fund. Treasury is reimbursed by an excise tax of one-half of 1 cent a pound, raw value, on all domestically manufactured sugar and on importers

of sugar for direct consumption. The basic rate of payment to growers varies from 80 cents for 100 pounds of sugar, raw value, paid on the first 350 short tons produced per farm, to 30 cents for 100 pounds on all sugar in excess of 30,000 short tons produced per farm.

Sugar Legislation Background

The delicate and complex sugar policy spelled out in the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, is the outgrowth of 171 years of Congressional action on sugar and the sugar industry. Highlights:

REVENUE TARIFF (1789-1890)

The first sugar legislation was a tariff act enacted in 1789 for the purpose of raising revenue. Under this act, the Federal Government collected 20 percent of all its import revenues during 1789-1890. The duty ranged from 1 cent to 3.5 cents a pound, and was about 2.5 cents a pound during most of this period. It aided development of the domestic sugar industry, especially in Louisiana. Under an 1876 reciprocal trade agreement with Hawaii, its sugar was admitted to the U.S. free of duty. This advantage spurred the Hawaiian sugar industry, which by 1890 was the Islands' most important industry.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY (1890-94)

The import tax was repealed in 1890 after a surplus in the U.S. Treasury ended the need for a revenue-producing tariff on sugar. In order to preserve protective advantages for the domestic sugar industry, however, a 2-cent bounty was given for each pound domestically produced. This step aided Cuban producers, while offsetting the Hawaiian tariff advantage. The price of Hawaiian sugar fell sharply and is credited with causing a revolt against the Hawaiian monarchy and the eventual establishment of the Republic of Hawaii in 1894.

TARIFF PROTECTION (1894-1934)

A new sugar tariff established in 1894 was designed to protect domestic industry. It also returned Hawaii to its preferred status in the U.S. market.

As a result of the Spanish-American War, free trade in sugar was extended to Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and preferred status was granted to Cuba.

Rigid controls were placed on sugar by Congress during World War I, when production was encouraged. After controls were removed at the end of the war, the price of sugar fluctuated widely as new methods, variations and surpluses in production, and depressions alternately drove prices sky high and to rock bottom.

The sugar tariff was raised on all foreign suppliers in 1921, 1922, and again in 1930, with Cuba's tariff somewhat lower than the tariffs imposed on other foreign suppliers. When in May 1932 the U.S. price of sugar dropped to less than 3 cents a pound, including a 2-cent tariff and the cost of freight from Cuba, it became apparent that a tariff was not the solution to the problem. The stimulus of high tariff protection was already causing over-production in certain domestic areas, thus offsetting the price benefits of protection. The 2-cent U.S. tariff imposed on Cuban sugar in 1930 and tariff increases all over the world made Cuba's sugar crop almost unsalable.

The U.S. Tariff Commission reported to the President on April 11, 1933 that the tariff had failed to solve the sugar problem. After numerous conferences between representatives of the sugar industry and government agencies, in September 1933 a Sugar Stabilization Agreement was submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, who rejected it as unworkable. But it was used as the basis for developing the Jones-Costigan Act of 1934.

THE QUOTA SYSTEM (1934-60)

On May 9, 1934, the Jones-Costigan Act was signed into law by President Roosevelt. It marked an entirely new approach to the sugar problem, based on a system of quotas, subsidies and an excise tax in addition to a tariff. The major provisions in the Act were as follows:

(1) Determination of the amount of sugar needed to supply the Nation's annual requirements.

(2) Division of the U.S. sugar market among domestic and foreign suppliers by the use of quotas.

(3) Allotment of quotas among the various processors in each area.

(4) Adjustment of production in each area to the established quotas.

(5) Levying of a tax on the processing of sugar cane and sugar beets, the proceeds of which were used to compensate producers for adjusting their production to marketing quotas.

(6) Equitable division of sugar returns among beet and cane processors, growers and farm workers.

The 1934 law remained unchanged until 1936, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that a tax on sugar processors used as a device to control production was unconstitutional. A new law enacted in 1937 provided for payments to producers out of the Treasury from funds appropriated for this purpose.

The Act was extended by Congress in 1941, 1944 and 1946. The President lifted quota requirements when war broke out in Europe in 1939 and again from 1942-47.

In 1948 a new act changed the method of establishing quotas. Under the 1937 act, quotas for each area were set at a fixed percentage of the estimated requirements. The Sugar Act of 1948 assigned fixed quantities to domestic areas and the Philippines. Variable quotas were assigned to Cuba and other foreign countries, with the balance of U.S. requirements assigned to these countries on a percentage basis. Cuba received 98.64 percent of increased U.S. consumption. The United States felt obliged to help Cuba market its record postwar sugar crops, as Cuba had stepped up production and sold most of its crop to the United States during World War II at prices below the world market price.

Under the 1951 extension, Cuba received 96 percent and other foreign countries 4 percent of the variable quotas. Other quotas also were changed slightly.

In May 1956 the 1948 Act was again amended and extended to Dec. 31, 1960. Under the 1956 law Cuba had to share the benefit of increased U.S. consumption. Market growth in excess of 8,350,000 tons was shared 55 percent by domestic areas, 45 percent by foreign countries, as follows: 29.59 percent by Cuba and 15.41 percent by all

U.S. Sugar Production

1960 BEET ACREAGE ALLOCATIONS
ON 1 MILLION ACRES

	Acres		Acres
CALIFORNIA	216,960	NEVADA	593
COLORADO	156,878	NEW MEXICO	838
IDAHO	95,398	NORTH DAKOTA	41,871
ILLINOIS	2,134	OHIO	24,072
INDIANA	44	OREGON	21,221
IOWA	1,455	SOUTH DAKOTA	6,440
KANSAS	9,067	TEXAS	1,934
MICHIGAN	84,534	UTAH	36,758
MINNESOTA	80,354	WASHINGTON	36,959
MONTANA	61,319	WISCONSIN	9,314
NEBRASKA	69,136	WYOMING	41,723

1959 CANE PRODUCTION
(Not subject to acreage restrictions)

Florida	172,000 Tons
Hawaii	977,970 Tons
Louisiana	144,000 Tons

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

other foreign countries. Cuba continued to share in prorated deficits resulting from inability of a domestic area to market its quota up to 8,350,000 tons, but any domestic area deficits in excess of that tonnage were prorated only to other domestic areas, under the 1956 law. The Philippine quota was unchanged.

Cuban Role

Cuba is the world's leading producer of cane sugar. The commodity accounts for 80 percent of her exports. Up to 1960, Cuba was the major single source of the U.S. supply, providing one-third of the sugar sold in the U.S. The Cuban crop has been accessible to the U.S. in time of war, and on several occasions was sold in the U.S. when higher prices were available on the world market. U.S. capital built the bulk of the Cuban sugar industry, and many Cuban sugar plantations were U.S.-owned.

Cuban growers benefited from the 2-cent-per-pound differential over the world market price that resulted from the operations of the Sugar Act in recent years. In 1959 this "premium" on 3,219,000 tons of sugar imported from Cuba amounted to more than $150 million. In addition, the U.S. gave Cuba a preferential tariff of 50 cents per 100 pounds on its sugar, compared with a 62.5-cent tariff on full-duty countries. Cuba also got an annual increase of about 50,000 tons in her quota as a share of normal increases in the U.S. market.

Relations between the United States and Cuba, which lies only 90 miles off the Florida coast, began to deteriorate shortly after Fidel Castro Jan. 1, 1959 overthrew the dictatorship of Gen. Fulgencio Batista. Charging the U.S. with "economic imperialism", the Castro government systematically took over U.S.-controlled sugar lands and other U.S. holdings, with little or no regard to payment. Beginning first with confiscation of the cane fields in order to "drive up the prices to the mills", the government later in 1960 moved into the mills themselves.

Cuba Feb. 13 signed a trade pact with the Soviet Union which made the latter the second largest purchaser of Cuban sugar. The Soviet Union agreed to buy 1 million tons of Cuban sugar annually for five years -- about one-sixth of the crop -- with 200,000 tons annually to be paid for in U.S. dollars at the world market price and the remaining 800,000 tons to be exchanged for Soviet farm and industrial machinery, petroleum, fuel oil, metals, chemicals, wheat, other products and technical advice. The U.S.S.R. also extended Cuba a $100 million credit to be repaid over 12 years at 2.5 percent interest.

President's Requests

In his Jan. 18 Budget Message, President Eisenhower asked Congress simply to extend the Sugar Act beyond its Dec. 31 expiration date. At his news conference Jan. 26 the President said "we are not going to be a party to reprisals or anything of that kind."

However, as a result of mounting tension between the U.S. and Cuba, Administration officials in early March sought the support of House Agriculture Committee Chairman Cooley for a four-year extension of the Act with a new provision giving the President authority to cut quotas for Cuba or other foreign countries if he felt the national interest required it.

The Administration request resembled an earlier proposal by Robert H. Shields, president and general counsel of the United States Beet Sugar Assn. Shields Feb. 2 called for limited Presidential authority to cut the sugar quota of any foreign country "in the interest of national security." Shields' statement, the association said, was the first public announcement of support from within the domestic sugar industry for a cut in the quota of sugar imported into the U.S. from Cuba.

Shields said that giving the President the emergency authority to cut the Cuban quota would be compromise between a "drastic" cut of the quota by Congress and an extension of the Sugar Act without change. "A simple extension of the law without change for any period would not give American consumers the added protection they now need," Shields said, "and would not give the President of the United States the additional negotiating power he needs in the interest of the national security to deal with Castro."

Cooley refused to support the Administration plan and said March 9 that it constituted a "weapon of reprisal". Cooley stuck to a proposal he had advanced earlier: a simple one-year extension of the Act without any quota changes, allowing more time for the Cuban situation to clarify. Cooley's position was that he had "no desire to open up the general quota section of the Act, which would bring a lot of amendments from the floor and perhaps campaigns from Mexico, Peru, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines and Brazil," and "no intention of surrendering to the Executive Branch the responsibility and authority of Congress, nor do I intend to create a sugar king or sugar czar in any Executive department." Cooley March 19 introduced HR 12311, calling for a one-year extension of the Sugar Act "as is".

An Administration sugar bill (S 3210) was introduced March 16 in the Senate by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah). The bill proposed to extend the Act for four years -- to Dec. 31, 1964 -- and make the following quota changes:

(1) Give the President standby authority to reduce the quota of any foreign producer, other than the Philippines, for any calendar year and permit the importation of a corresponding quantity from other countries.

(2) Increase basic marketing quotas for U.S. producers by 200,000 tons (50,000 tons and 150,000 tons respectively for mainland sugar cane and beet producers) and reduce basic foreign quotas, 96 percent of which went to Cuba, by a corresponding 200,000 tons.

(3) Prorate deficits from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, recently amounting to about 200,000 tons annually, on the basis of 96 percent to Cuba and 4 percent to other foreign countries. Under existing law deficits for these territories were to be made up by U.S. producers. The effect of the Administration plan would be a "swap", giving U.S. producers an assured 200,000 ton increase in place of the unassured 200,000 Puerto Rico deficit, and giving Cuba the Puerto Rico deficit instead of the assured figure.

(4) Empower the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce quotas for foreign countries other than the Philippines when they were found to be unable to meet their quotas and their deficits had been apportioned to other countries. The Administration said this provision would prevent countries from dumping surpluses on the U.S. market after they had been declared to be in deficit.

(5) Change certain procedures for balancing deficits among U.S. producers.

President Eisenhower at his news conference March 16 said there was no "justification" for interpreting his request for standby power as "a reprisal" against Cuba, but he said "there have been many activities taking place in Cuba that could easily endanger our source of supply."

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- June 1 rejected, by a 10-20 vote, the Administration proposals. The Committee also rejected by a 14-19 vote, a substitute measure proposed by Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) to extend the Sugar Act for one year and give the President authority to cut any nation's quota when Congress was not in session. The Hoeven proposal was similar to a Senate bill (S 3361) sponsored by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) and 11 other Senators.

The Committee June 6 reported the Cooley bill (HR 12311 -- H Rept 1746), extending the Sugar Act for one year, with a single amendment authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the quota for any country which he determined was unable to fill its quota in that year.

The Committee said its amendment would give the Executive Branch the authority it had requested to reduce the sugar quota for a given country, but would do so under procedures which were fully understood by all areas participating in the sugar program.

Under existing law the Secretary of Agriculture could redistribute foreseen unused quotas but he could not reduce any country's quota. The Committee amendment would enable him to reduce a country's quota during a calendar year by the amount redistributed, so that the country could not dump sugar on the U.S. market later in the year and thus disorganize or deliberately disrupt the U.S. market.

The Committee said its amendment would base quota reduction on economic considerations already established in the sugar program, whereas the Administration proposal would base quota reductions on determinations of the "national interest", without safeguards against arbitrary action, or the appearance of arbitrary action, on the part of the President.

SUBSTITUTE BILL APPROVED

Following the June 6 Committee action, Hoeven the ranking Republican member, June 7 and June 14 introduced bills (HR 12534, 12624) which would authorize the President to reduce Cuba's quota when Congress was not in session. The Committee reconsidered the question in June 22 and 23 meetings.

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, testifying June 22 said there was a question "as to whether Cuba will be a dependable (sugar) source in the future" and "it would be a serious mistake to deny the President authority to act in this area."

A partisan wrangle developed in the Committee as a result of a June 20 statement by Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, that the bill reported June 6 was "pro-Castro" and a "bonus for communism".

The Committee June 27 approved an amendment, in the form of a substitute bill, giving the President the requested authority to reduce Cuba's quota in the national interest. However, in apparent reaction to the "bonus for communism" charge, the Democratic-controlled Committee worded the amendment so that instead of receiving mere standby authority to cut Cuba's quota, the President would be responsible for giving Cuba any quota whatever, effective upon signature of the bill. The Committee amendment included the same provisions for extending the Sugar Act for one year and empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce quotas for economic reasons as were contained in HR 12311 as reported June 6.

The amendment specified that any reductions in the Cuban quota could be made up by domestic producers if the President so wished, but only to the extent that Cuba had been supplying domestic deficits and only so long as 75 percent of any tonnage so reallocated to domestic producers went to new producers. The remainder of the Cuban reduction was required to be distributed initially to Costa Rica, Haiti, Panama, the Netherlands and Nationalist China, and then to the Philippines, the Dominican Republic, Peru, Mexico and other countries.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 27 -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon said Cuba was "an ideological satellite of the Soviet Union."

June 28 -- Cuban Commerce Minister Raul Cepero Bonilla called the House Committee action "a declaration of economic war".

Floor Action

The House June 30, acting under a closed rule, passed HR 12311 by a 395-0 roll-call vote after agreeing by voice vote to the Committee amendment. (For voting, see p. 462)

The amendment authorized the President, in the national interest, to assign Cuba any quota he chose, and redistribute any cuts on a specified formula basis. The amendment allowed supplies from other countries to be obtained on the basis of increased quota allocations as

well as "non-quota" purchases and required that 75 percent of any Cuban allocations reassigned to domestic producers go to new producers. Retained were the two major provisions of the bill as it was originally reported, extending the Act for one year and empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to cut and redistribute quotas to insure adequate sugar supplies.

DEBATE -- Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) -- U.S. sugar producers favor the Act "because it boosts the price of their own commodity by paying a bonus to Cuba", but this was not a "valid reason to subsidize the enemies of our country."

L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) -- "Let us revise our sugar quota and take the next step tomorrow, and probably the ultimate step will be to occupy that island to save those people. Let us take that step. Our stature is dwindling. Let us build it up while time remains."

Watkins M. Abbitt (D Va.) -- "I am wondering whether we are confusing sugar policy with foreign policy."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- "The Democratic leadership was requested through the State Department and later by a message from the White House to try to get this bill up today because of the urgency of the situation."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- None.

ACTION -- July 1 reported S J Res 217 (S Rept 1833), empowering the President to determine Cuba's sugar quota for the balance of 1960 on the basis of the "national interest" but setting no mandatory formulas for quota redistribution. The resolution barred the President from giving Cuba a larger quota than it would have received under the quota provisions of the Sugar Act, and authorized him to make up Cuban reductions from any foreign or domestic sources provided he did not alter the existing quota rights of any country except Cuba.

Floor Action

On a motion by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), who said many Members would "vehemently oppose" the House bill, the Senate July 2 took up S J Res 217 in lieu of HR 12311. The Senate passed its measure by an 84-0 roll-call vote after accepting by voice vote an amendment by George A. Smathers (D Fla.) striking out everything but the provision empowering the President to determine Cuba's quota for the balance of 1960 on the basis of the national interest. (For voting, see chart p. 511)

The House, upon receipt of the Senate bill, adopted by voice vote H Res 598, sending S J Res 217 back to the Senate on grounds that it was unconstitutional and an infringement of the privileges of the House. (The alleged unconstitutionality lay in the fact that the Sugar Act included excise tax revenue provisions and revenue bills are required to originate in the House.)

At this point, according to Congressional leaders, representatives of the Administration made it known that President Eisenhower would call Congress back into session the following week unless sugar legislation was passed, and House and Senate leaders held an unofficial conference to work out compromise language on HR 12311.

The reason cited for urgency was that Cuba was reportedly planning to rush enough sugar to the U.S. to fulfill its remaining quota for the year, and the Administration wanted power to head off this expected Cuban action.

Another reason was that without new legislation, Cuba would have been entitled to a 156,000-ton "windfall" to make up for deficits anticipated because of the inability of Puerto Rico and Hawaii to meet their quota shipments.

SECOND SENATE BILL

Following the informal conference, the Senate July 3 took up and passed by voice vote the House bill, HR 12311.

Before passage, the Senate by a 50-7 roll-call vote, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) which limited the bill to 1960; made the quota redistribution formulas permissive rather than mandatory; required additional sugar to be "purchased" from foreign countries on a formula basis but not formally allocated to them as quota shares; and deleted the requirement that 75 percent of any deficit allocations to domestic producers go to new producers. (For voting, see chart p. 511)

Supporters of the "purchase" provision said it would help avoid the resentment that would result if countries were given actual quota increases only to have them withdrawn after a temporary period.

An amendment by Wayne Morse (D Ore.), substituting the language of S J Res 217 (as previously passed) for the language of HR 12311, was rejected by a 29-30 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 511)

Conference

The Senate and House versions of HR 12311 were sent to conference, where the House conferees agreed to recede from the 75 percent requirement regarding new domestic producers and from the provision allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to cut and redistribute quotas, and to accept the requirement that additional sugar be purchased rather than formally allocated. Senate conferees, receding from the permissive redistribution language, agreed that the formulas for redistribution be made mandatory. The conferees agreed to continue the Sugar Act until March 31, 1961. Because this would empower the Secretary of Agriculture in December to set quotas for the whole of 1961 under provisions of the law which were not subject to conference, the conferees stated it was their intention that the Secretary set quotas only for a quarter of the year. The House conferees also agreed to have a new sugar bill passed and sent to the Senate "on the earliest possible date after the reconvening of the House in August", so that Senate committee hearings could be held.

On the morning of July 3, the conference report (H Rept 2090) was agreed to by a 32-24 roll-call vote in the Senate and by voice vote in the House. (For voting see chart p. 511)

Concluding an all-night session which had seen the bill shunted back and forth between the two chambers throughout the evening of July 2 and early morning of July 3, Congress thus cleared HR 12311 for the President's signature and recessed until August.

SENATE DEBATE -- July 3 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- It was a matter of "great concern" to the

President that under the mandatory redistribution requirements he would "have to buy sugar from Trujillo -- from the Dominican Republic". The House was holding the Senate "at bay", forcing acceptance of a bill "dictated by the House".

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- "On the House Committee on Agriculture there are few members who are very interested in domestic sugar production."

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- The House redistribution provisions "can create serious difficulties throughout Latin America". "We are making a serious foreign policy blunder".

CUBA QUOTA CUT

President Eisenhower signed HR 12311 July 6 and immediately proclaimed a 39,752 ton Cuban quota for the balance of calendar 1960, thus wiping out 700,000 tons of Cuba's unfilled normal quota for the year, plus 156,000 tons constituting the amount Cuba would have been entitled to supply to make up domestic deficits from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The President said Cuba had "embarked on a course of action to commit steadily increasing amounts of its sugar crop to trade with the Communist bloc, thus making its future ability to fill the sugar needs of the United States ever more uncertain".

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro July 7 charged that the President had acted in a "moment of hate, degradation, insanity and stupidity".

Following enactment of the 1960 law, the Agriculture Department increased the original 1960 quota of 9,400,000 tons in three stages: On July 8 to 9,600,000 tons, on July 15 to 10,000,000 tons and on Aug. 1 to 10,400,000 tons. The purpose of the increase was two-fold: to off-set price rises and to prepare for a year-end demand which normally is supplied by Cuba. In addition, Administration critics suggested that a portion of the increase was made in order to provide a "paper increase" in the allocation to the Dominican Republic. Domestic sugar producers have speculated that U.S. sugar consumption in 1960 would not reach the 10.4 million ton mark.

Meanwhile, Cuba, deprived of the largest single market for its sugar, by July 23 had made agreements with Communist China, the Soviet Union and other Soviet bloc countries to increase its supply of sugar to them in 1960 sufficiently to compensate for the 700,000-ton reduction in the U.S. quota.

SECOND SUGAR BILL

The 86th Congress adjourned permanently Sept. 1 without taking final action on President Eisenhower's Aug. 23 request for authority to cut 321,857 tons from the 1960 sugar allotment of the Dominican Republic. The 321,857 tons represented a mandatory quota windfall to the Republic resulting from cutbacks of the Cuban quota July 6 by the President, under powers voted him by Congress a few days earlier.

Despite White House claims that in view of the condemnation of the Trujillo regime Aug. 20 by the Organization of American States, failure of Congress to grant the President's request would create an "extremely serious" situation, the House and Senate were unable to agree on a compromise bill.

The House Aug. 30 had passed a bill (HR 13062) in effect permitting the President to take the 321,857 tons away from the Dominican Republic only if the OAS voted and implemented economic sanctions against the Republic by Oct. 15. The Senate version, passed Sept. 1, gave the President unrestricted authority to cut the 321,857 tons. The cut, in the Senate version, was not made contingent on OAS action. (For exact provisions, see below)

Failure of the two chambers to agree on a compromise version of HR 13062 meant that the Agriculture Department, which on Aug. 2 had assigned the windfall to the Dominican Republic (as required by the law passed in July by Congress), but had not permitted the sugar to be shipped to the U.S., was compelled to license the 321,857 tons for entry. It did so Sept. 23. However, it imposed an entry fee of 2-cents-a-pound raw value on the 321,857 tons, to be paid by the importers of the sugar. The assumption was that the added 2-cents-a-pound cost would be passed back, by the importers, to those in the Dominican Republic from whom the sugar was purchased. In this way, Dominican sugar growers would be deprived of the benefits of selling in the U.S. market, where prices (because of the quota system) were 2 cents a pound higher than in the world market.

Background

Congress July 3 enacted and the President July 6 signed a measure (HR 12311 -- PL 86-592) permitting the President to reduce Cuba's sugar quota under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, and extending the Act, scheduled to expire Dec. 31, 1960, for three months, to March 31, 1961. PL 86-592 contained provisions defining exactly how most of any allotment cut from the Cuban quota was to be redistributed. (See story, p. 208)

President Eisenhower July 6 exercised the authority granted him by PL 86-592 and cut back the Cuban quota. In addition, the Administration Aug. 1 increased the overall national sugar sales quota to 10.4 million tons.

The net effect of these actions was to give the Dominican Republic, under the formulae established in PL 86-592, a quota of 131,000 tons in 1960, and in addition, a special windfall of 321,857 tons that normally would have gone to Cuba. The Agriculture Department Aug. 2 made the formal allocation but withheld actual approval of import applications for the windfall. The Administration said it based its refusal to authorize entry on a section of PL 86-592 permitting the President to regulate sugar imports "subject to such terms and conditions as he deems appropriate."

OAS ACTION

The Organization of American States Aug. 20 adopted a resolution condemning the Dominican Republic for aggressive acts against Venezuela, including an attempt to murder the Venezuelan president, Dr. Romulo Betancourt. The resolution called on OAS members to break diplomatic relations with the Republic and to suspend trade in arms with the Republic.

PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

President Eisenhower Aug. 23, in a special message to Congress, said the Dominican Republic, which had originally been scheduled to export only 84,000 tons of sugar to the U.S. in 1960, was now scheduled to send 131,000 tons to the U.S., plus the special windfall of 321,857 tons. In view of the Aug. 20 OAS action, the President said, the assignment of a "large sugar bonus"

to the Republic would be "seriously embarrassing to the U.S. in the conduct of its foreign relations throughout the hemisphere."

The President asked Congress to give him authority to take the 321,857-ton windfall way from the Republic and authorize its purchase elsewhere, without regard to allocations. He also asked Congress to extend the Sugar Act to the end of 1961, instead of only through March 31, 1961, as in the July law. (For text of message see p. 634)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 26 -- The U.S broke off diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic. (The State Department Nov. 2 told CQ that, in addition to the U.S. and seven Western Hemisphere nations that had broken off relations with the Dominican Republic even before Aug. 20, all the remaining nations in the hemisphere except Canada severed relations with the Republic following the Aug. 20 OAS action.)

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

HEARINGS -- Aug. 23-26. Highlights of testimony:

Aug. 24 -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon, in reply to a question, said the objective in cutting the Dominican sugar allotment was to bring about a change in the country's government. He said the State Department had adequate grounds to believe that if a change did occur a moderate free government, rather than a Communist one, would replace the Trujillo regime. The objective of the Aug. 20 vote of the Organization of American States to break off diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic, Dillon said, was that the country eventually would have a government which abided by human rights and did not "commit aggressive acts against its neighbors." He added that "nothing would promote Communism in this hemisphere more than to have the United States uphold Trujillo."

During questioning of Dillon, Reps. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) and W.R. Poage (D Texas) criticized the Administration's handling of the July sugar law which they said had specifically increased the Dominican quota and in no way provided that the Administration could deny purchase of the increase. Both also defended Trujillo's government.

Aug. 25 -- G.D. Debevoise, president of the South Puerto Rico Sugar Co. with plants in the Dominican Republic, said his firm was "frankly scared to death" of what could happen in the Dominican Republic if the United States carried out its plan to cut the sugar quota.

ACTION -- Aug. 29 reported (H Rept 2200) HR 13062. The bill extended the Sugar Act, as most recently amended in July, through the end of 1961, as the President had requested. In broad language (see provisions, below), HR 13062 gave the President power to cut the 1960 or 1961 sugar quota of any nation, if economic sanctions against it had been voted by an international organization and put into effect by the majority of members. If the President wished to cut any 1960 quotas, the required sanctions would have to be voted and in effect by Oct. 15, according to the language of the bill. In effect, this meant the President could cut the 1960 Dominican windfall only if the OAS -- by a vote of two-thirds of its membership -- imposed sanctions before Oct. 15, and a majority of OAS members put them into effect by then -- a possibility considered remote. Another provision of the bill -- similar to one inserted in the earlier July bill by the Committee but later deleted -- gave new producers in the U.S. 75 percent of any portion of new allocations assigned to domestic producers to compensate for reduced supplies from other nations.

Floor Action

The House Aug. 30 passed HR 13062 by voice vote, without debate.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 13062:

Extended the Sugar Act, including the provisions permitting the President to reduce the Cuban quota "in the national interest", and fixing the manner of redistribution of Cuban reductions, through Dec. 31, 1961.

Provided that for the 1961 sugar crop, 75 percent of any increase in domestic quotas due to reallocated deficits or reduced quotas would go to new producers.

Permitted the President to cut sugar purchases from any country in the U.S. sugar-quota system if the U.S. and other nations, pursuant to international treaty, voted economic sanctions against that country and a majority of the nations involved in the treaty took effective specific action to implement the sanctions.

Limited the cuts, in such a case, to any amounts above the basic minimum quota assigned under the Sugar Act to the nation subject to sanctions.

Stipulated that for 1960, no such cut could be made unless the sanctions were implemented by Oct. 15; if sanctions were not invoked by that date, allocations must be authorized for purchase in sufficient time to permit shipment and receipt of the entire amount in the U.S. before Dec. 31, 1960.

Permitted the President to make up for the cuts by purchase from any other foreign country, without regard to quotas but with preference to those agreeing to buy U.S. agricultural goods.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

ACTION -- Aug. 31 reported an amended version of HR 13062 (S Rept 1940) that retained the House proviso that no quota cut be made in 1960 unless economic sanctions were imposed by Oct. 15.

The chief amendment authorized the President to permit purchases of sugar from both domestic and foreign (instead of just foreign) sugar producers, if needed to offset the Cuban cut.

Floor Action

The Senate early Sept. 1, by voice vote, passed an amended version of HR 13062 after adopting an amendment, by a 62-17 roll-call vote, striking out the qualifying clauses of the House bill that required OAS action before the President could move and giving the President immediate authority to cut the 321,857 tons from the Dominican sugar allotment. (For voting, see chart p. 518)

The amendment, offered by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), extended the Act through Dec. 31, 1961 and permitted the President to authorize the purchase of the Dominican allocation from any foreign or domestic producer without regard to quota assignments.

Dirksen and other Administration spokesmen argued that OAS economic sanctions required by the House version would be impossible by Oct. 15 and that the President

needed immediate authority to cut off sugar purchases from the Dominican Reublic.

Opposition to the Dirksen amendment was led by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) who said that its rejection would permit prompt action on a compromise version of the bill. He said the House version endorsed a concept of collective action in Latin America. He also doubted whether the Dominican Republic was still a dictatorship since Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina was not in power any longer, he said, and a reform government was in charge. Ellender added that "much progress" had been made toward a free government.

Conference Blocked

After Senate passage, HR 13062 was returned to the House Agriculure Committee for its consideration of the new version. The Committee Sept. 1, by an 11-18 vote, rejected the Senate version, which Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) termed unacceptable, preventing further action on the measure unless the Senate requested a conference. A motion to send the bill to conference would have required unanimous approval by the House; otherwise, the bill would have gone to the House Rules Committee. The Senate, however, never requested a conference.

When Congressional leaders Sept. 1 informed the President the work of Congress had been completed and asked if he had any new measures to place before it, a routine procedure before sine die adjournment, he replied he had none but said he regarded the "situation resulting from failure to act" on sugar legislation as "extremely dangerous" and that he was disappointed a bill similar to the one passed by the Senate had not been enacted.

DOMINICAN SHIPMENTS AUTHORIZED

Failure of Congress to grant President Eisenhower's Aug. 23 request meant the Agriculture Department had no alternative but to license for entry the 321,857 tons of sugar allocated to the Dominican Republic Aug. 2. The Department Sept. 23 authorized conditional entry of the sugar, but imposed a 2-cent-a-pound entry fee, designed to be passed back by importers to Dominican sugar producers, thereby depriving the latter of the benefit of selling in the quota-protected U.S. market where prices were 2 cents a pound higher than on the world market.

The Department said the entry fee was imposed because "under prevailing circumstances" it was in the United States' national interest that Dominican sugar interests should not derive any special economic benefit from selling in the United States. While licensing entry of the sugar, the Department informed the Dominican Republic that the authorization would be reduced if the sugar was not made available as promptly as required and in sufficient quantity to meet U.S. needs. (Under various provisions of the Sugar Act, the Secretary of Agriculture is permitted to shift to others part of any nation's statutory quota if that nation appears unable to fulfill its quota or meet it on time.)

The State Department Sept. 27 said licensing entry of the 321,857 tons did not violate the Aug. 20 OAS resolution on the Dominican Republic, since the resolution called for suspension of trade only in munitions, and not for "further economic sanctions."

LATIN AMERICA AID

S 3861 — Reported Aug. 17, 1960 by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 1838).
- Passed Senate Aug. 19 by roll-call vote of 54-19. (See p. 515)

HR 13021 — Reported Aug. 25 by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 2163).
- Passed House, amended, by voice vote Aug. 31.

PL 86-735 — Signed into law Sept. 8.

The post convention session of Congress approved what some called an "11th-hour" Presidential appeal for a $500 million authorization for aid to Latin America and a $100 million authorization for Chilean earthquake relief. Specifically requested by the President Aug. 8, the authorizations received final Congressional approval by voice votes of both the House and the Senate Aug. 31. Although the authorizations were not signed by the President until Sept. 8, they were partially implemented by Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon at the Economic Conference of the American Republics, held in Bogota, Colombia, Sept. 5-13. Dillon offered American assistance for economic development plans prepared by Latin American countries.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 13021:

Authorized the appropriation of $500 million for Latin America aid, to be available until expended, but subject to such further legislative provisions as might be enacted.

Expressed the sense of Congress in support of a joint inter-American development program based on self-help and mutual efforts.

Requested the Secretary of State to keep Congressional committees informed of plans and programs for the utilization of the funds.

Barred the use of funds under the program for assistance to nations being subjected to economic or diplomatic sanctions by the Organization of American States.

Authorized the appropriation of $100 million for use in the reconstruction of Chile.

Authorized a one-year waiver of a provision in the Mutual Security Program curtailing the use of the President's contingency fund in administering the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities and certain other programs.

Background

Just before leaving on his Feb. 23-March 3 goodwill tour of South America, President Eisenhower Feb. 21, in a nationally broadcast speech, said "our neighbors' problems are many and vexing -- the lack of development capital, wide fluctuations in the prices of their export commodities, the need for common regional markets to foster efficiency and to attract new credits, the need to improve health, education, housing and transportation."

He proposed a Latin America aid program July 11 and specifically requested a $500 million authorization for it Aug. 8. At his Aug. 10 press conference the President said that he was not asking for a specific program beyond the authorization which would serve as "an expression of the sentiment in Congress." He did not plan to

have the U.S. propose definite programs at the September Bogota conference, he said, but wanted instead to have the Latin American nations make plans in which the United States could cooperate. The President asked Congress to complete action on his request before the Bogota conference started Sept. 5.

Congressional interest in Latin America was partially expressed in 1959 and 1960 by studies done for the Senate Foreign Relations American Republics Affairs Subcommittee by private groups, mostly universities. Conclusions of some of these studies were:

- Soviet Union and Communist policies had been more aggressive in Latin America than the United States' efforts.
- U.S. economic policies in the area had not been carried out effectively.
- The scope of aid programs in which the U.S. cooperated could be best determined by the recipient nations.
- Military control of Latin American governments was on the wane, a trend which should be encouraged by the U.S., particularly through greater stress on economic assistance and less on aid to military establishments.
- The Organization of American States lacked "vigorous leadership".

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- Aug. 11, 15.

TESTIMONY -- Aug. 11 -- Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said the program would supplement existing forms of financial assistance and would be devoted primarily to projects for the utilization and settlement of land and for housing and public facilities.

Aug. 15 -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon said the plan would permit Latin American countries to help themselves through cooperative programs. The Administration purposely did not develop specific plans in order to avoid being criticized for economic intervention in Latin America, Dillon said. He added that he expected the development of programs for use of the aid would begin at the Bogota conference. Although most of the load of economic development must be carried by the countries themselves, Dillon said, they could not "bear the entire burden. They need our help and encouragement." He said the Administration would not ask for appropriations during the current session of Congress.

During the hearings, Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) criticized the Administration for waiting so long to present the proposal and for not developing a specific plan.

ACTION -- Aug. 16 reported a clean bill (S 3861 -- S Rept 1838) authorizing $500 million to aid in the social development and economic growth of Latin America and $100 million to aid Chilean recovery from earthquakes.

As reported, the bill provided that Congress could enact provisions controlling the actual use of funds and instructed the Secretary of State to keep the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees informed of his plans for their use. The bill made a broad policy statement recognizing that sound social and economic progress in each Latin American country was important to all the American Republics and the lack of such progress in any country might have serious repercussions in others. It expressed the hope that all Latin American countries would exert "sustained common efforts" to achieve the goal of economic cooperation and recommended that the President develop with Latin American countries cooperative programs with detailed plans of action based on joint aid, mutual effort and common sacrifice. It also proposed the "gradual development" of regional common markets.

The clean bill as reported differed slightly from an original bill (S 3839), embodying the Administration's proposals, introduced Aug. 12 by Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.). Additional provisions of the clean bill permitting later enactment of legislation controlling the use of the funds were included to satisfy Committee members who objected to granting the authorization without outlining a specific program.

Floor Action

The Senate Aug. 19, by a 54-19 roll-call vote, passed S 3861 with no floor amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 515)

Fulbright said the Administration planned to use the Inter-American Bank and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to administer the program, but that "there may be a need for new institutions" as the program continued. He said the Administration estimated that 85 percent or 90 percent of the funds would be used as loans and the remainder as grants.

Fulbright said that though he supported the bill, he was "unenthusiastic" because the aid program had been presented by the Administration "at the 11th hour" after eight years of ignoring any "really adequate, long-term program of assistance of economic development in Latin America". He also objected to its being a "stop gap measure", under which the Administration asked Congress for a "blank check", since "no program" had been presented by the Administration to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) opposed S 3861 because he said the Administration had not given assurances that program funds would go to the Latin American "masses", instead of "politicians and wealthy families." Long said he feared land reform and other Latin America aid would cost $1.5 billion to $2 billion in 1961, if the bill were

DEBATE -- Aug. 19 -- Fulbright -- The bill was necessary "in order to convince the Latin American countries that we are really serious".... The need for the aid program was evident from Latin American "danger signals": the "falling off of U.S. exports to Latin America ...the insults which were hurled at Vice President Nixon as he traveled in South America", and the number of recent Latin American revolutions.

Long -- "Although personally I should like to see a soundly developed program" for Latin American economic development, "in this instance we have no assurance at all about what the program would be, and we have no way at all to estimate either the cost of the program or its potential effectiveness."

George A. Smathers (D Fla.) -- The general language of the bill would enable the State Department to be more "resourceful" and "flexible".

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

HEARING -- Aug. 23.

ACTION -- Aug. 25 reported HR 13021 (H Rept 2163), an amended version of S 3861, adding to the Senate language an expression of support for "the strengthening of free democratic trade unions to raise standards of living through improved management-labor relations."

Floor Action

The House Aug. 31 by voice vote passed HR 13021 after incorporating the committee amendment by voice vote and accepting, also by voice vote, an amendment sponsored by Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.). The Bentley addition prohibited assistance under the program for any nation which was being subjected to economic or diplomatic sanctions by the Organization of American States.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 31 -- Bentley -- Prohibit use of funds for assistance to any Latin American country subjected to economic or diplomatic sanctions by the Organization of American States. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Omar Burleson (D Texas) -- Delete the $500 million authorization for Latin America. Voice.

Bentley -- Put a June 30, 1962 time limit on the use of funds appropriated under the Latin American program. Voice.

DEBATE -- Aug. 31 -- Burleson -- "This proposal is without precedent.... We are taking our friends in Latin America for a bunch of idiots.... We are committing ourselves to undefined obligations and unidentified programs...."

Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- Latin Americans "have been led to believe that we are going to do something about this.... The Secretary of State called me on the telephone and expressed his deep interest in this thing."

FINAL ACTION -- The Senate Aug. 31 agreed to the House bill by voice vote.

FOOD FOR PEACE

S Con Res 116 -- Reported Aug. 26, 1960 by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 1922).
- Passed Senate by voice vote Aug. 27.

The Senate Aug. 27 endorsed a Presidential proposal for international consideration of a food-for-peace program envisioning the use of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization as a broker to help transmit surplus food from wealthy nations to "less favorably situated peoples."

The endorsement came in voice vote approval of a resolution (S Con Res 116) which modified the President's Aug. 8 request for Congressional support by adding a statement of aims to the Administration-sponsored resolution (S Con Res 114). The House took no action on the measure before adjournment, although the President Aug. 8 had asked both chambers to endorse his general aims to strengthen his position when he presented the U.S. proposals to the UN.

The President's basic plan was offered to the UN General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee Oct. 18 under the sponsorship of the U.S., Canada, Haiti, Liberia, Pakistan and Venezuela. In a revised form, without spelling out the details of the food-for-peace mechanism proposed by Mr. Eisenhower, and with safeguards added against the "dumping" of surplus commodities and the disruption of existing markets, the plan won unanimous Committee approval Oct. 26 and unanimous General Assembly endorsement the next day. It was transmitted immediately to the FAO Council meeting ending Oct. 28 in Rome, in the hope that the Council could ask the FAO's General Director to use it as a basis for preparing plans to be submitted to the full FAO in January 1961.

Although S Con Res 116 received bipartisan Senate support, its sponsor, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), in Aug. 9 speeches, said the idea of channeling food surpluses to needy nations through an international agency had been initiated as early as the 83rd Congress (1953-54) by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) in the form of a proposal for a world food bank, and had originally been opposed by Mr. Eisenhower. In 1956, Humphrey said, a Mutual Security Act provision asking the President to discuss the idea with other nations was passed by the Senate but dropped in conference because, according to Humphrey, the President opposed the idea. (1956 Almanac p. 424) Humphrey frequently in recent years sponsored similar proposals.

PROVISIONS: S Con Res 116, as approved by the Senate:

Expressed the sense of Congress that the President "should continue to explore with other nations the establishment of an international food program" which would have as its aim the use of surplus food to combat extreme price fluctuations in the international (food) market; to alleviate famine and starvation; to help absorb temporary farm surpluses; and to aid, through the use of local currencies made available in the purchase or trade of farm surpluses, international economic and social development programs.

Required that U.S. participation in such a program be contingent on the approval by Congress of an appropriate statute or authorization.

Senate

BACKGROUND -- 1959 Almanac p. 230-232.

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARING -- Aug. 25.

TESTIMONY -- Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon outlined to the Committee the plan which the U.S. later submitted to the UN for expanding the FAO's activities by giving it two new functions. The first would be to coordinate existing programs by which surplus-producing nations moved food overseas through other-than-normal trade channels. The FAO would receive information from surplus producers on what food was available, and on what terms, and from needy nations on what was needed. The FAO would then recommend exchanges best suited to fit the needs of both surplus and needy nations, taking into account the objectives of furthering agricultural development in the importing nations and avoiding upsets to normal markets. The FAO's recommendations would be advisory, and not binding, and therefore no new legislation by Congress would be required to put this program into effect, Dillon said.

The second new FAO function, Dillon said, would require creation of a new semi-autonomous unit within FAO, to receive outright food grants from surplus-producing nations and distribute them to needy nations. Where it was possible to sell foods under this program for local currencies, the proceeds would go to the donor nation, except for certain portions to be retained by the FAO to support technical assistance programs in the recipient nation. Dillon said this second program would require

new legislation by Congress, if it were accepted by the UN, either substantially as the President proposed it or in some modified form.

ACTION -- Aug. 26 reported S Con Res 116 (S Rept 1922), modifying the Administration's request as embodied in S Con Res 114.

FLOOR ACTION -- The Senate Aug. 27, with little debate, adopted S Con Res 116 by voice vote without amendments.

RELATIONS WITH PANAMA

H Con Res 459 — Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee Jan. 25, 1960 (H Rept 1225).
- Passed by the House Feb. 2 by a roll-call vote of 382-12. (See p. 424)

Despite House passage of a resolution (H Con Res 459) specifically aimed at preventing such action, President Eisenhower Sept. 17 directed that the flag of the Republic of Panama be flown alongside the U.S. flag in the Canal Zone.

His action, taken after the adjournment of Congress provoked sharp criticism from two Members, one of whom was Rep. Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D Ala.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee and sponsor of H Con Res 459, which passed the House Feb. 2 by a 382-12 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 424)

H Con Res 459 was aimed at preventing any relinquishment of U.S. rights in the Canal Zone without Senate approval. The Senate itself took no action on the resolution, which expressed the sense of Congress that any "variation in the traditional interpretation" of existing treaties with Panama, with special reference to questions involving sovereignty, should be made only by treaty procedure, i.e., submission to the Senate. The resolution, even if approved by the Senate, would not have had the force of law, but might have served to restrict the President's freedom of action in the matter of the Panamanian flag.

Background

Although the Canal Zone has been solely governed by the U.S.-owned Panama Canal Zone Co. as the result of a 1903 treaty, the flying of the Panamanian flag had been urged to provide evidence of Panama's "titular sovereignty" over the 10-mile-wide strip that runs about 50 miles through the Republic. The treaty granted the Zone to the U.S. in perpetuity. Two riots in November 1959 had occurred when Panamanian nationalists invaded the Zone to demand the right to fly their country's flag there.

Troubles in the Canal Zone also prompted a renewal of suggestions that the Canal be internationalized to prevent any one country from using it as a weapon of national policy. On his return from a trip to Latin America, Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) reported Feb. 1 to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it was likely that America's position in Panama would "continue to deteriorate."

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- Jan. 25 reported H Con Res 459 (H Rept 1225), specifically noting that any decision to display the Panamanian flag in the Canal Zone should receive Congressional approval.

Floor Action

The House Feb. 2 voted 382-12 to suspend the rules (a procedure requiring a two-thirds majority) and pass H Con Res 459 as reported from Committee. (For voting, see chart p. 424)

In asking the House approval of his resolution, Selden said the State Department was expected to recommend to the President that favorable action be taken on a request from Panama to fly its flag in the Canal Zone, and that the President reportedly did not feel that Congressional sanction was required in the matter. "This Congress must not permit our State Department to capitulate to political blackmail," he said.

DEBATE -- Feb. 2 -- Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) -- The Administration was "trying to 'buy' a proud people with driblets of handouts and being blackmailed in turn."

Francis E. Dorn (R N.Y.) -- "My interpretation...has always been that sovereignty in the Canal Zone lay in the United States. If this is to be altered it is up to Congress to do it."

Frank M. Coffin (D Maine) -- The resolution would set a "dangerous precedent in shackling Executive prerogative."

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) -- It "may do harm to our relations with Panama" and prove a "burdensome interference" on the State Department.

The Senate took no action on the resolution, although Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) had suggested a compromise plan under which a plot of ground would be set aside within the Canal Zone for the flying of both the U.S. and Panamanian flags side by side.

Presidential Action

President Eisenhower criticized the House supporters of the Selden resolution at his press conference Feb. 3, the day following the House vote. He said that "people...have suddenly gotten themselves into a state..." because the flag might be flown "as a courtesy to a nation in which titular sovereignty resides" (Panama). Such people, he said, were "getting a little beyond the rule of reason."

Later in the year, the President announced a nine-point plan for "improvement of relations between the United States and Panama in reference to operations in the Canal Zone." The April 19 announcement made no mention of the flag dispute, but included pay increases and other social benefits for Canal Zone workers.

The President's action Sept. 17 in directing that the Panamanian flag be flown alongside the U.S. flag in the Canal Zone provoked an immediate protest from Selden. The Congressman said, "There is grave danger that future generations of Panamanians will look back on this so-called 'act of grace' as a major first step in the surrender of treaty rights."

Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) Sept. 17 called the President's decision "a further appalling example of American diplomatic appeasement, loss of leadership and weakened integrity in the eyes of the world."

SEA LAW TREATIES

Execs J, K, L, M and N — Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 27, 1960 (Exec Rept 5).

● All but Exec N were ratified by unanimous consent of the Senate May 26.

Executive N — Rejected by a 49-30 roll-call vote of the Senate May 26 (53 "yeas" were necessary for ratification). (See p. 497)

Following a complicated parliamentary maneuver that left many Senators in the dark as to the matter on which they were voting, the Senate rejected by a 49-30 roll-call vote (four short of the required two-thirds majority) a resolution ratifying an optional protocol attached to four conventions on the law of the sea (Executive N, 86th Congress, first session). It was the first time the Senate had rejected a treaty sent to it for ratification by President Eisenhower. (For voting, see chart p. 497).

The vote on the treaty reflected Senate opposition to efforts to repeal the Connally Amendment to the 1946 law permitting U.S. membership in the International Court of Justice. (See story p. 230)

Senate

The four conventions on the law of the sea (Executives J, K, L and M, 86th Congress, first session) and the accompanying "Optional Protocol of Signature Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes" (Exec N) were signed Sept. 15, 1958 at Geneva, the products of a United Nations conference on the law of the sea. The four conventions dealt with the codification and establishment of international law dealing with the territorial sea and contiguous zone (Exec J); the extent of the high seas, pollution thereof and piracy thereon (Exec K); fishing and conservation of living resources of the high seas (Exec L); and the limits of the Continental Shelf (Exec M).

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a public hearing on the conventions and protocol Jan. 20, 1960 and recorded no opposition to their ratification. The Committee reported the conventions and the protocol April 27 (Exec Rept 5).

When it reached the floor, however, the protocol ran into trouble. Some Senators saw in it a contradiction of the 1946 Connally Amendment, which reserved to the U.S. the right to decide whether or not a dispute proposed for consideration by the World Court was a domestic concern of the U.S. The protocol, if ratified, would have made arbitration by the World Court compulsory in cases involving the four conventions. On March 29 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by a 9-8 vote, had indefinitely postponed consideration of a resolution designed to repeal the Connally Amendment. (See story p. 230).

Floor Action

No debate or controversy preceded the rejection of the protocol May 26. Originally it had been approved on a 77-4 roll-call vote that ratified, en bloc, the four sea law treaties, the protocol, and an unrelated treaty (Exec V). (For voting, see chart p. 497)

But the Senate then gave unanimous consent to the motion of Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) to reconsider the treaties on an item-by-item basis and rejected the protocol, again without prior debate, by a roll-call vote of 49-30. Having accomplished this, the Senate gave its unanimous consent to the previous ratification of the four conventions and the non-related treaty, which authorized duty-free importation of visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific and cultural character. This agreement (Exec V, 81st Congress, second session) had been signed by the U.S. Sept. 13, 1949 at Beirut and reported by the Foreign Relations Committee March 8, 1960 (Exec Rept 4).

That the situation was confused was testified to by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), who interrupted the roll call on ratification of the protocol to make a parliamentary inquiry: "Mr. President, we do not know whether it is a vote to reconsider or a vote upon ratification." After the failure to ratify the treaty, Russell B. Long (D La.) announced that he would be willing to vote for the protocol if the Connally reservation could be attached to it. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) explained that he had voted against the protocol "reluctantly...because the Senate does not know its terms and to what it refers."

Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) explained that he had voted against the treaty because he had expected the Senate to debate it first, in order to clarify the issues involved. Dodd said it was "physically impossible" for every Senator to "keep abreast of everything that is going on", adding that he had found many Senators who had not "understood what they were voting on".

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) called the rejection of the treaty "a pretty tragic thing" and suggested that the Senate reconsider its action "rather than send the treaty down the drain, with no debate, pro or con, on this matter." A motion to reconsider was filed May 27, but no further consideration was given the protocol in the course of the 86th Congress. Unlike legislation, unratified treaties carry over from one Congress to the next, unless they are withdrawn by the President.

RELIGIOUS DESECRATION

H Con Res 465 — Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 1223) Jan. 25, 1960.

● Adopted by the House Feb. 2, by a 393-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 424)

The House in 1960 adopted a resolution (H Con Res 465) expressing Congress' "profound sense of indignation and shock" at the outbreak of acts during Christmas week 1959 aimed at desecrating places of worship in the United States and abroad. The Senate took no action.

The measure, reported Jan. 25 by the House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 1223), was one of 51 identical resolutions introduced by House Members to deplore the wave of swastika-daubings and other anti-Semitic demonstrations which started in West Germany and spread to other parts of the world. Although H Con Res 465 was passed unanimously by the House by a 393-0 roll-call vote Feb. 2, some Members said they would have preferred stronger language in the resolution. Reps. Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.), William A. Barrett (D Pa.) and Steven B. Derounian (R N.Y.) suggested that Congress make religious desecration a federal offense. (For voting, see chart p. 424)

AGREEMENT ON I.D.A.

S 3074 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee May 13, 1960 (S Rept 1349).

- Passed, amended by the Senate June 2, by voice vote. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 498)

HR 11001 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee June 8 (H Rept 1766).

- Passed, with amendment, by the House June 29, by a 249-158 roll-call vote. (See p. 460)
- Passed by the Senate June 29 by voice vote.

PL 86-565-- Signed into law June 30.

HR 11001 authorized United States participation in the International Development Assn., a new international lending agency tied to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

The IDA was drawn up in 1959-60, under U.S. leadership, as a vehicle to channel non-Communist development financing into the underdeveloped nations under easier credit terms than are available for loans from the World Bank.

HR 11001 authorized appropriations of $320,290,000 as the U.S. subscription to the Association, and an initial $73,666,700 was provided in a supplemental appropriations bill (PL 86-651) enacted July 14. (See p. 393)

The U.S. formally signed as a member of the IDA Aug. 9 and the organization came into being Sept. 26 when 15 countries had met the subscription requirements.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 11001:

Authorized the President to accept membership for the U.S. in the IDA.

Authorized appropriation of $320,290,000 for the U.S. subscription to the Association, without fiscal year limitation.

Prohibited any additional U.S. subscription, provision of loans or other financing to the IDA, or acceptance of amendments to the articles of agreement, unless authorized by Congress.

Background

Although an IDA program originally was proposed in 1951 by Nelson A. Rockefeller, then chairman of the International Development Advisory Board, chief impetus for establishment of the Association is attributed to Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.). (1958 Almanac p. 256)

A Monroney resolution calling for a study of IDA proposals was passed by the Senate June 23, 1958 by a 62-25 roll-call vote. The study was undertaken by the U.S. National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (consisting of the Secretaries of State, Commerce and the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board chairman and the Export-Import Bank president). The Council submitted a favorable report to Congress Aug. 14, 1959; the World Bank meanwhile agreed Oct. 1, 1959 to draw up articles of agreement; and the President Feb. 18, 1960, submitted the articles of agreement to Congress and urged enactment of legislation authorizing U.S. participation. (For President's message, see p. 630.)

Although Monroney apparently saw the IDA as a means for putting to use vast quantities of U.S.-owned foreign currencies accumulated under various aid programs, it remained to be seen how much of a factor these currencies would be in IDA operation. (See Fact Sheet on Foreign Currencies that follows.)

A more immediate factor influencing official support for the plan, evidently, was the U.S. balance of payments deficit in hard currencies. By encouraging other non-Communist nations to devote their resources to the underdeveloped areas in multilateral efforts through IDA, the drain on U.S. payments might be alleviated.

According to the articles of agreement, the total subscriptions to IDA would be built up to $1 billion over a five-year period, with $763 million of the amount provided in hard currencies. (The country-by-country subscription schedule, appears in a chart in the Foreign Currency Fact Sheet noted above.)

The articles also provided that members could contribute "supplementary resources" to the IDA in the currency of other members, provided all parties concerned agreed. This would have enabled the U.S. to put some of its foreign currencies at IDA's disposal, but the deletion of certain authorizing provisions in HR 11001 during House floor action appeared to prevent the U.S. from utilizing this procedure without further Congressional action.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- March 18-21 on S 3074, to authorize U.S. membership in IDA.

TESTIMONY -- March 18 -- Assistant Secretary of the Treasury T. Graydon Upton said the IDA was intended to complement the development financing already provided by private investors and national and international agencies and would not be used to finance projects which could be undertaken by the other agencies on their normal credit terms.

Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon said the affiliation of the IDA with the International Bank would assure it of sound management and skilled staffing.

March 21 -- John J. McCloy, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank and former head of the World Bank, C. Cheever Hardwick for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., and Herbert E. Harris II for the American Farm Bureau Federation said participation in the IDA would be in the best interests of the United States.

Bert Seidman, AFL-CIO, and Elton Atwater, Friends Committee on National Legislation, said the total subscription to the IDA should be larger than the proposed five-year build-up to $1 billion.

ACTION -- S 3074 was reported May 13 (S Rept 1349).

Voting May 9 to report the bill were Democratic Sens. Fulbright (Ark.), Green (R.I.), Sparkman (Ala.), Mansfield (Mont.), Morse (Ore.), Gore (Tenn.) and Church (Idaho) and Republicans Wiley (Wis.), Hickenlooper (Iowa) and Capehart (Ind.). Voting against reporting S 3074 were Sens. Lausche (D Ohio), Aiken (R Vt.) and Williams (R Del.).

Floor Action

The Senate June 2 passed S 3074 by voice vote after adopting, by a 39-33 roll-call vote, an amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) barring the U.S. from making "gifts" to the IDA without specific Congressional authorization. (For voting, see chart p. 498)

As reported, S 3074 allowed a duly authorized U.S. agency to provide "loans or other financing" to the Association, without limitation or further Congressional authorization, in addition to the authorized U.S. subscrip-

tion; the Williams amendment excluded "gifts" from such "loans and other financing".

During debate, Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) said he had discussed the meaning of "other financing" with the Treasury and was "satisfied what it means is that the United States may place these soft currencies on a certificate of deposit, so to speak," with the IDA. Bush said this would enable the IDA "to conserve its hard currencies, to the extent that it can draw upon the soft currencies which we have on deposit in various countries".

However, Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said the "other financing" provision would permit the U.S. to commit foreign currencies to the IDA "and deposit those funds in banks in foreign countries, for the most part branches of American banks, where it will lie, with no interest being paid to this country, and then be loaned by these branch banks at very high rates of interest. This is...a handout. This is what the bill is without the (Williams) amendment."

DEBATE -- June 2 -- Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- U.S. expansion in the 19th century "depended heavily on development financing from overseas. We must accept a similar entrepreneurial role if our free enterprise system is to compete successfully with Communist methods."

A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- "The fact that we have failed to find a use for a billion dollars of (foreign) currency indicates how difficult it is for the United States to usefully dispose of the tremendous quantity of such currency which we are earning through sales of agricultural products.... Certainly an international institution staffed by experts from every country of the free world would be more likely to find alternative sources of goods and services which could be purchased with currencies that are not generally convertible."

Williams -- "It is proposed under this bill that we confer on an agency of the Government the right to turn over to this international lending agency all or any part of the foreign currencies which are now or which may at some future date be in their possession.... I think that is going just a little bit too far."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- "We thwart our own objective when we impair the mobility with which we can use the soft currencies."

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- March 15-17 on HR 11001, the counterpart of S 3074.

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson said the U.S., as originator of the proposal, should "proceed firmly" in passing the authorizing legislation. IDA would complement other U.S. and international lending agencies by making flexible loans in cases where conventional "hard currency" payment and interest terms could not be met by the recipients, Anderson said. Because IDA resources would revolve slowly in the case of long-term loans, its hard currency resources would need replenishment, Anderson said, so that requests for additional authorizations could be expected in future years.

Anderson said the U.S. would pay out its $320 million contribution in payments of $73.7 million in fiscal 1961 and $61.7 million annually for the next four years.

March 16 -- Spokesmen for the AFL-CIO and Chamber of Commerce endorsed the IDA.

March 17 -- Representatives of the Bank of America and the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce Inc. supported the bill.

SUEZ CANAL SNAG

Committee approval of the bill met a snag when several members proposed an amendment which would prohibit IDA loans to countries impeding free navigation through international waterways. The effect would be to bar loans to the United Arab Republic, which had closed the Suez Canal to Israeli ships. (A similar amendment was attached by the Senate to the 1960 Mutual Security Act -- see p. 166.)

Treasury Secretary Anderson April 29 wrote a letter to Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) urging the Committee to reject the amendment, since it would necessitate a renegotiation of the articles of agreement and in all probability scuttle IDA entirely.

During House debate June 28, Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) said the Committee decided to reject the amendment after Anderson indicated the U.S. would "instruct our representatives to act and vote" in the IDA in accordance with the objectives of freedom of navigation.

ACTION -- The Committee June 8 reported HR 11001 (H Rept 1766).

Floor Action

The House June 29 passed HR 11001 by a 249-158 roll-call vote (see chart p. 460) after a provision allowing a duly authorized U.S. agency to provide "loans and other financing" to the Association was deleted on a point of order by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio). This was the same provision which had been amended in the Senate to exclude "gifts" from "loans and other financing."

The House began debate on HR 11001 June 28.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 28 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Require the IDA to make loans to distressed or less developed areas within the United States. Standing vote, 45-46; teller, 48-61.

DEBATE -- June 28 -- Gross -- "If these so-called loans are ever repaid it will be in the funny money of the country that gets the loans. The dollars filched from the pockets of our taxpayers will be gone where the woodbine twineth and the whangdoodle whangeth."

Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- "I think this organization will follow a policy of requiring payment in the currencies loaned; the special accommodation will come in the form of longer maturities, low interest rates, and other favorable terms rather than in permitting repayment in local currencies."

Florence P. Dwyer (R N.J.) -- IDA will help the free world "do a much more effective job of helping the less-developed countries strengthen their economies." By enlisting other industrialized nations "it will place an increasing amount of our economic assistance on a multilateral, rather than unilateral basis."

Final Action

The Senate June 29, by voice vote, accepted HR 11001 in place of its own bill, thus clearing the measure for the President's signature. Sen. Fulbright, in urging Senate approval, indicated a separate bill would be introduced at a later date "to remedy what needs to be taken care of" because of the section deleted on the House floor.

CQ Fact Sheet On Foreign Currencies

PROBLEM: HOW TO USE U.S.-OWNED LOCAL CURRENCIES

The birth of the International Development Assn. Sept. 26 led to a Congressional Quarterly review of a complex, widely misunderstood, and increasingly embarrassing facet of United States foreign aid programs -- the growing accumulation of U.S.-owned local currencies, for which constructive uses are limited for many reasons.

IDA itself was conceived as a mechanism for dealing with this problem, yet prospects are that the new agency will contribute little or nothing to the solution. In fact, no acceptable answer has been formulated.

The complexities of the local currency problem are rooted in the multiplicity of programs for generating currency, of provisions for its use, and of legislative and other restrictions that lurk in every corner. Such is the confusion that it invites over-simplification, of which the most common example is that the U.S. owns approximately $2 billion in foreign currencies. Stating the sum in this fashion leads, in turn, to the initial and governing misconception -- that this is the same as two billion dollars, freely usable anywhere for any purpose. And it is this assumption that has reinforced the policies and principles from which the entire local currency problem stems. These boil down to the notion that "giveaways" must be replaced by "businesslike" loans.

Whatever the merits of this concept, it has no particular bearing on the value of money, which is no more than a claim on resources. Where those resources are limited, the value of money is correspondingly restricted. It is for this reason that the currencies of most of the underdeveloped countries are "soft" or "nonconvertible" and cannot be used freely in international exchange. To overcome this difficulty without resorting to "giveaways", the United States has agreed to accept "soft" currencies in payment for surplus commodities and for dollar loans, and to re-loan the currencies thus acquired on the same basis. It is this process, according to one estimate, that could make the United States the owner of more than $150 billion "worth" of foreign currencies by the year 2,000.

Background

America's experience with large amounts of foreign currencies began with the Marshall Plan after World War II, when the U.S. pumped more than $10 billion into the European Recovery Program, chiefly in the form of commodities. This was grant assistance; the recipient nations were required, however, to set aside in special "counterpart" accounts all local-currency receipts from the sale of the commodities. About 5 percent of these "counterpart" deposits was reserved for U.S. use in the country concerned, as in meeting Embassy expenses. The remainder belonged to that country, but its use was subject to joint control with the U.S.

This scheme was the outgrowth, in part, of the U.S. desire to funnel its grants through commercial channels, and gave rise to the concept that one dollar of aid could be made to do the work of two. In fact, however, only the original gift of a dollar's worth of commodities represented an addition to Europe's resources; the principal value of "counterpart" funds lay in the voice they gave the U.S. in the fiscal and monetary policies of some of the countries concerned. But the concept of "counterpart" gained great favor in the U.S., not least among Members of Congress who enjoyed free access to the portion reserved for U.S. uses during their inspection trips to Paris and other capitals. (For Congressional spending of "counterpart" in 1959, see this volume, p. 408-12)

With the inauguration of the Mutual Security Program in 1951, the focus of American foreign aid shifted from economic recovery to military preparedness and, later, from Europe to Asia. Military assistance, in the form of grants of surplus and obsolescent U.S. equipment, was extended without "counterpart" obligation. But the two-for-one rule continued to be applied to nonmilitary grant assistance. This type of aid, now called "defense support" and "special assistance," amounts to about $1 billion a year. It is heavily concentrated in a few countries, chiefly in Asia, and generates about $750 million a year in "counterpart" funds, of which the U.S. now reserves up to 10 percent for its own uses.

In general, current accumulations of country-owned "counterpart" present no serious problem. In countries like Korea and Vietnam, "counterpart" is a key ingredient of the aid program: the local currency derived from the sale of dollar-financed commodity imports is a major component of the government's revenues. The unexpended balance of country-owned "counterpart" amounted to less than $400 million on Dec. 31, 1959. Only two country accounts present any difficulties: $126.2 million in Greek drachmae, which the State Department would like to release to the Greek government for debt retirement, a step opposed by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) and others in Congress; and $44.6 million in Austrian schillings, accumulated under programs since terminated, for which no use has been agreed upon by the U.S. and Austrian governments.

Surplus Disposal

To the 5-to-10 percent of "counterpart" funds reserved for its own uses, the United States in 1954 added a new source of local currencies, with enactment of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, better known as Public Law 480. Title I of PL 480 authorized the sale of $700 million worth of surplus farm commodities for foreign currencies, and specified the uses to which these could be put, including development loans and grants to the purchasing countries. Title II authorized outright grants of surplus commodities, up to $300 million worth, for famine and other relief purposes. Title III provided for the exchange of surplus commodities for strategic materials under barter agreements. The entire program was authorized for three years. (1954 Almanac p. 120)

Congress increased the Title I authorization to $1.5 billion in 1955 and to $3 billion in 1956. In 1957 the law was extended for one year, in 1958 for 18 months, and in 1959 for two years; the Title I authorization was raised, at the same time, to $4 billion, then $6.25 billion, and finally $9.25 billion. In addition, Title II authority was increased over the years, reaching $1.4 billion in 1959. (See Almanacs: 1956 p. 489; 1957 p. 641; 1958 p. 277; 1959 p. 230.)

As of Dec. 31, 1959, the cumulative total of sales agreements signed under Title I had reached $4.2 billion at export market value ($5.8 billion in terms of cost to the Commodity Credit Corp.). Sales had been made to 38 countries under 172 agreements, which stipulated the uses to be made of the foreign currencies received, as follows (in millions of dollars equivalents):

PL 480 Authority	Amount	Share
Common defense grants-#104 (c)*	$ 316	7.6%
Economic dev. grants-#104 (e)	340	8.2
Private enterprise loans-#104 (e)	282	6.8
Economic dev. loans-#104 (g)	1,953	47.0
U.S. obligations-#104 (f)	653	15.7
Other U.S. uses	615	14.7
Totals	$4,159	100.0%

Numbers indicate section of law involved.

In summary, from 1954 through 1959 the U.S. agreed to sell $5.8 billion worth of surplus commodities for the equivalent of $4.2 billion in foreign currencies, of which almost $2 billion would be loaned back to the countries concerned, to be repaid with interest in local currencies. Specific loan agreements pursuant to these sales agreements totaled $1.7 billion on Dec. 31, 1959, with another $230 million under negotiation.

Mutual Security Program

PL 480 was not the only authority for selling surplus U.S. farm commodities for foreign currencies. The Mutual Security Act of 1954 provided, in addition, that $350 million be earmarked for financing the sales of surplus commodities for foreign currencies. Subsequent earmarking in the annual extensions of the 1954 Act has brought the total MSA sales authorization to $1.5 billion. Currencies acquired under this authority have been used both for current mutual security purposes and for loans to the countries concerned. Less than $250 million of these U.S.-owned currencies remained unexpended on Dec. 31, 1959.

The Mutual Security Act of 1954 also provided that not less than $200 million in foreign aid funds be used to make loans to cooperating countries, repayable in local currencies. Similar provisions were contained in annual extensions of the Act, and by the end of 1959 the International Cooperation Administration and its predecessor agencies had negotiated agreements for loans, both of dollars and of local currencies received from sales of surplus commodities, totaling $2.6 billion, of which $768 million was repayable in local currency.

In 1957, Congress created still another mechanism for extending assistance to other countries by the technique of exchanging dollars for "soft" currencies. This is the Development Loan Fund, authorized to make long-term, low-interest loans to other countries, repayable either in dollars or local currency. So far, Congress has appropriated $1.4 billion to DLF. Loan agreements concluded through 1959 totaled $752 million, of which $569 million was repayable in local currency. (See Almanacs: 1954 p. 275; 1955 p. 301; 1956 p. 418; 1957 p. 602; 1958 p. 183; 1959 p. 178.)

Current Situation

Loan agreements made under the authority of these three programs -- PL 480, MSP, and DLF -- thus added up to $5.1 billion by the end of 1959. Of this amount, about $2.1 billion was repayable in dollars and $3 billion in local currency. These are not the proportions, however, in which loans are being made today. Of the $2.1 billion repayable in dollars, almost $1.7 billion represents loans made between 1948 and 1954, principally in Western Europe; from 1954 through 1959, such loans added up to $412 million. By contrast, the entire $3 billion worth of loans repayable in local currencies has been negotiated since 1954. (See chart following text)

Additional amounts of U.S.-owned foreign currencies continue to be generated, of course, by the operations of the various aid programs. Substantial authority remains under PL 480 to sell surplus commodities for local currencies, and there is no sign as yet that the disposal problem will be solved in the near future. Nor is it expected that the DLF will soon stop making loans at the rate of $500 million or more a year, with approximately 75 percent repayable in local currency.

Is there any prospect that the U.S. can make use of this accumulation of currencies for its own purposes? Some indication of the nature of the problem is contained in the President's Budget for fiscal 1961 (Special Analysis E). U.S. requirements for foreign currencies to meet operating expenses abroad are estimated at $2.3 billion for the year. To meet this need, only $474 million will be available, the balance of $2.9 billion being restricted to loans, grants, and other purposes. Of the $474 million, however, only $130 million can be used, since supply and demand do not jibe. In India, for example, the U.S. can use only $7.2 million of the $140 million in rupees that will be available. But in Germany, where U.S. requirements in 1961 are estimated at $917.5 million, only $16.9 million in marks will be available.

More than 80 percent of U.S. requirements for foreign currencies are concentrated in Germany, Canada, Japan, France, and the United Kingdom, where the supply generated by U.S. aid programs is negligible. Where the supply is large and growing, however, is in the underdeveloped countries, where U.S. needs are limited. Thus it is clear that the bulk of the nonconvertible currencies being generated by U.S. aid programs will continue to be useful only for loans or grants to the countries concerned.

It is the loan technique that promises to swamp the boat, according to a projection made for ICA in 1958 by three consultants -- Robert L. Berenson, William M. Bristol, and Ralph I. Straus. They made five assumptions: new PL 480 loans of $700 million a year, new DLF loans of $600 million, new MSP loans of $50 million, interest of 4 percent compounded semiannually, and all payments of principal and interest reloaned. Assuming these conditions obtained for five years, the U.S. would own $10 billion in foreign currencies at the end of the five years, and $37 billion by the year 2,000. If, however, new loans were to continue to be made at the same

rate, until the year 2,000, the U.S. would wind up with claims to the equivalent of $154 billion in foreign currencies.

Monroney Plan

A seemingly attractive answer to the accumulation of local currencies occurred to Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) in 1956. This was, quite simply, to turn them over to an International Development Assn., on the premise that a multilateral agency could make better use of them. Monroney made little progress at first, in the face of expert opinion that his plan was without any real merit. By 1958, however, the Treasury was becoming concerned over a mounting deficit in the U.S. balance of payments, and looking for ways to ease the load. One method, it was decided, would be to persuade the now-prosperous countries of Europe and Japan to shoulder part of the development burden in the poorer nations. Monroney's IDA became the vehicle, but was radically redesigned.

As submitted to Congress by the President Feb. 18, 1960, the articles of agreement for IDA called for a fund of $1 billion to be administered by the World Bank (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development). The fund, to be established over a five-year period, is to consist of $763 million in gold or dollar contributions from 17 hard-currency countries (including $320 million from the U.S.), and $237 million -- 90 percent in local currencies and only 10 percent in gold or dollars -- in subscriptions from 51 soft-currency nations. The only provision bearing on U.S.-owned local currencies is one permitting members to contribute "supplementary resources" in the currency of other members, provided all parties concerned agree.

Even this trace of the original Monroney plan contains little substance. As shown in the chart on the next page, listing U.S. loans to IDA members, almost $2.8 billion of the $3 billion repayable in local currencies is owned by the soft currency countries in Part II. Although the "supplementary resources" provision is intended to apply to local currencies generated under future PL 480 sales agreements, and would therefore not involve the $3 billion now owed to the U.S., the pattern of accumulation promises to remain the same. Since there is no prospect that the bulk of these currencies can be used outside the countries of origin within the foreseeable future, there is equally little chance that any of them can be transferred to IDA.

SENATE ACTION

Nevertheless, when the Senate took up the bill (S 3074) to authorize U.S. participation in IDA June 2, debate centered on the objection by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) that the bill would "confer on an agency of the Government the right to turn over to this international lending agency all or any part of the foreign currencies which are now or which may at some future date be in their possession." Williams insisted that any such grants be subject to Congressional appropriation, and the Senate accepted his amendment by a 39-33 roll-call vote.

The essential fact about IDA is that it is a device for transferring $763 million worth of resources from 17 prosperous countries to 51 poor countries. The U.S. supports the plan for two reasons: it commits the 16 other hard currency countries to put up $443 million for development purposes without insisting that the funds be spent to finance their own exports -- the "tied loan" practice now followed by most nations; and it meets the objections of many underdeveloped countries to bilateral loans. The potential uses of soft currencies -- both those that make up 90 percent of the IDA subscriptions assigned to Part II countries, and any the U.S. might contribute -- are a negligible factor in official thinking.

A further clue is the fact that IDA almost certainly will insist on repayment of its loans in hard currencies, just as the World Bank does. The difference will be in the duration of the loans and the interest charges, with IDA charging less than the Bank, or possibly no interest at all. If, as is expected, the Bank uses IDA to cover the "non-bankable" portion of projects for which it is prepared to make its own loans, the net effect will be to lower the cost to the borrowers of development assistance from this quarter.

Outlook

The obvious answer to the local currency dilemma, most economists agree, is grants. Congress, however, is in no mood to abandon its preference for "sales" of surplus commodities and "loans" of the proceeds, and return to the era of "giveaways." The applicable laws, consequently, are stringent.

As already noted, PL 480 sales agreements concluded through 1959 allocated $656 million worth of foreign currency proceeds to grants -- $316 million for defense purposes under Section 104 (c), and $340 million for economic development under Section 104 (e). The latter provision, however, is subject to Section 1415 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1953, requiring Congress to appropriate foreign currencies before they can be used.

The President can waive this proviso and has done so. On May 4, for example, the U.S. and India signed a PL 480 sales agreement for the delivery of 16 million tons of wheat and 1 million tons of rice over four years. Of the $1,276,000,000 India is to pay in rupees, $200 million is reserved for U.S. use and the remainder for India's use, one-half as loans and one-half as grants. The Budget Bureau, however, regards this 50-50 split of country-use proceeds as an absolute maximum for grants.

Surplus commodities themselves may be given away for relief purposes under Title II. The Administration in 1959 asked Congress to expand this authority, under Titles I and II, to permit grants of commodities for national food reserves and for economic development. When Congress refused to go along, an amendment to Title II only, permitting development grants, was attached to the 1960 Mutual Security Act. The Senate, however, voted 45-38 to delete the provision, and the bill as enacted authorized such grants of commodities for one year only.

According to Edward S. Mason, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, "the first and most obvious corrective step that needs to be undertaken is to eliminate the phony sales of agricultural surpluses." Writing in the Atlantic (May 1960), he said that "unless and until this is done, Uncle Sam's foreign funny money will continue to expand like a tub full of Asian steamed rice." So far, however, there is little evidence that either Congress or the Administration is prepared to come to grips with the issue.

STATUS OF MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM LOANS . . .

(All amounts in millions of dollars and dollar equivalents. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.)

Part I [2]	IDA Subscription	P.L. 480 Loans Repayable in		MSP Loans Repayable in		DLF Loans Repayable in		Total Loans Repayable in		Loans Disbursed Repayable in	
		Dollars	L.C.‡	Dollars	L.C.	Dollars	L.C.	Dollars	L.C.	Dollars	L.C.
Australia*	$ 20.2										
Austria	5.0		26.3						26.3		13.2
Belgium	22.7			68.0				68.0		68.0	
Canada*	37.8										
Denmark	8.7			33.3	2.3			33.3	2.3	33.3	2.3
Finland	3.8	14.0	5.0					14.0	5.0	14.0	
France	53.0			225.6				225.6		225.6	
Germany	53.0			16.9				16.9		16.9	
Italy	18.2		81.2	95.6				95.6	81.2	95.6	63.4
Japan	33.6		108.9						108.9		105.3
Luxembourg*	1.0										
Netherlands	27.7			149.5		3.0		152.5		149.5	
Norway	6.7			39.2				39.2		39.2	
Sweden	10.1			20.4				20.4		20.4	
Union of South Africa*	10.1										
United Kingdom	131.1			384.8				384.8		384.8	
United States	320.3										
European Coal & Steel Com.†	---			100.0				100.0		100.0	
Total, Part I	$ 763.0	14.0	221.4	1,133.3	2.3	3.0		1,150.3	223.7	1,147.3	184.2
Part II [3]											
American Republics											
Argentina	$ 18.8	2.3	17.7			24.8		27.1	17.7	13.7	1.0
Bolivia	1.1						4.0		4.0		2.2
Brazil	18.8		149.2				.2		149.5		53.8
Chile	3.5	4.0	27.7	10.0	.9		.3	14.0	28.8	13.9	22.9
Colombia	3.5		41.2						41.2		18.3
Costa Rica	.2				2.0	.3		.3	2.0	.2	
Cuba*	4.7										
Dominican Republic*	.4										
Ecuador	.7		6.6	2.3	2.0	2.3	7.7	4.6	16.3	1.3	5.5
El Salvador*	.3										
Guatemala	.4					5.4		5.4			
Haiti	.8						4.3		4.3		
Honduras	.3				3.0		5.0		8.0		2.9
Mexico	8.7	13.6						13.6			
Nicaragua	.3					.6		.6			
Panama	-- [4]			2.0				2.0		.6	
Paraguay	.3		2.3		1.0	3.9	2.2	3.9	5.5	1.9	3.8
Peru	1.8		16.1	15.7	2.0			15.7	18.1	15.7	14.4
Uruguay	1.1		6.3			4.4	4.4	4.4	10.7		1.5
Venezuela*	7.1										
Total, AR	$ 72.8	19.9	267.1	30.0	10.9	41.7	28.1	91.6	306.1	47.3	126.3
Europe											
Greece	$ 2.5		37.4		35.0		12.0		84.4		70.9
Iceland	.1		5.7	13.3	9.0			13.3	14.7	11.5	11.2
Ireland	3.0			128.2				128.2		128.2	
Poland†	---			61.0				61.0		51.6	
Portugal†	---		3.4	36.1				36.1	3.4	36.1	3.4
Spain	10.1		198.4	62.5	20.0		22.6	62.5	241.0	62.3	86.4
Yugoslavia	4.0		204.5		44.2	9.4	42.1	9.4	290.8		148.3
Total, Europe	$ 19.8		449.4	301.1	108.2	9.4	76.7	310.5	634.3	289.7	320.2

*No mutual security loans extended
†Not a member of the World Bank
‡Local Currencies

[1] As of Dec. 31, 1959. Includes all loans funded from Mutual Security Act and prior appropriations, and under Section 104 (g) of Title I, P.L. 480. Does not include Export-Import Bank dollar loans or Treasury loan of $3.75 billion to United Kingdom.

[2] "Hard currency" countries whose initial subscriptions to the International Development Assn., shown in the adjoining column, would be payable in gold or dollars.

. . . REPAYABLE IN DOLLARS AND LOCAL CURRENCIES[1]

(All amounts in millions of dollars and dollar equivalents. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.)

Part II[3] (cont.)	IDA Subscription	P.L. 480 Loans Repayable in		MSP Loans Repayable in		DLF Loans Repayable in		Total Loans Repayable in		Loans Disbursed Repayable in	
		Dollars	L.C.	Dollars	L.C.	Dollars	L.C.	Dollars	L.C.	Dollars	L.C.
Africa											
Ethiopia	$ .5						.5		.5		
Ghana*	2.4										
Liberia†	---					3.2		3.2			
Libya	1.0			3.5			5.0	3.5	5.0	1.5	
Morocco	3.5			15.0	74.9			15.0	74.9	15.0	50.4
Nigeria†	---					.8		.8			
Somalia†	---						2.0		2.0		
Sudan	1.0					10.0		10.0			
Tunisia	1.5				3.5	6.3	2.4	6.3	5.9		3.1
Total, Africa	$ 9.9			18.5	78.4	20.3	9.9	38.8	88.3	16.5	53.5
Near East											
Iran	$ 4.5	2.5		65.0		77.7		145.2		100.2	
Iraq*	.8										
Israel	1.7		94.2		40.0		20.0		154.2		126.8
Jordan	.3				2.7				2.7		
Lebanon*	.5										
Saudi Arabia*	3.7										
Turkey	5.8		17.0	85.0	70.0		25.4	85.0	112.4	85.0	70.3
United Arab Republic	6.0										
Egypt			54.2		7.5				61.7		13.1
Syria						.7			.7		
Total, Near East	$ 23.3	2.5	165.4	150.0	120.2	78.4	45.4	230.2	331.7	185.2	210.2
South Asia											
Afghanistan	$ 1.0			12.2				12.2		10.8	
Ceylon	3.0		8.1		2.5		3.2		13.8		4.3
India	40.4		383.8	189.7	150.0		195.0	189.7	728.8	189.7	197.5
Pakistan	10.1		89.1	15.0	88.0		97.8	15.0	274.9	15.0	147.2
Total, S. Asia	$ 54.5		481.0	216.9	240.5		296.0	216.9	1,017.5	215.5	349.0
Far East											
Burma	$ 2.0		17.3		35.0				52.3		9.7
China	30.3		1.0		60.0	5.2	33.0	5.2	94.0		64.3
Indonesia	11.1		73.2	17.2	15.0		9.0	17.2	97.2	17.2	1.8
Korea	1.3						12.7		12.7		.6
Malaya	2.5					20.0		20.0			
Philippines	5.0		5.2		20.0	14.3	23.8	14.3	49.0		23.5
Thailand	3.0		1.0		27.0	.7	21.8	.7	49.8		14.5
Vietnam	1.5				53.3				53.3		50.0
Total, Far East	$ 56.7		97.7	17.2	210.3	40.2	100.3	57.4	408.3	17.2	164.4
Total, Part II	$ 237.0	22.4	1,460.6	733.7	768.5	190.0	556.4	945.4	2,786.2	771.4	1,223.6
TOTAL, WORLDWIDE	$1,000.0	36.4	1,682.0	1,867.0	770.8	193.0	556.4	2,095.7	3,009.9	1,918.7	1,407.8

[3] *"Soft currency" countries whose subscriptions to IDA would be payable as follows: 10 percent in gold or dollars, 90 percent in their own currencies. Included under Part II are five countries that are not members of the World Bank, although they are recipients of U.S. loans.*

[4] *Subscription is less than $100,000.*

JAPANESE SECURITY TREATY

Exec E -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 8) June 14, 1960.

- Ratified by a 90-2 roll-call vote of the Senate June 22. (See p. 507)
- Went into effect June 22 (U.S. time) after the exchange of ratification instruments in Tokyo.

Against a background of anti-American riots in Japan, the Senate ratified, by a roll-call vote of 90-2 on June 22, a new Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan, replacing an agreement which had been signed Sept. 8, 1951. The new pact, which Japan had ratified June 20, provided that the two countries would take action if either were attacked in the territories under Japanese administration.

A hurry-up call for Senate ratification was made June 20 by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, who stressed the urgency of putting the treaty into effect before violent Socialist, student and labor union protests toppled Japan's pro-Western Liberal-Democratic government, headed by Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi. Immediately after the exchange of ratification instruments between the U.S. Ambassador to Japan and the Japanese Foreign Minister in Tokyo June 22, Kishi announced plans for dissolution of his government and new elections. Rioting against the security treaty had already caused Kishi to cancel his invitation to President Eisenhower for a four-day state visit to Japan, to have begun June 19.

PROVISIONS -- Although the new treaty (Executive E, 86th Congress, second session) superseded the 1951 security pact, it did not affect the 1951 U.S.-Japan peace treaty. (1952 Almanac p. 169) In Articles V and VI, particularly, it established a different basis for defensive arrangements between Japan and the United States than that which Japan had been given at the end of the post-war occupation period.

Specifically, Article V committed the two parties to defensive action if either were attacked "in the territories under the administration of Japan". The U.S. was thus obligated to defend Japan against attack, and Japan was committed to act if there were an attack against U.S. bases in Japan; but Japan was not obligated to act if U.S. territories or bases outside Japan were attacked. Both parties agreed to report any attacks on Japanese territories and any joint measures taken against the attacks to the Security Council of the United Nations. Both also agreed to terminate their counter-measures "when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security".

Article VI granted the U.S. land, air and naval bases in Japan, though an agreement between Secretary Herter and Prime Minister Kishi gave Japan the right of "prior consultation" before the U.S. made major changes in the number or equipment of its troops in Japan, or used the U.S. bases for combat operations, except in implementing Article V. Testimony by Herter and statements on the Senate floor by Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) made clear that "prior consultation" in Article VI meant assent by the Japanese government. In effect, Japan was given the right, if no attack on Japan or U.S. bases there had occurred, to veto troop increases, bar equipment of U.S. troops in Japan with nuclear weapons and prevent use of U.S. bases for combat operations in which Japan was not involved.

Article VI also provided a new status of forces agreement which was almost identical to the old (1951) one and to similar agreements between the U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations.

In other portions of the treaty, the parties agreed to settle their international disputes peacefully, to "refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state," and to strengthen the United Nations (Article I); to strengthen their democratic institutions and understanding of them, to avoid "conflict in their international economic policies" and to encourage economic cooperation (Article II); to maintain and develop, both individually and in mutual cooperation, their defensive capabilities (Article III); to consult together whenever international peace or Japanese security is endangered (Article IV); to consider their rights and obligations under the United Nations Charter unchanged by the treaty (Article VII); to ratify the treaty constitutionally (Article VIII); and to consider the earlier security pact to have expired "upon the entering into force of this treaty" (Article IX).

Article X stipulated that the treaty would remain in force until United Nations arrangements to provide international security "in the Japan area" to the satisfaction of both nations had come into force. Ten years after the effective start of the treaty, however, either party might terminate it on one year's notice.

Background

The treaty was signed Jan. 19 in Washington by Secretary Herter and Prime Minister Kishi. In a communique issued by President Eisenhower and Kishi the day the treaty was signed, "The President assured (Kishi) that the United States Government has no intention of acting in a manner contrary to the wishes of the Japanese Government with respect to the matters involving prior consultation under the treaty." Mr. Eisenhower sent the treaty to the Senate March 10, requesting ratification.

Student rioting against the treaty grew in violence during April in Tokyo and peaceful demonstrations included 70,000 paraders in the Japanese capital on April 26 and an estimated 218,000 participants in rallies elsewhere in the country. Though Socialist members of Japan's House of Representatives staged "sit-down" protests and were forcibly removed from the chamber before the ratification vote on May 20, the treaty carried and was automatically ratified June 20 when the House of Councillors failed to act on it within 30 days of the lower chamber's approval.

The violence included a demonstration June 10 by an estimated 10,000 Japanese who besieged White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty's car when he arrived in Tokyo to make final plans for the President's visit. Hagerty, Ambassador Douglas MacArthur 2nd and White House appointments secretary Thomas E. Stephens were trapped in the car for 80 minutes while the mob threw stones. They were rescued by a U.S. Marine Corps helicopter.

Two days later President Eisenhower made a statement in Washington before leaving for Anchorage, Alaska, the first stop on his trip; he said events in Japan had led him to "reexamine my individual responsibility" and he

had decided not to cancel his trip because it represented "an important phase of a program whose paramount objective was, and is, to improve the climate of international understanding." But Prime Minister Kishi June 16 canceled the scheduled visit, saying he could not guarantee the President's safety because of violent, Communist-fomented riots.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- June 7 on the treaty.

TESTIMONY -- Secretary Herter testified that the treaty, beyond strengthening "the fabric of international peace and security," would be of mutual benefit to the U.S. and Japan, not a one-sided agreement benefiting the United States, as did the earlier security pact. The 1951 agreement had been signed when Japan was just emerging from its status as an occupied former enemy. The new treaty, according to Herter, was more equitable in recognizing Japan's status as a partner of the U.S.

ACTION -- The treaty was reported by a 15-0 vote June 14 (Exec Rept 8).

The Committee report said the treaty recognized "Japan's rebirth as a fully sovereign nation" and would eliminate "certain overtones of the post-World War II period" in formulating "the genuinely co-equal character" of the "present relationship" between the U.S. and Japan.

Floor Action

The Senate June 22 ratified the treaty by a 90-2 roll-call vote. Sens. Russell B. Long (D La.) and Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) voted against, and Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) was paired against. (For voting, see chart p. 507)

DEBATE -- June 22 -- These were the major arguments pro and con the treaty:

Sens. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) said the new treaty was more favorable to Japan than the old one in five major respects: (1) The old treaty permitted the use of U.S. bases for combat operations outside Japan in which Japan was not involved, incurring a risk of war for Japan regardless of its wishes; this had been amended by Article VI. (2) The old treaty gave the U.S. unlimited rights to bring in troops and any kinds of weapons it wished; this had also been changed by Article VI. (3) The old treaty permitted use of U.S. troops, at the Japanese government's request, to put down domestic disorder; the new treaty had no such provision. (4) The old treaty gave the U.S. the right to veto transit or stationing of any foreign troops in Japan; the new treaty had no such provision. (5) The old treaty had no termination date; the new one could be ended in 11 years.

Supporters of the new treaty also pointed out that it did not give Japan any power to restrict U.S. military operations on Okinawa or at other U.S. bases in the Ryukyu Islands. Under the 1951 U.S.-Japan peace treaty, Japan, while retaining "residual sovereignty" over the Ryukyus and several other groups of islands, ceded to the U.S. the right to exercise "all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction" over these islands. The peace treaty, as distinct from the 1951 security treaty being superseded, remained in force.

Criticism of the new treaty, led by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), centered on the five major changes. Long said the new treaty was "entirely a one-way street. We give much and gain practically nothing that we do not already have." He objected to the fact that the Japanese pact, unlike NATO treaties, did not commit Japan to fight if the U.S. were attacked outside of the Japanese islands, and even permitted Japan, in such a case, to bar the U.S. from using its Japanese bases as staging areas. Long said neutralist or left-wing governments elected in the future conceivably might permit Communist forces to be stationed on Japanese soil. He also said that unless the Japanese constitution were amended to permit formation of a Japanese army, Japan's contribution to any mutual defense effort would be almost nil.

In answering comments that the Japanese riots reflected anti-American sentiment, Fulbright and others said the opposition to Kishi's domestic policies played a part, as did a post-war residue of pacifist feeling. From this sentiment stemmed the fear that the treaty, in committing Japan to defensive military action (the 1951 treaty gave the U.S. sole responsibility for defending Japan), would eventually lead to revision of Article IX of the postwar constitution, which barred the nation from raising an army and fighting overseas. This Article permitted development only of internal security forces, currently numbering about 160,000.

Several Senators also said that since the incident of the U-2 plane shot down over Russia, many Japanese were frightened by Soviet threats to retaliate against countries that permitted U.S. bases to be used for intelligence flights over the Soviet Union.

ANTARCTIC TREATY

Exec B -- Reported June 23, 1960 by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 10).

- Ratified by the Senate on a 66-21 roll-call vote Aug. 10. (See p. 512)

Eight months after the United States and 11 other nations, including the Soviet Union, signed a treaty to ensure the permanent use of Antarctica for "peaceful purposes", the Senate ratified the treaty (Executive B, 86th Congress, second session) by a 66-21 vote, Aug. 10, 1960.

PROVISIONS -- The Antarctic Treaty, as ratified by the Senate, contained the following key provisions:

Article I specified that the use of Antarctica was restricted to peaceful purposes, thereby prohibiting all military operations, including the establishment of bases, maneuvers and weapons testing, but not the use of military personnel and equipment for scientific expeditions.

Articles II and III provided for the complete freedom of scientific investigations in Antarctica and for the exchange of plans, personnel and results of any scientific expeditions to the greatest extent "feasible and practicable."

Article IV provided that ratification in no way renunciated previously asserted rights to any Antarctic territory and that no action taken by signatory countries while the treaty was in force would constitute a basis for claim of territorial sovereignty.

Article V prohibited nuclear explosions or the disposal of radioactive waste material in Antarctica.

Article VII specified that any signatory nation could designate observers to carry out inspections, including aerial observations, in any part of Antarctica.

Article IX provided that signatory nations meet periodically in order to make recommendations for technical implementation of the treaty.

Article XI provided that disputes between signatory nations concerning the interpretation or application of the treaty should be resolved by negotiations between the two parties. If the parties were unable to resolve the dispute in this manner, it would be referred to the International Court of Justice.

Article XII provided for modification or amendment of the treaty at any time by unanimous agreement. No expiration date was placed on the treaty, any signatory nation could give notice of its withdrawal if an amendment which it offered after the treaty had been in effect 30 years was not accepted by majority vote of the signatory nations within two years.

BACKGROUND -- An outgrowth of International Geophysical Year activities in Antarctica, the treaty was signed Dec. 1, 1959 by the U.S., the U.S.S.R., Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. President Eisenhower transmitted it to the Senate Feb. 15, 1960.

Senate

Although the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had been unanimous in its recommendation June 23 (Exec Rept 10) that the Senate ratify the treaty, three days of spirited debate preceded final Senate approval. Opposition to the treaty was led by Sens. Clair Engle (D Calif.), Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) and Richard B. Russell (D Ga.).

Engle testified June 14 before the Foreign Relations Committee that the treaty should be rejected because it did not fully insure against secret Soviet military operations in Antarctica's five million square miles and because it gave Russia equal rights with the U.S. in an area where the U.S. had previously held predominant interests. In debate Aug. 10 Engle charged that the treaty gave "the Soviets the power of veto in Antarctica" and moved that consideration of the treaty be postponed to Jan. 25, 1961 in order to allow the new Administration to review its attitude toward the treaty. His motion was defeated on a roll-call vote of 29-56. (For voting, see chart p. 512)

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) characterized the opposition to the treaty as "based on the old-fashioned theory of complete and absolute sovereignty; the right of any nation to do as it sees fit in a world which has become too small to permit that kind of conduct." Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a leading supporter of the treaty, argued that it preserved "the real value" of Antarctica in keeping it open for scientific investigations by all nations. Fulbright further warned that the Soviet Union would regard U.S. rejection of the treaty as meaning "that we intend to build (military) bases there."

In defense of the treaty Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) noted Aug. 9 that it gave the U.S. and all other signatory powers "a right of unfettered unilateral inspection". Any clandestine Soviet military operations would, he said, be "immediately detected and publicized".

On a roll-call vote the Senate ratified the treaty 66-21, Aug. 10.

CONNALLY AMENDMENT

S Res 94 -- Postponed indefinitely by a 9-8 vote of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 29, 1960.

Despite considerable bipartisan support S Res 94, a resolution to repeal the so-called Connally Amendment dealing with U.S. acceptance of compulsory World Court jurisdiction, died in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1960. The Committee voted 9-8 March 29 to defer consideration of the resolution for an indefinite period. This negative action was attributed, in part, to a heavy letter campaign in support of the Connally Amendment and to the Administration's failure to give high legislative priority to the repeal resolution. (Only one GOP member of the Committee voted against the postponement motion.)

The measure had been introduced March 24, 1959 by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), and hearings on it had been held Jan. 27 and Feb. 17, 1960 by the Foreign Relations Committee. If adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, it would have removed the clause, "as determined by the United States of America," which was added Aug. 2, 1946 by a 55-12 vote of the Senate to the U.S. agreement accepting the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in various international matters. The eight-word rider was attached to a section stating that the U.S. did not accept the principle of compulsory jurisdiction in "disputes with regard to matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of the U.S. The amendment, sponsored by then Sen. Tom Connally (D Texas 1929-53), chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, gave the U.S. the right to determine whether or not a dispute was within its domestic jurisdiction. (1946 Almanac p. 479)

Background

Although the American Bar Association went on record against the Connally rider as early as 1947, the issue received little attention until a series of speeches in 1958 and 1959 by ABA president (1957-58) Charles S. Rhyne revived public concern over the matter. Rhyne, a Washington, D.C., lawyer and chairman of the ABA's Committee on World Peace through Law, in a speech March 10, 1959 urged repeal of the Connally Amendment as a "first step" in a "program to put nations under the rule of law internationally". President Eisenhower's State of the Union message Jan. 9, 1959 had promised a "reexamination of our own relation" to the World Court, but it was not until his similar message of Jan. 6, 1960 that the President specifically requested repeal. In a Nov. 17, 1959 letter to Sen. Humphrey the President avowed his support of the repeal effort.

Following the introduction of Humphrey's resolution leading Republicans and Democrats announced their backing for repeal. Vice President Richard M. Nixon in a speech to the Academy of Political Science April 13, 1959 declared, "The time has now come to take the initiative in the direction of establishment of the rule of law in the world to replace the rule of force". Nixon said that his support of repeal had "not yet been adopted as the official U.S. position" but added that he had discussed it "at length with Attorney General Rogers and with officials of the State Department".

Among Democratic supporters of the repeal resolution were four candidates for the party's Presidential nomination: Sens. Humphrey, John F. Kennedy (Mass.) and Stuart Symington (Mo.), and Adlai Stevenson.

On the other side, supporters of the Connally Amendment generally argued that its repeal would jeopardize the sovereignty of the U.S. By yielding its right to determine whether or not a dispute were domestic and hence, whether or not it would come under World Court jurisdiction, the pro-Connally forces said, the U.S. would be forced to accept the decisions of a foreign court which currently included two judges from the Soviet bloc. They argued that the Court might interfere with U.S. policy on such matters as the Panama Canal, immigration, tariffs and foreign aid.

Would-be repealers, however, declared that the self-judging clause actually works to the disadvantage of the U.S. Following the approval of the Connally Amendment in 1946, nine other nations belonging to the Court wrote similar reservations into their memberships. Allowing member-nations to decide for themselves which issues are domestic and which should be subject to international jurisdiction, the repeal forces said, reduces the Court's effectiveness and hampers the ability of the U.S. to take other countries before the Court.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 27 and Feb. 17 on S Res 94.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 27 -- Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, testifying in favor of the resolution, said its adoption would not give the World Court jurisdiction over domestic matters as this was precluded by the United Nations Charter, the Statute of the Court, and the portion of the declaration of U.S. acceptance of Court jurisdiction that would be retained in S Res 94. What would be repealed would be the "self-judging reservation" through which the U.S. becomes a judge in its "own cause", Herter said.

He added that the reservation handicapped the U.S. in bringing other nations before the Court, because any adversary had the reciprocal right to invoke the same reservation.

Attorney General William P. Rogers, supporting Herter, said the Connally reservation caused other nations to doubt the "good faith" of the U.S. in accepting the Court's jurisdiction.

In opposition to S Res 94 Mrs. Wilson King Barnes, of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said the International Court of Justice had "no definitive body of law" and included members who had "no belief in moral principles" (two of the 15 judges were from Communist countries). Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), on the other hand, said International Court judges had shown high impartiality. He cited an American Bar Assn. report favoring the resolution.

Feb. 17 -- Representatives of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, For America, the Congress of Freedom and the National Sojourners testified in opposition. Speakers for the Women's International League for Peace and for Americans for Democratic Action announced their support of the repeal measure.

After the hearings ended, supporters of S Res 94 warned that a planned correspondence drive aimed at defeating the bill was underway and asked that the Senate not be misled by the efforts of a minority. Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Foreign Relations Committee declared that the 3,000 anti-repeal communications received by the Committee as of Feb. 17 were the "products of an organized campaign". Sen. Humphrey, addressing the Senate March 10, characterized the directors of the "letterwriting campaign" as "isolationist", believers in the "completely unrealistic" concept of a "fortress America".

Fulbright later said, "The Committee is split, the country is split and the Senate is split" over the issue. Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) March 15 said he thought the Committee would eventually report S Res 94 but that the resolution would not receive the two-thirds majority necessary for adoption by the Senate.

REPEAL REJECTED

ACTION -- The Foreign Relations Committee March 29 voted 9-8 to postpone indefinitely Committee consideration of S Res 94. Voting to postpone were Sens. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), who introduced the motion, John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Russell B. Long (D La.), Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Frank Carlson (R Kan.) and John J. Williams (R Del.). Voting against the motion were Sens. Fulbright, George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.), Frank Church (D Idaho), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Humphrey and Kennedy.

After the Committee vote there were reports that leadership polls of the Senate had indicated the repeal resolution would have failed to receive the necessary two-thirds majority.

At least one supporter of the repeal bill attributed its failure, in part, to the Administration's failure to give the measure real backing. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) charged in a May 19 speech to a section of the American Bar Association, "Obviously the repeal proposal has been assigned a low legislative priority by the Executive." He said that Administration support had been only "formal" and that supporters of the resolution had had to prod the Attorney General and the Secretary of State in order to get them to testify personally for S Res 94.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- The Connally Amendment was indirectly considered by the Senate May 26, 1960 in relation to Senate ratification of a protocol accompanying four treaties dealing with the international law of the sea. By a roll-call vote of 49-30 the Senate rejected the protocol, giving it four votes less than the required two-thirds majority. (For voting see chart p.497)

The "Optional Protocol of Signature Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes" would have bound the U.S. to accept World Court jurisdiction in disputes arising under the treaties, in contradiction to the Connally Amendment. The Foreign Relations Committee had reported the four treaties and the protocol April 27 (Exec Rept 5), noting that the protocol meant the U.S. "would not attempt to reserve to itself the right to determine whether or not a matter lay within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States." (For further details, see story p.220)

The American Bar Association Sept. 1 reiterated its long-standing opposition to the Connally Amendment when its full Assembly concurred in a 114-107 vote taken in the ABA House of Delegates Aug. 31. The vote came after a stormy debate and after speeches in support of repeal by President Eisenhower, Attorney General Rogers and Sen. Fulbright. The ABA's Special Committee on World Peace through Law, headed by Charles S. Rhyne, had urged Aug. 27 that the Senate repeal the rider immediately.

RULES GROUP STALLS SCHOOL-AID LEGISLATION

S 8 — Reported (S Rept 1011) by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee Sept. 12, 1959.

- **Passed, amended, by the Senate Feb. 4, 1960 by a 51-34 roll-call vote.** (See p. 475)

HR 10128 — Reported, amended (H Rept 1426), by House Education and Labor Committee March 25, 1960.

- Passed, amended, by the House May 26 by a 206-109 roll-call vote. (See p. 450)
- Senate asked for a conference June 8.

A general aid-to-education bill came close to passage by Congress in 1960 but was stymied when the House Rules Committee, by a 5-7 vote (D 5-3; R 0-4), refused to authorize a House-Senate conference that might have compromised differences between the House and Senate versions of the legislation. Between June, when the Rules Committee voted, and Sept. 1, when the 86th Congress adjourned, proponents of federal aid to local school districts were unable to generate enough pressure to force final action on the legislation.

The Senate had passed a bill (S 8) authorizing expenditures of $1.8 billion in grants to the states for school construction and teachers' salaries, the payments to be spread so that poorer states would receive more money per school-age child than richer ones. The House passed a bill (HR 10128) providing $1.3 billion in grants for school construction only, with no provision to equalize payments. It also included a proviso that schools receiving aid under the program must be open to students without discrimination.

1960 was the first year since 1950 in which the Senate had passed a school construction bill and the first time the House ever had passed one. The Senate bill was passed by a substantial vote margin, but the battle for passage in the House was nip-and-tuck.

Even had the legislation not been balked by a coalition of four Republicans and three Southern Democrats on the Rules Committee, its provision of direct federal grants to school districts was expected to lead to a Presidential veto. President Eisenhower in 1959 had submitted an aid-to-education bill that represented a change of approach from his earlier programs. Rather than direct grants, as requested in the past, Mr. Eisenhower proposed that the Government help districts pay the costs of long-term school construction bonds, thus spreading the federal costs over a period of 30-35 years. This was dubbed a "bankers' bill" by Democrats and never came close to passage. But White House aides repeatedly warned of the President's displeasure at the alternative -- a program of direct grants that would be more short-run, but more costly in each year of its existence. Democrats would have liked to put an education grants bill on the President's desk and dare him to veto it, but they never succeeded in sending the bill to the White House.

In addition to financing policy, the Administration and many Democrats were at loggerheads over whether an education bill should contain aid for teachers' salaries. The Democrats said it should; that in many areas the need for higher teachers' salaries was greater than for more classrooms, and that states should have the option on how to spend the money. The President, when asked about teachers' salary aid at his Feb. 12 press conference, said: "I do not believe the Federal Government ought to be in the business of paying a local official. If we're going into that, we'll have to find out every councilman and every teacher and every other person that's a public official of any kind...and try to figure out what his right salary is...I can't imagine anything worse for the Federal Government to be into."

This developed into a major issue in the subsequent Presidential campaign. Vice President Richard M. Nixon sided with President Eisenhower and said aid for teachers' salaries would invite dangerous federal control over what is taught. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) called for salary aid as passed by the Senate, pointing out that the Government had been aiding teachers' salaries under the program of education aid to federally impacted areas (PL 81-874) since 1950, that about 60 percent of the nearly $2 billion that had been appropriated under the program went for teachers' salaries, and that there had been no complaints of federal control. The program covers about one-fourth of the Nation's school children.

Background

Rising school enrollment and the increasing cost of construction after World War II produced a serious shortage of public school classrooms. (See box) For over a decade, there has been consistent pressure for legislation authorizing the Federal Government to provide grants to the states for school construction and teachers' salaries. But opposition to federal aid to education has been strong and, so far, has succeeded in blocking legislation. (1955 Almanac p. 265; 1958 Almanac p. 213)

Certain underlying themes recurred in Congressional and public debate on this major issue of federal-state relationships: Would federal aid lead to federal control; should the Government aid private and religious schools as well as public schools; should it grant money for teachers' salaries as well as school construction; and, since 1954, should it aid areas that refuse to desegregate their school systems?

1959 Action

The Administration in 1959 submitted a plan calling for federal payments stretched out over a period of 30-35 years to help local public school districts pay off the debt service (interest and principal) costs of $3 billion in long-term school construction bonds, which were to be issued within five years of enactment of the bill. There were no provisions for teachers' salaries or direct grants to needy areas in its bills (S 1016, HR 4268). (1959 Almanac p. 300)

Northern Democrats supported proposals for immediate large-scale grants to the states for both public school construction and teachers' salaries. Their initial Murray-Metcalf bill (S 2, HR 22) called for $4.4 billion annually in non-matching grants for these purposes, to continue indefinitely. The bill took its name from its first sponsors, Sen. James E. Murray and Rep. Lee Metcalf (both D Mont.).

The House version of the Murray-Metcalf bill (HR 22), sharply cut so that it provided only $1.1 billion a year

Two School Problems

● CLASSROOM SHORTAGE -- The Nation was short 132,400 public elementary and secondary school classrooms at the beginning of the 1959-60 school year, the U.S. Office of Education reported Dec. 23. That was the number needed to handle 1,883,000 students enrolled in excess of normal classroom capacity and to replace obsolete facilities.

Despite state construction of 63,000 to 72,000 new classrooms annually since the 1955-56 school year, the over-all classroom shortage declined only slightly. Rising enrollment (enrollment jumped from about 25 million in 1948-49 to over 35 million in 1959-60) and the obsolescence of existing classrooms prevented a sizeable reduction of the backlog. Summarizing the construction situation on Dec. 23, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Athur S. Flemming said, "We have barely been building enough schools each year to take care of annual enrollment increases and to replace classrooms that have been abandoned." Thus, while the states built 68,700 new classrooms in the 1956-57 school year, 72,100 in 1957-58 and 70,000 in 1958-59, the over-all shortage from September 1956 to September 1959 dropped by only 17,000 classrooms -- from 159,000 to 132,400.

Flemming said that while voter approval of school bond issues proceeded at a good pace ($1,230,736,000) during the first 11 months of 1959, 55.9 percent of all bond issues between October 1953 and June 1959 were concentrated in seven states -- California, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Texas and Pennsylvania -- with New York and California alone accounting for 27.6 percent.

● TEACHER SALARIES -- The average annual salary of teachers, principals and supervisors was $5,160 in the 1959-60 school year, according to the National Education Assn.'s "Estimates of School Statistics, 1959-60." The national average compared with earlier years:

1948-49 -- $2,846	1957-58 -- $4,720
1953-54 -- 3,825	1959-60 -- 5,160

for only four years for school construction and teachers' salaries, was reported July 8, 1959 by the House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 447) but was never sent to the House floor by the Rules Committee. With HR 22 blocked in the Rules Committee, Senate Democrats on the Labor and Public Welfare Education Subcommittee wrote a new bill (S 8) that was reported by the full Committee Sept. 12, 1959 (S Rept 1011).

S 8, introduced by Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), called for an emergency two-year program of federal matching grants to the states for school construction only.

The bill authorized $500 million in federal payments each year and provided variable matching from $2 federal and $1 local in low income states, to $1 federal for $2 local in high-income states. It allotted funds on the basis of per capita income, school-age population and school financing efforts. The result of these provisions would be a variable 3-1 equalization between wealthiest and poorest states -- the poorest states would receive three times as much in allocations per school-age child as the wealthiest states.

Like HR 22, S 8 did not require a Government-approved state plan. McNamara said the bill would build 75,000 classrooms (his estimate was based on costs of $30,000 a classroom), but others said the result would be only 50,000 (based on $40,000 a classroom).

All the Committee's Democrats and three Republicans -- John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.) and Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) -- voted to report the bill, but Cooper and Javits later offered their own bill. This bill (S 2637) combined features of the Administration's debt-service plan with provisions for grants to districts already at their legal debt limit. Cooper and Javits, in a Jan. 20, 1960 meeting with the President, sought Mr. Eisenhower's backing for their bill. Javits said afterwards the President had reservations, particularly about their grant provisions, and asked them to have further meetings with White House aides.

Senate Action

The Senate Feb. 4, by a 51-34 roll-call vote, passed an amended version of S 8, providing a two-year program of federal grants to be matched by the states and to be used for school construction or teachers' salaries or both. The bill authorized appropriations of $20 per child of school age (5-17), or about $917 million for each of the two years. (For voting, see chart, p. 474-75)

Senate approval of the bill was an outright rejection of the position of President Eisenhower. When Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) Feb. 4 offered the Administration plan as a substitute bill, it was defeated by a 25-61 roll-call vote. The Cooper-Javits bill also was beaten, by an 18-71 roll-call vote.

The amendment expanding S 8 to almost twice its monetary size and including aid to teachers' salaries was offered by Sens. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) and Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and adopted by a 54-35 roll-call vote.

An amendment offered earlier by Clark and co-sponsored by 22 other Senators, authorizing appropriations of $1.1 billion a year for an indefinite period for school construction and teachers' salaries, narrowly missed acceptance on a 44-44 roll call. A motion to table a move to reconsider the vote carried, 45-44, Vice President Richard M. Nixon casting the deciding vote.

Other amendments which would have provided loans for private and parochial schools and barred the loans to Southern areas which had closed their public schools also were beaten down.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 8, the School Assistance Act of 1960:

Authorized appropriation of $20 per child of school age (5-17) -- or about $916,880,000 per year -- for two years.

Provided that the money could be used by the states for school construction or teachers' salaries or both.

Required the states, in order to receive their second-year allotments, to have increased their school expenditures by about $345 million over their 1959-60 expenditures, based on varying percentages averaging 2.26 percent for all states.

Allotted funds to the states on the basis of income per child of school age, school-age population, and school financing efforts ("school effort index" in relation to national "school effort index").

(The result of the last provision would be a variable 3-1 equalization between the wealthiest and poorest states

-- the poorest states would receive three times as much in allocations per school-age child as the wealthiest states.)

Required no Government-approved state plan, but provided that states must assure the U.S. Commissioner of Education that funds they received would be allotted on the basis of need.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Feb. 4 -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) as amended by Clark -- Amend Committee bill to provide $20 per school-age child for two years for school construction and teachers' salaries. Roll-call vote, 54-35.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Feb. 3 -- Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Appropriate annually to each state for school construction, teachers' salaries, equipment and other educational purposes 1 cent of the federal tax on each package of cigarettes sold within the state (about $200 million annually). Voice vote.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Substitute for the Committee bill the text of the Cooper-Javits bill (S 2637), providing $400 million over four years to pay one-half the interest and principal on 20-30 year school construction bonds and a two-year program of direct grants to areas up to their legal debt limit, the grants to be deducted from the state's total allocation. The Treasury outlay would be $2,974,000,000 over 20-30 years. Roll call, 18-71.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Authorize $25 per school age child per year -- about $1.1 billion -- for an indefinite period for school construction and teachers' salaries. Roll call, 44-44.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Amend Clark amendment to allow authorizations to be used for general educational purposes according to the laws of each state. Standing.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Amend Clark amendment to provide $10 per school-age child, or about $400 million per year. Voice.

Case -- Amend Clark amendment to provide $15 per school-age child, or about $660 million. Roll call, 33-54.

Feb. 4 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- Amend Committee bill to include a two-year program of $75 million in loans to private schools at 2.75 percent interest rate for school construction only. Roll call, 37-49.

Morse -- Add to Morse amendment a provision that the Commissioner of Education would give priority to applicants proposing to construct schools in areas where public schools are in operation. Standing.

Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Amend Committee bill to base allotments on the school-age population in public schools only. Standing.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Substitute for Committee bill language of the Administration bill (S 1016) allocating $600 million per year for five years to pay half the interest and principal on local school construction bonds. Roll call, 25-61.

DEBATE -- Feb. 3 -- Cooper -- His and Javits' amendment "is a proposal which we believe has an excellent chance of being signed by the President because it is based upon the principle which the President has espoused," that is, "guarantee of bonded debt."

McNamara -- The Cooper-Javits plan would commit the Federal Government for 20 to 30 years and raise interest costs.

Clark -- Teachers are in critical need of aid; their "chances of ever earning more than $7,000 a year are only 1 to 7."

Dirksen -- "I do not want to go down the road of teachers' salaries, only to discover at the end" that nothing but a political issue was accomplished.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- "There should be some aid given our states for educational purposes" but "to tell the states how they shall spend federal-aid school money...is objectionable."

Feb. 4 -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- S 8 "would open a Pandora's box" that "would run federal education expenditures into a multi-billion-dollar program."

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor.

ACTION -- March 25 reported an amended bill (HR 10128 -- H Rept 1426) to provide a $325 million-a-year program for three years in federal grants to the states for school construction. The Committee made no substantial changes in the bill as sent to it Feb. 18 by the General Education Subcommittee.

In the first year of the three-year program provided in HR 10128, grants were to be outright; in the second and third years, the states would be required to match the federal grants on a 50-50 basis.

Allocations to individual states under the bill were to be based on each state's number of school-age children (5-17 years); there was no equalization formula giving poorer states proportionally larger allocations than rich ones.

In the second and third years, states would have the choice of using the federal allocation either for direct grants to local districts or for making commitments to pay the debt service (principal and interest payments) on long-term school construction bonds floated by the local school districts.

Eighteen Democrats and one Republican, Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (N.J.), voted to approve HR 10128; nine Republicans and two Democrats, Reps. Graham A. Barden (N.C.) and Phil M. Landrum (Ga.), voted against approving the bill. It was voted on in executive session March 15.

Before the final vote, the Committee rejected, 12-15, an amendment by Rep. Joe Holt (R Calif.) restricting aid to areas with segregated schools. It also rejected Frelinghuysen amendments to substitute the Administration bill for HR 10128; to extend the debt service option and the matching requirement to the first year; and to insert an equalization formula. The equalization attempt was co-sponsored by Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.). Frelinghuysen March 11 introduced the latest version (HR 11122) of the Administration debt-service bill. The bill, identical with an amendment offered during Senate floor action Feb. 4 by Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), differed from the original Administration bill in deleting a repayment requirement for districts receiving debt-service aid and in giving states two years after the program started, without loss of allocations for those years, in which to change their bond laws to permit districts already at their legal debt limit to borrow more money.

In earlier meetings on the bill, the Committee Feb. 24 rejected a Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) amendment to provide up to $48,750,000 in loans to private schools for construction; March 1 rejected a Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) amendment to reduce the grants to $750 million; and March 2 rejected equalization formulas offered by Elliott and Frelinghuysen to base state allocations on need rather than school-age population alone.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The majority report on the bill said it would provide for about 25,000 classrooms and, through its provision for federal-state matching funds, encourage the states to finance the cost of another 15,000 to 16,000 classrooms. The report said although 62,700 rooms were scheduled for completion in 1959-60, states estimated 41,000 rooms would be needed by the fall of 1960 just to provide for the annual enrollment increase of 1.2 million pupils, and another 18,000 rooms would be needed for replacements, "leaving but 3,700 classrooms to be applied against the backlog".

Minority views, which termed the bill "seriously defective", were signed by seven of the 10 Republican Committee members. The minority report said an accurate analysis of the classroom backlog "would reveal that a very considerable volume" of it was either unavoidable or temporary and had "no direct bearing on the issue of federal aid". The report said "the real core of the problem" was that "most of our states, while appropriating state funds for operating our schools, have not used the broader tax base of the state for school-construction purposes".

GOP Reps. Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.) and Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.) submitted additional individual views. Hiestand said the bill had a "fatal weakness of distributing these tax moneys without regard to need." Goodell said the most acute state and local education problem was to find adequate sources of tax revenue and that the Government should release federal taxes to the states.

HR 10128 was sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) and reportedly had the backing of House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) and the Democratic Study Group, of which Thompson was secretary. It was deliberately tailored to meet some Administration objections to the broader bill (HR 22) reported by the Committee in 1959: the $325 million-a-year authorization paralleled the amount suggested in the Administration's 1957 bill; teachers' salary aid was omitted; and the Administration's debt-service plan was offered as an alternative to grant aid.

RULES COMMITTEE PRODDED

On May 12, when HR 10128 had been pending before the Rules Committee for almost two months without action, the Education and Labor Committee voted 17-7 to bring the bill to the House floor in the following week under the rarely used procedure of Calendar Wednesday. The Rules Committee had been bypassed by this procedure earlier in the year, when the Area Redevelopment bill was called up and passed on Calendar Wednesday. (See story, p. 292). Later, the education bill's sponsors agreed to postpone the threatened action in order to give the Rules Committee a chance to clear the bill.

The Rules Committee May 19, by a 7-5 vote, granted the bill an open rule (H Res 536) for House debate. Voting to clear the bill were Reps. Madden (D Ind.), Delaney (D N.Y.), Trimble (D Ark.), Thornberry (D Texas), Bolling (D Mo.), O'Neill (D Mass.), and Reece (R Tenn.). Voting against clearance were the Committee's other Republicans, Reps. Allen (Ill.), Brown (Ohio) and Budge (Idaho) and two Southern Democrats, Reps. Smith (Va.) and Colmer (Miss.).

Floor Action

The House May 25 adopted the rule for debate by a 309-97 roll-call vote and the next day passed an amended version of the bill by a 206-189 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 448-50) It was the first time the House had ever approved a general school construction bill. As sent to the Senate, the bill contained an amendment by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) declaring that the school aid must be available to all students without discrimination.

To meet an Administration objection, expressed in a May 25 letter from HEW Secretary Arthur S. Flemming to Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), that federal funds should be matched in every year of the program, Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) May 26 offered an amendment making the bill a four-year program (at $325 million annually) and requiring 50-50 matching in all four years. Under the Thompson amendment, which was adopted by a standing vote of 112-87, matching funds in the first two years could be provided either by the states or by local areas. This allowed state governments two years to find means of raising the matching funds required of them in the third and fourth years.

THREATS TO PASSAGE

The Thompson bill as amended narrowly escaped several major threats to its passage. In the one day of House voting on the measure May 26, it was clear that those for and against passing a school construction bill were about evenly pitted against each other. This led to a series of maneuvers and votes which took no predictable course -- even to floor leaders -- until the final moments when enough votes for passage of the amended Thompson bill were cast.

The greatest threat to passage of the bill was the Powell amendment. Adoption of a similar -- though more stringently worded -- amendment led to the defeat of a 1956 school bill. (1956 Almanac p. 411) Since then, proponents of bills for such purposes as housing, education, etc., had avoided attaching an anti-segregation rider, fearing it meant sure death of a bill. For a while May 26 it appeared that the sequence of events in 1956 might be reenacted in 1960: First, most of the Southerners abstained while almost all the Republicans and a few Northern Democrats from areas with high Negro populations voted to accept the Powell amendment by a standing vote of 126-108 and a teller vote of 151-103. In a later roll-call, more Northerners went on record as favoring the Powell amendment, and it was adopted by a 218-181 vote. But a combination of Republicans and Southern Democrats was not quite large enough to kill the bill containing the Powell amendment when it came to the vote on final passage.

(In a June 7 letter to his constituents, Thompson said: "The best proof" that "the Southern Democratic-Republican coalition" was "responsible for the inclusion" of the Powell amendment was "that 78 Republicans who voted for the Powell amendment turned an about-face and voted against the bill on final passage. This group includes the Minority Leader, Rep. Halleck, the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee (William E. Miller -- N.Y.) and the Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee (John W. Byrnes -- Wis.). There can be little doubt that, these amazing facts having been revealed, the policy of the Republican party is to oppose any federal aid to education.")

Another major threat to the Thompson bill occurred when Republicans and Southern Democrats rallied to a substitute bill offered by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio). The Bow bill would have returned to each state, for construction of public schools, 2 cents out of the 8-cent federal tax collected on each pack of cigarettes sold in that state during the preceding year. The bill contained a statement of Congressional belief that "responsibility for and control over education is one of the powers not delegated to the United States but reserved to the states or to the people".

The Bow bill was first rejected in the Committee of the Whole by a standing vote of 121-122, then accepted by a teller vote of 154-129 and finally rejected by a roll-call vote of 181-219 (D 86-175; R 93-44). (A similar proposal offered by Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) was rejected by voice vote of the Senate Feb. 3.)

A third amendment which had an effect on the final vote and which also received see-saw treatment in the House was offered by Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.). His amendment would have added to the bill an equalization formula under which federal funds would be allocated on the basis of need, with the poorest state receiving twice as much per student as the wealthiest state. The Elliott amendment brought the House bill more in line with the Senate-passed bill and was designed to meet objections to the original bill by the Administration and Congressmen from poorer states. The addition of such a formula, though opposed by some Representatives of wealthier states, could be expected to attract more votes for final passage. The Elliott amendment was first rejected by a standing vote of 76-103, then accepted by a teller vote of 130-112, and later rejected by voice vote when the bill came from Committee of the Whole to the House itself.

PARTY SWITCHES

On a roll-call vote to accept HR 10128 as reported by the Education and Labor Committee and amended by the House -- with the Powell and Thompson amendments but without the Elliott equalization formula -- most Republicans voted "yea" and Northern Democrats, led by floor leaders Thompson, Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) and Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), voted "nay". The result of this vote was 223-177 (D 108-154; R 115-23).

Had the "nays" prevailed on that vote (CQ Roll Call 51) the next vote would have come on HR 10128 as reported by the Education Committee, without the Powell amendment. When, however, the amended bill was approved (and after an intervening vote on a recommittal motion) the House once more voted on exactly the same proposal, HR 10128 as amended by Powell and Thompson, and the party lines switched, with Northern Democrats voting for the bill and the majority of Republicans this time against it (D 162-97; R 44-92). President Eisenhower had opposed the Powell amendment for four years.

ADMINISTRATION AND PAROCHIAL PLANS

The House twice rejected the Administration bill (HR 12259), which would have provided federal payments stretched out over a period of 30-35 years to help local public school districts pay off the debt service (interest and principal) costs of $3 billion in long-term school construction bonds, which were to be issued within five years of enactment. The estimated total cost to the Federal Government over the 35-year period was about $2,143,000,000. The bill, offered by Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), was first rejected by voice vote. Then, a motion by Kearns to recommit the Thompson bill with instructions to substitute the Administration bill was rejected by an 80-320 roll-call vote.

Two amendments which contained other potentially controversial features were ruled out of order, on the grounds they were not germane, by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), who was presiding. The first, offered by Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), was a substitute bill (HR 12316) providing a two-year program of federal grants, averaging $10 per school-age child -- or about $888,000,000 -- for school construction and teachers' salaries. The other, offered by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.), would have provided loans for private and parochial schools.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10128, the School Construction Assistance Act of 1960:

Authorized $325 million a year for four years in federal grants to the states for school construction.

Provided that the funds must be matched on a 50-50 basis by the states or local areas in the first two years, and by the states alone in the last two years.

Based allocations to the individual states on each state's number of school-age children (5-17 years).

Declared that school facilities constructed with funds provided in the bill "shall be available to students without regard to race, creed, color, national origin or religion, in accordance with the decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

Gave the states a choice of using the federal funds either for direct grants to school districts or for annual payments for debt service (principal and interest) on long-term school construction bonds.

Provided penalties, in reduction of allotments, if a state's rate of spending on education -- the "school effort index" -- fell below the national average.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 26 -- Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) -- Amend HR 10128 to authorize annual expenditures of $325 million for four years, rather than three years; require matching of federal funds on a 50-50 basis for all four years; and permit matching in the first two years by states or local areas. Standing vote, 112-87.

Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) -- Amend the Thompson bill to provide that school facilities constructed with funds provided in the bill must be available to all students in accordance with Supreme Court decisions. Standing, 126-108; teller, 151-103; roll call, 218-181.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 26 -- Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) -- Substitute for the Thompson bill the Administration bill (HR 12259), authorizing federal-state matching funds to pay off the interest and principal (debt service) costs of long-term school construction bonds to be floated by local school districts. Voice vote.

Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) -- Substitute for the Thompson amendment (above) an amendment holding the program to three years and requiring 50-50 matching in the first year from state and local sources. Standing, 46-135.

Carl Elliott (D Ala.) -- Add to the Thompson bill an equalization formula which would allow the poorest state to receive two times as much per student as the richest state in federal allocations. In the Committee of the Whole: rejected on a standing vote, 76-103; accepted on a

teller vote, 130-112; later in the House itself: rejected by voice vote.

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Substitute for the Elliott amendment a distribution formula basing allocations to each state on per capita income per child in public schools only (in effect, the formula barred aid to nearly 20 of the wealthier states, according to Quie). Voice.

Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.) -- Amend Thompson bill to prevent any federal action that would bar funds to the states because of any law or customs of the states or local areas. Standing, 78-151.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Substitute for the Thompson bill a measure that would aid public school construction by returning to each state 2 cents of the 8-cent federal tax on every pack of cigarettes sold in that state. In the Committee of the Whole: rejected on a standing vote, 121-122; accepted on a teller vote, 154-129; later in the House: rejected by roll call, 181-219.

Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.) -- Amend the Bow substitute to return to the states 6 cents on each pack of cigarettes sold in the state. Voice.

METHODS OF AID

DEBATE -- May 25 -- Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) -- School assistance should go to "the districts and the people who need it". The absence of a needs test was a "basic weakness" in the bill as reported from Committee.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) -- The Federal Government has "only one avenue of assistance in upgrading educational opportunities: utilization of its broader tax base to provide the necessary funds."

George McGovern (D S.D.) -- "It is not encouraging to note that we spend slightly more on alcohol and cosmetics and more than twice as much on advertising as we do on education...." Federal aid for education should enable each state to deal with its own needs, whether the shortage of qualified teachers or classrooms, "without dictation by the Federal Government."

May 26 -- E.L. Forrester (D Ga.) -- "The main purpose (of the bill) is federal control and intervention in the schools of this country."

William G. Bray (R Ind.) -- "What we should do is to return to the states a part of the money they are paying to the Federal Government in excise taxes. Our schools need it. We can do this without any of the evils of federal aid to education."

Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) -- The Administration school aid plan "would have far less impact on the federal budget" than HR 10128 but would promote "an extensive program of help in the building of classrooms".

Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) -- His amendment "represents merely an affirmation of the Supreme Court decision.... A vote against this is a vote against civil rights."

Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) -- Individual school districts defying court orders to desegregate could be denied funds under the bill "without the addition of any amendment...we do not need legislation with respect to self-enacting clauses of the Constitution."

Conference Attempts

The Senate June 9, by voice vote, agreed to a motion by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) that the Senate insist upon its version of the education bill (S 8) and request a conference with the House. Senate conferees appointed were Lister Hill (D Ala.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Pat McNamara (D Mich.), Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.).

In the House June 9, a motion to send the bill to conference was objected to by a bipartisan group led by Reps. James C. Davis (D Ga.) and August E. Johansen (R Mich.). The next step was for the bill's sponsors to ask the House Rules Committee to report out a resolution to send the bill to conference.

After newspaper reports that House Minority Leader Halleck was working behind-the-scenes to prevent final agreement on a school-aid bill, Vice President Richard M. Nixon's office June 17 announced that Nixon was working for enactment of a school bill and had met June 16 with Halleck and other House Republicans and White House representatives. Herbert G. Klein, the Vice President's press secretary, said Nixon thought there was "a good chance a school construction bill will come out of conference and be acceptable to the White House".

The House Rules Committee, however, June 22, by a 5-7 vote, rejected a request for a rule allowing the House to agree to a conference. The majority was composed of Reps. Trimble (D Ark.) and Reece (R Tenn.), who had voted in May to send HR 10128 to the House floor, plus the five Committee members who had voted May 19 against granting a rule.

Following the Rules Committee's June 22 vote, Thompson said, "The Vice President was completely repudiated by all of the Republicans on the Rules Committee. This is a great victory for Charlie Halleck, who has more influence here than Nixon does."

Despite reports that House and Senate leaders had agreed on compromise provisions of a final bill, no further steps were taken to release the bill.

Platform Education Planks

The platforms of both political parties, adopted in the 1960 nominating conventions in July, contained sections on aid to education.

The Democratic party platform, adopted July 12 in Los Angeles, pledged federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries: "The assistance will take the form of federal grants to states for educational purposes they deem most pressing, including classroom construction and teachers' salaries." (For text, see p. 783-84)

The Republican platform, adopted July 27 in Chicago, pledged: "Federal support to the primary and secondary schools by a program of federal aid for school construction -- pacing it to the real needs of individual school districts in states and territories, and requiring state approval and participation." The Republicans made no mention of teachers' salaries. (For text, see p. 799)

At a July 31 press conference in Hyannis Port, Mass., the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), outlined a five-point program on which they said they would concentrate in the August session of Congress. One of the five points was an aid-to-education bill.

STUDENT AFFIDAVIT

S 2929 -- Reported (S Rept 1347) by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee May 12, 1960.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate June 15 by voice vote.

The Senate in 1960 passed a bill (S 2929) eliminating the non-Communist affidavit requirement from the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (PL 85-864) and instead making it a crime for a Communist (or other "subversive") to receive federal aid under the Act. The only House action was a one-day hearing.

Under the 1958 Act, a student applying for a federal education loan was required to submit with his application an affidavit attesting that he did not believe in violent overthrow of the Government, and did not support or belong to organizations believing in or teaching violent overthrow. The applicant was also required to swear an oath of allegiance to the United States.

S 2929, as passed by the Senate, eliminated the affidavit, but not the oath of allegiance. In place of the affidavit, the bill made it a crime for any person to apply for or accept aid under the 1958 Act if at the time he applied he (a) was a member of the Communist party or any other group which had as a purpose violent overthrow of the U.S. or a state government; and (b) was aware of that purpose. If the applicant had been a member of the party or any other such organization within the previous five years, but no longer was, he could legally apply for aid but was liable to criminal penalties if he failed to submit with his application a full statement of the facts of his past membership.

As originally introduced by Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), S 2929 simply repealed the affidavit requirement. The other provisions were added by floor amendment. President Eisenhower in his Jan. 18 Budget Message had asked repeal of the affidavit.

Background

The affidavit and loyalty oath requirements were inserted in the 1958 National Defense Education Act in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee by former Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J. 1945-59) and were mentioned during Senate floor consideration only in a brief exchange between Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.). (1958 Almanac p. 213)

The affidavit had precedents in the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act (officers of unions seeking to use the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board had to certify they were not Communists) but was eliminated from that Act in the 1959 labor reform bill (1959 Almanac p. 156), and in the National Science Foundation Act of 1950. (1950 Almanac p. 183).

Following is the language of the 1958 Defense Education Act loyalty oath and affidavit provision:

> No part of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available for expenditure under authority of this Act shall be used to make payments or loans to any individual unless such individual (1) has executed and filed with the Commissioner (of Education) an affidavit that he does not believe in, and is not a member of and does not support any organization that believes in or teaches, the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods, and (2) has taken and subscribed to an oath or affirmation in the following form: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all its enemies, foreign and domestic."

Under the Act, a college submitting a loan application to the U.S. Office of Education on behalf of one of its students was responsible for transmitting the student's signed affidavit and a notarized statement saying the student had sworn the oath.

Perjury penalties of up to $10,000 fine and five years imprisonment were provided for making a false statement in the affidavit. However, Kennedy's office told Congressional Quarterly Jan. 29 that there had never been a perjury prosecution under this provision of the Act, nor under the National Science Foundation Act.

COLLEGES PROTEST

When the Defense Education Act went into effect, nine educational institutions immediately declined to participate because of the affidavit requirement. Another 20 later withdrew from the student loan program for the same reason.

A major objection to the affidavit, according to some educators, was that it inquired into the personal beliefs of student applicants for loans, rather than merely into their overt acts, and consequently presented a danger to freedom of speech and conscience.

A number of education organizations also took stands against the affidavit, but other groups, like the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, opposed the repeal move. In 1959 Kennedy and Clark introduced a bill (S 819) to eliminate both the affidavit and the oath. The bill reached the floor but was recommitted to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee July 23. There was no House action. (1959 Almanac p. 299)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Feb. 2, 1960 voted 12-3 to report S 2929, repealing the affidavit but not the oath. Nine Democrats and three Republicans voted for the bill; Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) voted against. The report (S Rept 1347) was filed May 12.

The report charged the disclaimer affidavit was not effective as a security device; it reflected "unnecessarily and undeservedly" on the academic community; it discriminated against needy students applying for loans; and it impeded the educational process. It claimed concern over the affidavit was "widespread" in the academic community.

The report said the Government was protected against subversives receiving aid by the Smith Act of 1940, which made it a crime to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government or to organize or belong to a group that did so. Another protection, the report said, was provided by a statute (18 USC 1001) making it a crime to willfully omit or conceal certain information in any dealings with the Government. The Committee said

this statute would be used against applicants who omitted or falsified information about belonging to a subversive group on loan applications under the Act.

MINORITY VIEWS -- Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and C. Norman Brunsdale (R N.D.) said there should be a substitute for the affidavit to make it a crime for anyone to accept loans while advocating overthrow of the Government.

In separate views, Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) said passage of S 2929 would not leave the Act with sufficient protection against its use by those advocating overthrow of the Government.

Floor Action

The Senate June 15 passed S 2929 by voice vote after accepting, also by voice vote, a major amendment offered by Prouty. The amendment added to the affidavit repeal new language making it a crime for anyone who belonged to the Communist party or any other group having as a purpose violent overthrow of the U.S. or a state government, and who knew of that purpose, to apply for or accept federal aid under the 1958 education act.

The amendment also required anyone who had belonged to such a group within the previous five years, but no longer did, to state the full facts of his membership when applying for aid, or face criminal penalties.

As originally offered, the Prouty amendment would also have eliminated the oath-of-allegiance requirement. The amendment was modified, however, before being accepted, so that it left the oath of allegiance in the 1958 Act.

Kennedy said the Prouty amendment was acceptable, although he preferred the bill as reported by the Committee. However, Kennedy said, "in the atmosphere which exists in Congress", the Prouty amendment would enhance the bill's chances of approval by the House.

After the Senate had voted to pass the amended version of S 2929, Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) entered a motion to reconsider the vote. Holland said he and several other Senators had been out of the Chamber when the Prouty amendment was agreed to.

On June 16, the Senate by voice vote tabled the Holland motion to reconsider and sent S 2929 to the House.

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor, Special Education Subcommittee.

HEARING -- June 22.

TESTIMONY -- June 22 -- Harvard University President Nathan M. Pusey, testifying for the Assn. of American Universities, said the affidavit was "futile, ineffective and unnecessary" and contained "threats to some of the basic elements in our democratic tradition." Pusey said the substitute provision passed by the Senate was acceptable to the Association.

Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) told Pusey he was "deeply disturbed" by the bill and said he did not think "in these times we should just turn loose and not give young people any guidance or caution." Barden said students abroad had "insulted our Vice President, taken over governments, insulted the President." He said U.S. students were "the hope of America" but "they have their proportion of bad eggs... one Communist is a bad egg too many."

Pusey said he thought the country should stay away from "any implication that students ought to be careful..."

Groups Protesting Affidavit

(As of Nov. 1, 1960)

Institutions which have declined to participate because of the affidavit provision:

Beloit (Wis.)
Bryn Mawr (Pa.)
Colby (Maine)
Haverford (Pa.)
Mills (Calif.)
Princeton (N.J.)
U. of Richmond (Va.)
Swarthmore (Pa.)
Wellesley (Mass.)

Institutions which participated and then withdrew:

Amherst (Mass.)
Antioch (Ohio)
Bennington (Vt.)
Brandeis (Mass.)
U. of Chicago (Ill.)
Goucher (Md.)
Grinnell (Iowa)
Harvard U. (Mass.)
Interdenominational Theological Seminary (Ga.)
Mt. Holyoke (Mass.)
Oberlin (Ohio)
Radcliffe (Mass.)
Reed (Ore.)
Sarah Lawrence (N.Y.)
Smith (Mass.)
St. John's (Md.)
Vassar (N.Y.)
Wesleyan U. (Conn.)
Wilmington (Ohio)
Yale U. (Conn.)

Some of the institutions reported as protesting the affidavit but participating in the program:

Bates (Maine)
Boston College (Mass.)
Bowdoin (Maine)
Brown (R.I.)
Case Inst. (Ohio)
Chattanooga U. (Tenn.)
City College of New York (N.Y.)
Colgate U. (N.Y.)
Colorado (Colo.)
Columbia (N.Y.)
U. of Connecticut
Cornell (N.Y.)
Dartmouth (N.H.)
Denver U. (Colo.)
Earlham (Ind.)
U. of Hawaii
U. of Illinois
U. of Indiana
Kansas State College
Lafayette (Pa.)
Millsaps (Miss.)
Queens (N.Y.)
U. of Minnesota
U. of Nebraska faculty
U. of New Hampshire
U. of Notre Dame
Ohio State U. faculty
U. of Oregon faculty
Penn. State U.
U. of Pennsylvania
Providence (R.I.)
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst. (N.Y.)
Rhode Island College of Education
U. of Rhode Island
Roosevelt U. (Ill.)
Rutgers U. (N.J.)
U. of South (Tenn.)
Syracuse U. faculty (N.Y.)
U. of Washington
Washington (Md.)
U. of Wisconsin

Associations reported as protesting the affidavit:

American Assn. of Land Grant Colleges
American Assn. of University Professors
American Council on Education
Assn. of American Colleges
Assn. of Graduate Schools
Assn. of Land Grant Colleges and State Institutions
National Conference on Higher Education
National Council of Churches
National Education Assn.

VETO OF FEDERAL PAY RAISE BILL OVERRIDDEN

HR 9883 -- Reported, amended, by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 1636) May 23, 1960.

- Passed, amended, by the House June 15 by a 378-40 roll-call vote. (See p. 454)

S 3672 -- Reported by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 1590) June 15.

HR 9883 -- Passed by the Senate by a 62-17 roll-call vote June 17. (See p. 503-504)

- Vetoed June 30.
- Veto overridden July 1 by a 345-69 roll-call vote of the House (69 more than the necessary two-thirds majority), and by a 74-24 roll-call vote of the Senate (eight more than the necessary two-thirds majority). (See p. 462, 510)

PL 86-568 -- Became law July 1.

Congress in 1960 overrode the President's veto of a bill (HR 9883 -- PL 86-568) raising the salaries of postal workers and other Government employees by an average of about 7½ percent.

It was only the second time Congress had overridden an Eisenhower veto during the President's eight years in office. (See p. 641 for vetoes) It was also only the second time since 1923 that a measure brought to the House floor through a discharge motion ("petition") was ultimately enacted into law. The first was the Wages and Hours bill in 1938. (See p. 247)

The successful final passage of the pay-raise bill, whose cost to the Government was estimated at $746 million a year, was due largely to lobbying efforts of federal employees' unions -- efforts the President sharply criticized in his veto message. The Administration had requested that Congress delay an over-all federal pay raise pending a study of comparative wages in private industry and Government, but indicated it would accept extension of a 2.5 percent temporary pay increase for postal workers, scheduled to expire in January 1961.

The pay raise was the second setback delivered by Congress to the President's requests for action to relieve the $600 million annual postal deficit. Mr. Eisenhower's request for an increase in postal rates was not acted on. (See page 249)

Although sponsors of the bill said the pay raises would average 7½ percent, the Civil Service Commission said that the average salary increase for Government employees subject to the classification Act would be 7.7 percent and for postal workers 8.35 percent. Postal field service employees, the CSC said, would get raises in some cases as high as 8.8 percent; GS 18 classified employees only 5.7 percent.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted over the President's veto, HR 9883 provided federal pay increases (effective July 1, 1960) whose annual costs, the Administration said, would come to:

Type of Employment	Number	Cost
Classified (white collar) workers in the Executive Branch	980,000	$452,000,000
Postal Field Service	535,000	252,000,000
Medical, dental personnel in Veterans Administration	19,300	12,400,000
Foreign Service personnel in State Department	8,100	$8,600,000
County employees of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	15,000	15,500,000
Legislative and Judicial Branch employees	12,500	5,500,000
TOTAL	1,569,900	$746,000,000

The bill also:

Added in additional $5 to the base rate and annual increments in the lower six levels of the postal field schedules, with similar adjustments for rural carriers.

Established the position of Assistant Secretary for Administration of Health, Education and Welfare.

Adjusted the number of supergrade positions in the Interstate Commerce and Civil Service Commissions.

Provided the standing and pay of an Assistant Secretary for the legal advisor, solicitor or general counsel of each executive department (excluding the Justice Department).

Made permanent a temporary 2½ percent pay raise for postal workers enacted in 1958 and scheduled to expire Jan. 1, 1961. (Raises listed above were in addition to this 2½ percent.)

Background

The 1960 pay raise was the eighth for postal workers and the ninth for classified workers in 15 years. Three times -- in 1954, 1957 and 1960 -- pay bills were pried from House committees through discharge petitions. A summary of action, 1945-59, on federal-postal pay:

Postal Employees

- 1945 -- Congress passed and President Truman approved a bill providing a flat $400 increase for employees paid on an annual basis with proportionate increases for hourly rate employees and fourth class postmasters (PL 134, 79th Congress).
- 1946 -- Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing a flat $400 increase for employees paid on an annual basis, $.20 an hour for hourly employees and 20 percent for fourth class postmasters (PL 386, 79th Congress).
- 1948 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing a flat $450 increase for employees paid on an annual basis, $.25 an hour for hourly employees and 25 percent for fourth class postmasters (PL 900, 80th Congress).
- 1949 -- Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing a $120 increase for employees paid on an annual basis, $.02½ an hour for hourly employees and 5 percent for fourth class postmasters; a $200-increase was provided for entrance salaries for regular employees, $100 for temporary employees; also provided that employees who were in grades lower than grade 3 on the effective date of the act should be placed in grade 3 and that all new appointees after the effective date of the act be placed in grade 3; provided three additional longevity grades for certain employees not previously entitled to such compensation (PL 428, 81st Congress).

● 1951 -- Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing a $400 increase for employees paid on an annual basis, $.20 an hour for hourly employees and 20 percent for fourth class postmasters; also eliminated first two salary grades and one or two grade advancements for certain employees (PL 204, 82nd Congress).

● 1954 -- Congress passed and President Eisenhower pocket vetoed a bill providing a 5 percent increase for all postal employees (HR 7774, 83rd Congress).

● 1955 -- Congress passed and the President vetoed a bill providing a 7 percent pay increase and creating an additional salary grade above grade 4 for clerks, carriers and motor vehicle operators (S 1, 84th Congress).

● Congress passed and the President signed a bill providing a 6 percent increase for all postal employees and reclassifying certain employees to provide an additional 2 percent increase; also continued carriers, clerks and special delivery messengers in existing salary grades (PL 68, 84th Congress).

● 1957 -- Congress passed and the President vetoed a bill providing a flat $546 increase for employees paid on annual and hourly bases and a 12 percent increase for fourth class postmasters (HR 2474, 85th Congress).

● 1958 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing a 7.5 percent increase for all employees plus a temporary (three years) 2.5 percent increase for grades 1-6 and a 1.5 percent increase for grade 7 (PL 426, 85th Congress). The 2.5 percent temporary increase was later extended to all grades by PL 462, 85th Congress.

Classified Employees

● 1945 -- Congress passed and President Truman signed a bill providing pay increases of 20 percent on first $1,200, 10 percent on the next $3,400 and 5 percent on the remainder; average increase -- 15.9 percent (PL 106, 79th Congress).

● 1946 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing increases of 14 percent or $250, whichever was greater, with a $10,000 ceiling (PL 390, 79th Congress).

● 1948 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing across-the-board increases of $330; average increase -- 11 percent (PL 900, 80th Congress).

● Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing increases averaging $140 per year or 4.1 percent (PL 429, 81st Congress).

● 1951 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing an increase of 10 percent with minimum increase of $300 and maximum of $800 (PL 201, 82nd Congress).

● 1954 -- Congress passed and President Eisenhower signed a bill providing longevity increases in grades 11-15 of the General Schedule (PL 763, 83rd Congress).

● 1955 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing an increase of 7.5 percent (PL 94, 84th Congress).

● 1957 -- Congress passed and the President pocket vetoed a bill providing an 11 percent increase for classified employees and employees in the legislative and judicial branches (HR 2462, 85th Congress).

● 1958 -- Congress passed and the President approved a bill providing a 10 percent increase, creating 292 new supergrade positions and extending temporary cost of living raises to postal employees not covered in PL 426 (PL 462, 85th Congress).

Postal, Classified Workers

Following is a state-by-state breakdown of federal classified employees and postal workers as of Dec. 31, 1959:

State	Classified	Postal
ALABAMA	26,401	6,393
ALASKA	6,744	603
ARIZONA	9,185	2,941
ARKANSAS	5,567	4,271
CALIFORNIA	91,556	49,335
COLORADO	18,377	5,834
CONNECTICUT	3,884	7,876
DELAWARE	1,020	1,074
D. OF C.		
Metropolitan Area	163,381	9,788
FLORIDA	16,611	12,522
GEORGIA	24,566	9,381
HAWAII	9,132	1,021
IDAHO	2,769	1,667
ILLINOIS	36,489	42,069
INDIANA	12,883	12,308
IOWA	4,365	8,773
KANSAS	7,959	7,009
KENTUCKY	8,784	7,670
LOUISIANA	11,253	6,728
MAINE	4,128	3,407
MARYLAND*	24,094	6,388
MASSACHUSETTS	20,225	21,461
MICHIGAN	15,967	19,318
MINNESOTA	8,030	12,513
MISSISSIPPI	7,292	3,783
MISSOURI	23,679	18,910
MONTANA	4,321	1,925
NEBRASKA	6,833	5,178
NEVADA	2,465	749
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,030	1,928
NEW JERSEY	20,634	16,688
NEW MEXICO	11,926	2,324
NEW YORK	58,243	79,620
NORTH CAROLINA	9,665	8,513
NORTH DAKOTA	2,414	2,451
OHIO	38,030	28,699
OKLAHOMA	17,138	6,768
OREGON	9,724	5,083
PENNSYLVANIA	53,451	35,302
RHODE ISLAND	3,814	2,407
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,406	4,296
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,853	2,391
TENNESSEE	10,362	8,989
TEXAS	48,070	23,886
UTAH	11,330	2,590
VERMONT	1,056	1,684
VIRGINIA*	23,564	8,204
WASHINGTON	18,376	8,004
WEST VIRGINIA	3,961	4,575
WISCONSIN	6,273	10,272
WYOMING	2,471	1,051
Outside U.S.	24,504	1,190
Undistributed	155	---
TOTAL	965,410	557,810

**Excludes employment within Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, which includes Alexandria and Falls Church cities, Arlington and Fairfax Counties of Virginia; and Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties of Maryland.*

SOURCE: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

EISENHOWER PROPOSALS

In his Jan. 18 Budget Message, President Eisenhower criticized "continued patching" of individual federal salary systems. He recommended authorization of a joint commission or "some other equally effective means" to develop a comprehensive federal pay policy. "Pending development and adoption of such a comprehensive policy, a general pay raise would be unwarranted, unfair to the taxpayers of the United States, and inequitable as among employees compensated under different and unrelated pay systems," the President said. Mr. Eisenhower noted that the budget estimates for the Post Office Department assumed that Congress would extend a 2.5 percent temporary pay increase for postal workers scheduled to expire Jan. 1, 1961.

The Budget Bureau March 11 sent to Congress a draft bill to establish a temporary 15-man commission to develop a coordinated salary policy. Identical bills (HR 5719, 5721) incorporating the draft were introduced March 16 by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) and senior Republican Rep. Edward H. Rees (Kan.). No action was taken on either bill in 1960.

A press release issued by the Government Employees' Council Jan. 14 said the GEC would present to Congress a measure calling for a pay increase averaging 12 percent "with fringe benefits that are similar to those recently secured by the steelworkers (and) negotiated with considerable help" from the Vice President and the Secretary of Labor. (Vice President Richard M. Nixon was widely credited with playing an important role in the settlement Jan. 4, 1960 of a 116-day-old steel strike.)

A bill embodying the GEC proposals was introduced Jan. 25 by Rep. James H. Morrison (D La.), chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Civil Service. Subsequently, 84 identical bills were introduced in the House.

House

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HEARINGS -- March 15 - April 29 on HR 9883 and other pay raise bills.

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Maurice H. Stans, director of the Budget Bureau, in a letter to the Committee, said the Administration could see "no justification" for a raise for either classified or postal workers.

Roger W. Jones, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, in a similar letter, said the proposals would only increase the imbalance in Government pay plans.

William C. Doherty, president of the National Assn. of Letter Carriers, said the Committee should approve a postal pay raise plan before considering postal rate increases.

March 17 -- E.C. Hallbeck of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO) said the "Administration's role in achieving pay raises for steel workers demands that it use the same yardstick" for all groups of workers. He said it came with "poor grace for the Administration to deny at least equal increases" for federal employees.

Fred O'Dwyer, president of the National Assn. of Postal Supervisors, said federal pay raises would not lead to an inflationary spiral and suggested that economy in Government should not "always begin with federal employees."

March 22 -- Hobart A. Wehking, president of the National Assn. of Postmasters, recommended a 10 percent pay raise for postal workers. He said such an increase would cost the Government an additional $300 million yearly and recommended the increase be absorbed by postal rate increases.

March 28 -- James A. Campbell, president of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO), supported the salary raises proposed in HR 9883.

March 31 -- Vaux Owen, president of the Independent National Federation of Federal Employees, said that "an average increase of 15 percent" for classified workers would be justified.

April 21 -- Budget Director Maurice H. Stans opposed HR 9883, calling the proposal "fiscal irresponsibility" and "wasteful Government that cannot be defended", since passage would cost the Treasury an additional $1.6 billion annually. Under the proposal, Stans said, raises would not be equally distributed and in some cases federal salaries would rise above comparable industrial rates. He said Congress should delay consideration of federal and postal pay raises until the Bureau of Labor Statistics completed a comparison of Government and private industry pay rates. (Results of the BLS study were originally scheduled for release in September but later rescheduled for release in December; see p. 246)

April 22 -- Jones said pay increases should be postponed until Government payroll policies were modernized. Pay increases merely add to the existing patchwork policy, Jones said, and make no provisions for "continuing payroll costs".

April 26 -- BLS Commissioner Ewan Clague said the pay rates for classified employees had not kept up with increased living costs. The consumer price index had risen 113 percent since 1939, Clague said, but the salaries for employees in Civil Service Grade 6 had risen by only 107 percent and higher grades by even less.

Stans said the Administration would move quickly to put into effect necessary and desirable changes "in the pay and grade structure indicated by the BLS survey".

April 27 -- Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller said pay increases would have an adverse effect on the entire economy. Mueller said the proposal would place a heavy burden on the taxpayers and result in inflation.

April 28-29 -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield said there was no justification for any pay increases and without provisions for raising additional revenue, the proposals could double the expected $603 million postal deficit for fiscal 1961. (The Treasury and Agriculture Departments also opposed the bill during the hearings.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 26 -- Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said President Eisenhower opposed HR 9883.

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Committee May 4 ordered reported an amended version of HR 9883, providing a pay raise averaging 9 percent for 1.6 million federal workers. The bill guaranteed a minimum pay increase of $350 a year for all classified and postal employees except fourth class postmasters. The cost of the 9 percent raise was estimated at about $846 million annually. The bill also made permanent the 2.5 percent pay increase for postal workers which was enacted in 1958 and scheduled to expire

Jan. 1, 1961. The 9 percent raise was to be over and above the 2.5 percent raise.

The Committee voted 16-4 to approve the bill, with Chairman Murray and Republican members Rees, H.R. Gross (Iowa) and August E. Johansen (Mich.) reportedly voting against the measure.

Earlier, the Committee May 3 rejected an average 10 percent raise by a 10-12 vote and an average 6 percent raise by a 2-20 vote, and May 4 rejected an average 7½ percent raise by a 9-13 vote.

The Committee report (H Rept 1636), filed May 23, said: "Committee deliberations on the salary problem this year demonstrate once more that the federal employees can expect and obtain sympathetic and fair salary consideration only through appeals to their elected representatives in Congress. They cannot hope for proper recognition at high executive levels...for the loyal and efficient services they render."

The Committee termed "specious" the Administration's arguments that pay raises would "adversely affect their rather optimistic prognosis of a $4.2 billion budget surplus" and that "everybody should await" the Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of comparative salaries in government and industry. The Committee said, "It is reliably reported that at least 45 Presidential commissions have been established since 1953, but many of the studies later were abandoned and in some cases not even a report or public record was left."

The minority report, signed by Murray and Johansen, opposed HR 9883 as "unjustified and unfair," because factual data presented during hearings indicated that federal employees were "being paid in accord with the pay in private industry." In addition, the minority view held that increases should be made on a selective, not a uniform basis, that the bill created "new distortions and inequities in the postal field service and rural carrier schedules" and that it represented "financial irresponsibility"

DISCHARGE PETITION

The bill's sponsors took steps to force the bill to the House floor even if the Rules Committee failed to grant the bill a rule. The strategy was for the sponsors to introduce a rule for floor debate (in the form of a resolution), which would automatically be referred to the Rules Committee. If the Rules Committee failed to act on the resolution, or some other resolution to bring the bill to the floor, sponsors of the pay raise measure would seek to discharge their resolution from the Rules Committee. To do this, it would be necessary to obtain the signatures of 219 House Members on a motion ("discharge petition") to discharge the Rules Committee of the resolution for floor debate.

The procedure was started May 23, the same day the pay raise bill was reported, when Morrison introduced a resolution (H Res 537) providing for floor debate on HR 9883. Under House rules, a resolution must be in committee seven days without action before a motion may be made to discharge it from committee. Then, after the 219 signatures on the discharge motion are obtained, the motion must "lie on the table" for seven more days before it can be called up to the floor, and then it may be called up only on the second and fourth Mondays of the month.

With Congress facing adjournment at the beginning of July to attend the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, backers of the pay raise bill found it necessary, because of the waiting periods needed, to line up all the required 219 signatures in two days if they were to be certain to get the measure to the floor before adjournment.

This was the procedure: when seven legislative days had passed, and the Rules Committee had failed to act on H Res 537, T. Ashton Thompson (D La.) June 2 offered the discharge motion ("petition") on H Res 537. In two days, June 2-3, supporters of the pay raise bill succeeded in getting the required 219 signatures.

To do that, it was necessary for them to hold the House in session late on June 3 until the signatures had been obtained; a motion by Rep. Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) for early adjournment -- to prevent the discharge petition from being completed -- was rejected on a 77-196 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 452)

At the crucial moment, the Government Employees' Council (AFL-CIO) organized a drive to help speed the bill to the House floor. GEC leaders alerted local union officials to be ready to come to the Capitol if the Rules Committee did not clear HR 9883 for floor debate by May 31; postal and other employee union representatives from all over the Nation converged on Washington May 31-June 1 to urge House Members to sign the discharge petition. (For names of signers, see box)

Discharge Petition Signers

The following 219 House Members (D 173, R 46) on June 2-3 signed the successful motion ("discharge petition") to discharge a rule (H Res 537) for floor debate on the federal pay raise bill (HR 9883) from the Rules Committee. Members are Democrats unless otherwise noted.

Ala. -- Boykin, Elliott, Huddleston, Jones, Rains, Roberts. Alaska -- Rivers. Ark. -- Alford, Trimble. Calif. -- Cohelan, Hagen, Johnson, McFall, G.P. Miller, Moss, Sisk, Baldwin (R), Holifield, Kasem, King, Roosevelt, Hosmer (R). Colo. -- Johnson, Rogers, Chenoweth (R). Conn. -- Bowles, Daddario, Giaimo, Irwin, Kowalski, Monagan. Del. -- McDowell. Fla. -- Fascell, Rogers. Ga. -- Davis, Mitchell. Hawaii -- Inouye. Ill. -- Gray, Mack, Price, Shipley, Chiperfield (R), Simpson (R), Dawson, Kluczynski, Libonati, Murphy, O'Brien, O'Hara, Pucinski, Rostenkowski, Church (R), Collier (R). Ind. -- Barr, Brademas, Denton, Hogan, Madden, Roush, Wampler, Adair (R). Iowa -- Kyl (R), Smith, Wolf, Jensen (R). Kan. -- Breeding, George, Hargis. Ky. -- Burke, Chelf, Natcher, Perkins, Stubblefield, Watts. La. -- Boggs, Morrison, Thompson.

Maine -- Coffin, Oliver. Md. -- Brewster, Fallon, Foley, Friedel, Garmatz, Johnson, Lankford. Mass. -- Boland, Burke, Donohue, Lane, Macdonald, O'Neill, Philbin, Conte (R), Curtis (R), Rogers (R). Mich. -- O'Hara, Bennett (R), Bentley (R), Broomfield (R), Diggs, Dingell, Griffiths, Lesinski, Machrowicz, Rabaut. Minn. -- Blatnik, Karth, Marshall, Wier. Mo. -- Bolling, Brown, Randall, Karsten, Moulder, Sullivan. Neb. -- Brock, McGinley, Cunningham (R), Weaver (R). Nev. -- Baring. N.H. -- Merrow (R). N.J. -- Addonizio, Daniels, Gallagher, Rodino, Thompson, Auchincloss (R), Cahill (R), Canfield (R), Dwyer (R), Glenn (R), Osmers (R), Wallhauser (R), Widnall (R).

N.Y. -- Dulski, O'Brien, Stratton, Barry (R), Dooley (R), Miller (R), Anfuso, Buckley, Gilbert, Farbstein, Healey, Holtzman, Kelly, Keogh, Multer, Rooney, Santangelo, Zelenko, Dorn (R), Fino (R), Halpern (R). N.C. -- Scott. N.D. -- Burdick. Ohio -- Ashley, Feighan, Hays, Kirwan, Levering, Moeller, Vanik, Ayres (R). Okla. -- Edmondson. Ore. -- Green, Porter, Ullman, Norblad (R). Pa. -- Clark, Dent, Flood, Holland, Moorhead, Morgan, Prokop, Quigley, Rhodes, Walter, Corbett (R), Curtin (R), Fenton (R), Fulton (R), Gavin (R), Kearns (R), Barrett, Byrne, Granahan, Green, Nix, Toll. R.I. -- Fogarty.

S.D. -- McGovern. Tenn. -- Evins, Frazier, Loser. Texas -- Patman, Wright. Utah -- King. Vt. -- Meyer. Va. -- Broyhill (R). Wash. -- Magnuson, Horan (R), Tollefson (R). W. Va. -- Bailey, Hechler, Kee, Slack, Staggers, Moore (R). Wis. -- Flynn, Johnson, Kastenmeier, Reuss, Zablocki, O'Konski (R), Withrow (R).

Just before the bill was debated in the House June 15, backers worked to enhance chances of passage over an expected Presidential veto. The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee met that day and approved an amendment reducing the average pay raise to about 7½ percent and striking out the guaranteed $350 minimum increase. Under H Res 537 the rule under which HR 9883 was scheduled to come to the floor, only amendments approved by the Committee could be offered. The amendment was approved in Committee by a 17-4 vote, with Murray and several Republicans opposed. The amendment retained the provision making permanent the 2½ percent postal raise of 1958.

Floor Action

The House June 15 passed HR 9883 by a 378-40 roll-call vote, after agreeing to the Committee amendment, offered by Morrison, by voice vote. The House on a 94-324 roll call rejected a motion by Rees to recommit the bill with instructions to substitute an average 5 percent pay raise. (For voting, see chart p. 454)

Before acting on the bill itself, the House by voice vote agreed to the motion to discharge the resolution for debate (H Res 537) from the Rules Committee, and then, also by voice vote, adopted H Res 537.

DEBATE -- June 15 -- Murray -- "I have never seen such tactics employed as these lobbyists have been using during this fight for the pay bill. I think it is high time for the Members of the Congress to stand up and let these lobbyists know that they are not to be controlled by them... If we do not, it will be a sorry picture regarding any future pay legislation."

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "I said when I started that I did not think this measure would become law. I do not need to tell you that it is not in accord with the President's program.... I say to you on my individual responsibility, because the President has never committed himself as to what he would do, I have no question in my mind as to what his action will be on this measure if and when it reaches the White House." The Post Office Department was already at a deficit of $600 million, but instead of meeting the President's request for a postal rate increase, the Committee proposed a pay raise that would add $225 million a year to the postal deficit alone.

Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) -- "This is a reasonable, a fair bill...a good compromise."

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- "I firmly believe that all groups in our economy should move ahead economically at the same rate, and this pay raise is necessary to meet this test."

J. Arthur Younger (R Calif.) -- "Until this Congress gets to a point of putting salaries under the control of a board and making them on a regional basis you will never have justice for the employees in high cost areas."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HEARINGS -- April 28-May 17. The same organizations and Administration representatives testified as at the earlier House hearings.

ACTION -- June 15 reported S 3672 (S Rept 1590), identical to HR 9883 as passed by the House the same day. The report said salaries for federal white-collar employees had "not kept pace" with salaries of comparable employees in private industry and that the Federal Government was losing many highly trained personnel because of the pay differential.

Floor Action

The Senate June 17 passed HR 9883 by a 62-17 roll-call vote, without any change from the House version.

Six amendments to HR 9883 and a motion to recommit, offered in attempts to reduce the pay raise, were defeated. Some opponents of HR 9883 hoped, by amending it, to send the bill to conference with the House, thereby raising the possibility that the bill would be sent to the President late enough for a pocket veto (on which there would be no chance to override because Congress would be in adjournment to attend the political conventions). (For voting on passage and amendments, see charts p. 503-504.)

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) offered a motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee with instructions to report back two separate bills providing pay increases for postal workers and other federal employees. The motion was rejected by a 21-56 roll-call vote.

Two amendments were offered by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). The first would have substituted for the 7½ percent pay raise a plan whereby the President would adjust federal pay schedules to comparable pay levels of private industry. The adjustment would take effect Jan. 1, 1961 and would be based on the study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The amendment was rejected by a 11-70 roll-call vote.

A second Dirksen amendment added the body of a bill (S 3192) to increase postal rates to raise an additional $550 million annually in postal revenues. The amendment was rejected by a voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 17 -- Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Reduce the 7½ percent pay raise to 6 percent. Roll-call vote, 28-54.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Omit employees of the Legislative Branch from the pay raise. Roll call, 19-63.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Amend the Ellender amendment (above) to give individual House Members discretion on raising the salaries of their employees (as the bill already provided for Senators). Voice.

Case (S.D.) -- Amend Ellender's amendment to provide that pay raises for Senators' employees would occur automatically unless disapproved by the Senator concerned. Voice.

Ellender -- Confine the pay raise to employees earning less than $10,000 annually and prohibit increases that would bring any salary above $10,000. Roll call, 23-58.

Frank Church (D Idaho) -- Limit the pay increase to postal workers. Roll call, 22-58.

Dirksen -- Substitute for the bill a plan whereby the President would make federal pay rates comparable to wages in private industry. Roll call, 11-70.

Dirksen -- Increase postal rates to raise an additional $550 million annually in revenues. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 17 -- Dirksen -- "Realizing...the circumstances under which the bill was rushed along, and the desire that no amendment be agreed to so as to avoid a conference, in order to send the bill to the President...to

make sure there will be no pocket veto, it seems to me in that kind of haste we are playing with the fiscal responsibility of the country, because three-quarters of a billion dollars are involved in the bill."

Church -- "We will vote to override the President's veto (in order) to fatten the Federal payroll, but not to meet the critical needs of this country (unpolluted water, housing, etc.)...I cannot, in good conscience, support a three-quarter billion dollar bill to fatten federal pay, when the proof is not before us to justify it."

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- "The proposed increase is but half of what it would be if we were to raise the pay to what is paid by the big corporations. However, we cannot afford to do that at this particular time, so we want to pass a bill which will be within the limits of the Government's ability to pay."

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "One of the reasons I believe we are second in space to the Soviet Union, and in many other technological fields, (is) because people (in Congress) say, 'I won't vote for higher salaries'" for federal workers in the top positions. Postal workers need a raise because their families "are trying to exist on less than $300 a month".

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- The Dirksen amendment to increase postage rates is the only chance Senators will have to show "we are willing to pay the bill" in order to give postal workers the benefits they need.

Bill Vetoed

President Eisenhower June 30 vetoed the bill.

In his veto message on the pay bill, the President said the bill represented "fiscal and legislative irresponsibility".

He said HR 9883 ignored the only fair method of computing Government salaries -- making them equivalent to private industry scales for similar work. Instead, he said the bill provided increases that actually favored those Government workers who already were getting as much as they would in private industry. Before acting, the President said, Congress should have waited for the completion in September of a Labor Department study comparing Government and private industry wages.

The President characterized as "utterly without foundation" the argument that a 7½ percent raise was needed to keep pace with the rising cost of living. Since 1953, the consumer price index had risen only 11 percent but Government wages had gone up by 17½ percent to 20 percent, he said, and since 1958, when Government salaries were increased 10 percent, the index had risen only 2.1 percent.

Among other Presidential objections to the bill were that it would increase the annual postal deficit by $248 million, to $851 million, and that it extended federal retirement and life and health insurance benefits to certain locally elected employees of county stabilization and conservation committees. Such persons were not really federal workers, the President said.

Mr. Eisenhower said he still favored making permanent the 2½ percent temporary increase given postal field service employees in 1958, and that he would be willing to approve a general federal pay increase commensurate with the rise in the cost of living.

The President concluded by saying it was "disturbing" and "shocking" that "intensive and unconcealed political pressure" had been exerted on Congress in behalf of the bill by postal employee unions.

Veto Overridden

HOUSE

The House July 1 overrode the President's veto by a 345-69 roll-call vote. This was 69 votes more than the two-thirds required to override. Voting to override were 256 Democrats and 89 Republicans. Voting to sustain the veto were 13 Democrats and 56 Republicans. (For voting, see chart p. 462)

HOUSE DEBATE -- July 1 -- Bruce Alger (R Texas) -- By overriding the President's veto, "we have capitulated to the political pressure of lobbyists, in this case representing the postal workers unions. We are guilty of permitting legislative dictation. If one pressure group can do it, so can others. Then, in the aggregate total our representative government will fail."

Walter Judd (R Minn.) -- "I am compelled to vote to sustain the President's veto. I do not agree with two major reasons the President gives for his veto: ...that postal salaries should be raised by only the same percentage as the general cost of living has increased since the last pay raise bill"; or that "postal employees cannot be given a suitable pay raise because the Post Office has such a big deficit. The postal workers are not responsible for that deficit; the Congress is."

Thomas P. O'Neill (D Mass.) -- "Never before in my experience has a veto message contained such intemperate and abusive language...(and) such a grotesque perversion of fact.... What does the President mean by 'intensive and unconcealed political pressure'? Postal employees have merely exercised their constitutional right of direct petition.... They have proved to us that this Administration has practiced economic discrimination against them." Political pressure is coming not from the postal employees but from "a bitter and overly aggressive Postmaster General".

SENATE

The Senate later in the day July 1 overrode the veto by a 74-24 roll-call vote. The margin of passage was eight votes greater than the two-thirds required to override. Voting to override were 55 Democrats and 19 Republicans, and voting to sustain the veto were 9 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

The Senate vote completed congressional action to override the veto and HR 9883 became Public Law 86-568.

During Senate debate on HR 9883, Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said that if the Senate sustained the President's veto he would introduce a bill authorizing an across-the-board 6 percent pay raise for federal classified and postal workers.

Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.) inserted in the Congressional Record a statement from the Civil Service Commission which said the Commission "greatly regretted numerous inaccurate statements" (by supporters of HR 9883) about the effect of the measure on classified employees' salaries. The Commission said the increases ranged from 5.7 percent in the highest grade to 8.3 percent in the top step of the lowest grade. The Commission said the new pay schedule "further increases the lack of consistency among the different pay systems of the Government" and gave as an example the Veterans Administration, where, under HR 9883, the top pay for a chief medical director was made higher than the statutory salary of the Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

BLS REPORT RELEASED

The Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics Dec. 4 issued its promised report, "National Survey of Professional, Administrative, Technical, and Clerical Pay, Winter 1959-60". The report covered salary averages for positions in private industry. In a release accompanying the report, the Budget Bureau compared the private industry rates with those for the equivalent Government positions.

Based on the comparison, the Budget Bureau concluded: future federal salary legislation should place less emphasis on lower-level pay and enact more competitive salaries at the higher levels, or the Government would have to rely on "mediocre management and professional talent, particularly in the scientific and engineering fields"; "reform" of the Classification Act system of position evaluation "is essential"; Congress' 1960 pay raise "accentuated inequities" and "raised substantially the cost of providing a salary structure reasonably comparable with that of private business"; the survey system should be revised to make it more technical and expanded to cover more types of employment -- "These facts point to the necessity of a Federal Pay Commission."

PAY RAISE LOBBY ACTION

"Those fellows can't elect me, but, on the other hand, they certainly can defeat me."

This comment on postal employees' unions was made a few years ago by a veteran House Member who was a committee chairman and a proven vote getter.

The postal unions all have their national headquarters in Washington. They are usually well represented at Congressional hearings by experienced and knowledgeable witnesses. Their long history of dealing with Congress has led to a rapport probably unmatched by any other pressure group. Many Members actually depend on the postal lobbyists for information they say they cannot get from the Post Office Department.

The drive for the pay raise was spearheaded by the AFL-CIO's Government Employees' Council, representing 24 federal employee unions (see box). In a Jan. 14 press release, the GEC said it would present to Congress a measure calling for a 12-percent pay increase "with fringe benefits that are similar to those recently secured by the Steelworkers (and) negotiated with considerable help" from the Vice President and the Secretary of Labor.

Throughout Senate and House federal pay raise hearings, the postal and employees organizations urged members to contact their Senators, Representatives, and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, to ask for passage of the pay raise.

During a recess in House hearings on federal pay raises, GEC sponsored in Washington April 4-6 a national "Legislative Rally and Conference", attended by about 4,000 delegates. A second meeting of postal and other federal employee union representatives was held in Washington May 31-June 3, summoned by the GEC to speed House action on HR 9883. On July 1, during House and Senate voting to override the President's veto, groups of postal workers dressed in blue working uniforms roamed the Capitol halls and watched the floor action from the House and Senate galleries.

Of the lobby's activities, the President in his veto message said that "a number of postal field service employees, particularly their leadership...exerted flagrantly...intensive and unconcealed political pressure" on Members of Congress for passage of the pay bill, and had "grossly" abused the right of federal employees to petition the Government.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Oct. 19 -- The leaders of two unions of post office clerks announced agreement to the terms of a merger which, when ratified by the two organizations, would create the Nation's largest postal employee union.

At a joint press conference, E.C. Hallbeck, president of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO), and Joseph Thomas, president of the independent United National Assn. of Post Office Craftsmen, described the agreement as "a breakthrough in efforts to achieve greater labor unity" among Government workers. The merger, which they said should be ratified by March 1, 1961, would unite the 100,000 members of the NFPOC with the 35,000 members of the UNAPOC. They said the new union would be known as the United Federation of Post Office Clerks and would be affiliated with the AFL-CIO. It was announced that Hallbeck would assume the presidency of the new union and that Thomas would take over as organization director.

Federal Employee Organizations

Below is a list of major groups that lobbied for HR 9883 and their memberships. Included are both postal unions and classified employee organizations. All have registered with Congress under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act or employ registered lobbyists.

Many of the unions belonging to the AFL-CIO's 24-member Government Employees' Council, such as the International Assn. of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, are not listed because only a small part of their memberships are actually engaged in Government work and were not covered by HR 9883.

Government Employees' Council

National Assn. of Letter Carriers	125,000
National Federation of Post Office Clerks	94,000
National Postal Transport Assn.	65,000
American Federation of Government Employees	80,000
American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees	11,000
National Assn. of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees	11,000
National Assn. of Special Delivery Messengers	8,000

Independent Groups

National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S.	33,000
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	24,000
National Federation of Federal Employees	75,000
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	40,000
National Assn. of Post Office Maintenance Employees	7,500

CQ Fact Sheet **On Discharge Petitions**

DISCHARGE PROCEDURE USED ON FIVE HOUSE BILLS

A little-used parliamentary technique -- the discharge "petition" -- was used five times in the 86th Congress in attempts to bring legislation to the House floor for debate. In one case, that of the pay raise for federal employees, the petition was successful and in a second instance, the civil rights bill, the pressure brought by the drive for signatures on the petition was a major factor in freeing the bill from the Rules Committee.

Under the discharge rule (H Rule 27, iv), a majority of the House (currently, 219 Members), by signing a motion (popularly called a discharge "petition") to discharge a committee from consideration of a bill, may bring to the floor after a complicated series of parliamentary steps:

(1) any public bill that has been before a standing committee of the House for 30 days; or

(2) any committee-approved bill that has been before the House Rules Committee for seven legislative days without receiving a special "rule" for debate giving it the green light for floor action.

In addition, the discharge rule permits dislodging of a special rule from the Rules Committee for debate on a bill that has been before a standing committee for 30 days -- a combination of the first two procedures.

The discharge "petition" is thus a device by which a majority of House Members can pull a bill out of a legislative committee or the Rules Committee and bring it directly to the floor. Its aim is to circumvent normal procedure.

Reasons for Petitions

Under normal procedure any bill, before it gets to the floor, must first be approved and reported by the legislative committee to which it was referred when it was introduced. Then, unless it is in a small group of "privileged" bills -- notably an appropriations bill which can be brought to the floor directly three days after being reported -- or is so non-controversial that it may be considered under "consent" or "suspension of the rules" procedure, it goes to the Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee has the right to grant any bill a "rule" (in the form of a House resolution) for floor debate, limiting the length of debate and the floor amendments that may be offered. Once the Rules Committee has reported a "rule," that rule may be called up to the floor immediately; if it is adopted, debate on the bill itself normally follows immediately, under the conditions set forth in the rule.

For this reason, legislative committees reporting bills of a controversial nature seek to bring them to the floor by obtaining a rule from the Rules Committee. If the Rules Committee, because it opposes the legislation, refuses to grant it a rule the discharge procedure is almost the only way possible of getting the bill to the floor rapidly and of limiting debate on it.

The one bill brought to the floor by this method in 1960 was HR 9883, providing a pay raise for federal employees. After a whirlwind, 2-day campaign, a petition filed by Rep. T. Ashton Thompson (D La.) to free the bill from the Rules Committee reached the necessary 219 signatures June 3. The bill subsequently was passed, vetoed and the President's veto overridden. (See p. 240)

An earlier discharge petition, filed Sept. 7, 1959 by Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), was instrumental in forcing the Rules Committee to send the Civil Rights Act (HR 8601) to the House floor. The petition came within 10 names of the required signatures Feb. 16; two days later, the Rules Committee granted a rule for debate on the bill. It was subsequently enacted. (See p. 185)

A discharge petition filed Aug. 20, 1959 by Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) to force out of the District of Columbia Committee an Administration-supported D.C. home rule bill (HR 4633) failed of success by only 15 signatures. (See p. 284)

A fourth discharge petition would have forced the Rules Committee to grant a rule for debate on HR 1253, to enact a federal fair trade law. Filed May 17, 1960 by Commerce Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.), the petition fell far short of success. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) April 6 filed, but did not push, a petition to get his bill for medical aid to the elderly (HR 4700) out of the Ways and Means Committee. A compromise was enacted. (See p. 148)

Details of Procedure

To start the discharge procedure, a Representative gives the House Clerk a motion in writing to discharge legislation (either a bill or a resolution bringing a bill to the floor) from any House committee. After receiving the motion, the House Clerk accepts signatures of Members at his desk; the motion can be signed only while the House is in session. (Signatures on the civil rights and home-rule "petitions" were obtained until Sept. 15, 1959, when Congress adjourned for the year, and the petitions again were open for signature when the second session convened Jan. 6.)

To be voted on, the discharge motion must be signed by a majority of the Representatives (219 currently). Signatures may be withdrawn by a Member, in writing. Until the motion has been signed by the required number of Members, the House Clerk does not reveal the names of those who have signed. When a majority has signed, the discharge motion is immediately entered on the Journal, printed with the signatures in the Congressional Record, and referred to the Discharge Calendar (Calendar of Motions to Discharge Committees). It is then ready to be called up for consideration by the House.

However, it may be called up only on the second and fourth Mondays of each month (except during the last six days of the session) and must have been on the Discharge Calendar seven legislative days. Once these conditions are met, any Member who signed the motion and who

History of Discharge Rule

The modern discharge rule was first adopted June 17, 1910 (there was a discharge rule in the post-Revolutionary War period but it was soon discarded). Major changes as the rule evolved to its present form:

June 17, 1910 -- Under this rule, a single Member could enter a written motion to discharge a committee, regardless of how long the bill in question had been before the committee, and could call it up for House consideration any Monday following the reading of the unanimous consent calendar. Debate on the motion was limited to 20 minutes. However, so many opportunities for dilatory action through intervening motions were provided that the 1910 discharge rule proved limited in usefulness.

April 5, 1911 -- The rule was changed to require a bill to be in committee 15 days before a discharge motion could be filed.

Feb. 3, 1912 -- Additional opportunities for dilatory action were provided, making the rule almost useless.

Jan. 18, 1924 -- One hundred and fifty signatures on the discharge motion were required before it could be called up. The length of time a bill was required to be in committee before a discharge motion could be filed was extended to 30 days.

Dec. 7, 1925 -- The number of required signatures was raised to 218. Opportunities for intervening motions were reduced somewhat. Debate on the discharge motion was increased to 40 minutes.

Dec. 8, 1931 -- The number of required signatures was reduced to 145 and debate on the motion to 20 minutes. For the first time, a discharged bill became a matter of privilege after the motion to discharge was adopted; this reduced opportunities for dilatory action. In addition, the requirement was added that legislation be in the Rules Committee seven days before a motion could be offered to discharge it from that Committee.

Jan. 3, 1935 -- The present discharge rule was adopted, specifying that a majority of the House must sign the petition.

seeks recognition from the Speaker must be recognized to call up the motion; the only intervening motion permissible while the House is considering a discharge motion is one to adjourn.

When a discharge motion is called up, the bill or resolution affected is read to the House by title only, to avoid dilatory tactics. Debate on a discharge motion is limited to 10 minutes for and 10 minutes against. It is adopted by simple majority vote of Members present.

If a motion is adopted discharging the Rules Committee from a resolution governing debate (as was done with the federal-postal pay bill), the House immediately votes on that resolution. Upon its adoption, the House then considers the bill involved under the rules for debate specified in the resolution.

If a standing committee is discharged of any public bill or resolution, a signer of the discharge motion can move for consideration of the discharged legislation. This consideration motion is not debatable and is made a matter of high privilege. If agreed to, it allows the discharged bill to be considered under the general rules of the House and to remain the unfinished business until disposed of.

Once the House has acted on a discharge motion, no other discharge motion substantially the same in meaning can be entertained for the remainder of the session.

Reluctance to Use

The discharge petition is used to pry out of a committee legislation that is opposed by the majority of the committee members. Rather than report a legislative proposal adversely, a committee more usually will pigeonhole it and thus prevent floor consideration. Both the civil rights and Washington home rule petitions were attempts to by-pass Southern opposition on the Rules and District Committees, where Southern Democrats had strong representation.

Many Representatives are reluctant to use the discharge rule. Some simply oppose the legislation concerned and would be content to see it die in the Rules Committee or the legislative committee with jurisdiction over it. Others dislike the departure from normal House procedure, or fear "half-baked" legislation -- legislation enacted without the safeguards that come from committee consideration.

While, as the chart shows, 22 bills have been pried loose from committee since the 68th Congress by the discharge method, and 18 of those ultimately passed the House, only two were eventually enacted into law: the Wages and Hours Act of 1938 and the 1960 federal pay raise bill. Others were defeated in the Senate or vetoed.

Over the past 10 years there have been three successful discharge petitions. In 1954, a postal pay-raise bill (HR 9245) came to the floor when the House Aug. 9 voted 246-29 to discharge a rule for the bill from the Rules Committee. It then passed the bill, but there was no Senate action.

In 1957, another postal pay-raise bill was brought to the floor by successful use of the discharge petition but was vetoed by President Eisenhower. His veto of the 1960 pay raise bill, however, was overridden.

Congress	Number of Petitions Filed	Number of Bills Discharged	Number of Discharged Bills That Passed House
61 (1909-10)	223	figures not available	
62-67 (1911-23)	241		
68 (1923-25)	4	1	0
69 (1925-27)	4	0	0
70 (1927-29)	2	0	0
71 (1929-31)	5	0	0
72 (1931-33)	12	1	1
73 (1933-34)	31	1	1
74 (1935-36)	33	2	0
75 (1937-38)	43	3	2
76 (1939-40)	37	2	2
77 (1941-42)	15	1	1
78 (1943-44)	21	3	3
79 (1945-46)	35	1	1
80 (1947-48)	20	1	1
81 (1949-50)	34	3	3
82 (1951-52)	14	0	0
83 (1953-54)	10	1	1
84 (1955-56)	6	0	0
85 (1957-58)	7	1	1
86 (1959-60)	5	1	1
	802	22	18

POSTAL RATE INCREASE REJECTED BY CONGRESS

Except for a month of hearings by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, there was no Congressional action in 1960 on President Eisenhower's request for increases in postal rates -- a request that met strong opposition from business and newspaper groups benefiting from low-rate second, third and fourth-class mail services.

An attempt by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to enact the postal rate increases by adding them as a floor amendment to a bill (HR 9883) raising postal workers' pay failed June 17, when the Senate rejected Dirksen's amendment by voice vote. (See story p. 240)

The President's request for rate increases was forwarded to Congress in a special message March 11 and embodied in bills (HR 11140, S 3192) to raise Post Office revenues about $550 million annually by increasing rates 1 cent for first-class mail (including surface and air letters and postal cards) and by varying amounts for second, third and fourth-class mail. (For text of message, see p. 628)

In the March 11 message, Mr. Eisenhower said rate increases were needed to reduce the $600 million annual postal deficit, a deficit totalling $6.8 billion over the past 13 years. He said Congress should implement its declared policy, established in 1958 in the law that last raised postal rates (PL 85-426), of adjusting postal rates periodically to cover the costs of all postal services except specified "public welfare" services which were to be charged to the Treasury. (1958 Almanac p. 288)

House Hearings

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 10-June 8 held hearings on HR 11140 and subsequently met June 17 and 21 to consider the bill but took no action. Highlights of testimony:

May 10 -- Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, supporting HR 11140, said businesses, particularly the publishing industry and direct-mail advertisers, would pay most of the cost of the increase, because they sent out the most mail. The average family, he said, would pay an increase of one-half cent a day.

May 24 -- George J. Hecht, president of the Parents' Institute Inc., said the proposed one-half cent surcharge on second-class material would be discriminatory against smaller magazines with small advertising content.

Arthur Z. Gray, president of Street and Smith Publications Inc., representing the Magazine Publishers Assn. Inc., in opposition to new increases said magazines carrying heavy advertising content would be "more than paying their way" after the final stages of postal rate increases enacted in 1958 went into effect in January 1961.

E.F. McDermott of the Inland Daily Press Assn., opposing postal rate increases, said the Post Office Department had "greatly" overstated the amount of deficit attributable to second-class mail through failing to list properly its public service costs in accord with the Postal Policy Act of 1958. McDermott said the Citizens Advisory Council to the Senate Post Office Committee of the 85th Congress estimated Post Office public service costs at $392,400,000, whereas the Post Office calculated its costs attributable to public service at $171,259,000 in 1958, and reduced the public service cost estimates to $49 million for fiscal 1961. McDermott said the Post Office Department in its public service estimates took no account of the operation of the "star route" system and third and fourth-class post offices, although losses from such operations were designated as public service costs under the 1958 Act.

May 26 -- Bernard E. Esters of the National Editorial Assn. said the proposed rate increase would raise small town newspaper costs an average of $1,953.54 annually. He disputed what he described as an "irresponsible" statement in a postal rate study, prepared by the management consulting firm McKinsey & Company for the Post Office Department, that the newspaper publishing industry could "apparently adjust to postal rate increases with no serious difficulty".

June 1 -- Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.) told representatives of various religious groups, who had come to testify, that the Post Office had withdrawn its request for raising second-class "within county" rates for newspapers, and for nonprofit organizations including religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veterans' and fraternal groups.

June 2 -- David W. Brumbaugh of Time Inc., said the Department's contention that large magazines with high advertising content were a big cause of second-class postal deficits was false. He said heavier items were "penalized to an extreme extent". Brumbaugh said no mail user or group of users should be required to provide the revenues to subsidize other mail users.

June 7 -- Louis J. Perrottet of National Business Publications said that postal rate legislation was handled too quickly for thorough study. He said the Department should hold "pre-hearings" with those affected by rate proposals, and Congress should establish a rate board to consider mail users' views before Congressional hearings.

June 8 -- Summerfield said that magazine publishers' testimony "simply confirms my feeling that we are dealing with self-serving groups whose hunger for special privilege is insatiable".

Others testifying for or against the increases during the hearings were: FOR -- Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., National Assn. of Postmasters. AGAINST -- National Council on Business Mail, Associated Third Class Mail Users, American Library Assn., National Audio-Visual Assn., National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies, Freight Forwarders Institute (opposed to first-class and air increases), National Assn. of Advertising Publishers, Curtis Publishing Co., American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Agricultural Publishers Assn.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 14 -- The National Federation of Independent Business said 72 percent of its members in a recent poll opposed increases.

May 31 -- Summerfield at a news conference criticized a full-page advertisement opposing postal rate increases which was sponsored by the Business Mail Foundation and appeared May 25. Summerfield said the implication some mail advertisers would be put out of business by postal rate increases was "bunk". He said the Department was losing about $200 million annually on third-class mail and that a group of the Business Mail Foundation's members wanted "to hang onto their hidden subsidy".

WATER POLLUTION GRANTS

HR 3610 -- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 294) April 23, 1959.

- Passed by a 255-143 roll-call vote of the House June 9. (1959 Almanac p. 364)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 835) Aug. 28.
- Passed, with amendments, by a 61-27 roll-call vote of the Senate Sept. 9. (1959 Almanac p. 444)
- Conference report (H Rept 1243) agreed to by the House Feb. 9, 1960 and the Senate Feb. 15, 1960, by voice votes.
- Vetoed Feb. 23.
- Attempt to override veto failed by a 249-157 roll-call vote of the House Feb. 25 (271 "yeas" were required to override the veto). (See p. 426)

House failure to override President Eisenhower's veto of the water pollution grants bill (HR 3610) represented a partial victory for the President in his long struggle with the Democratic Congress over the extent of federal participation in sewage treatment programs.

The conflict began in 1956, when Congress, against the President's wishes, wrote into an omnibus water-pollution control bill a provision authorizing up to $50 million a year for 10 years (fiscal 1957-66) in federal matching grants to states and localities for construction of community sewage-treatment plants.

The President signed the bill, but in his January 1958 and 1959 Budget Messages asked Congress to abolish the sewage-treatment grants program. Mr. Eisenhower said the states should assume full responsibility. Instead, Congress passed HR 3610, increasing the federal grants to $90 million a year beginning with fiscal 1961 and extending the authorization for grants through fiscal 1970. The President vetoed the bill and was sustained by the House. This left in effect through fiscal 1966 the existing $50 million authorization.

Although he succeeded in preventing an increase, the President failed to get Congress to rescind the authorization or lower appropriations made under it. The following chart shows Presidential requests and actual appropriations for the program since it started.

Fiscal year	Request	Appropriation
1957	$50,000,000	$50,000,000
1958	50,000,000	45,000,000
1959	45,000,000	45,657,000
1960	20,000,000	46,816,000
1961	20,000,000	45,000,000

In a May 18 letter to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming said the local-to-federal dollar participation ratio for the first four years of grants was 4.8 to 1.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 3610 amended the 1948 Water Pollution Control Act. The bill:

Authorized federal grants of $90 million a year for 10 years (fiscal 1961-70) to help communities build sewage treatment plants.

Limited the federal contribution to the cost of a plant to 30 percent or $450,000, whichever was less (replacing the existing limit of 30 percent or $250,000).

Specified that no grant of more than $250,000 could be made for a project in any state until all other applications for $250,000 or less within the state had been approved.

Authorized several communities to pool their ceiling limitations in order to build a plant jointly.

Authorized the Surgeon General to reallocate a state's unused federal money to other states if the money were not obligated 24 months after the grant was allocated.

Made projects authorized under the Act subject to the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires that the locally prevailing wage be paid to workers on the project.

Background

REFERENCES -- Water Pollution (1948 Almanac p. 152; 1956 Almanac p. 570; 1959 Almanac p. 267)

The first federal water pollution control bill was enacted in the 1890s. The Public Health Service and Oil Pollution Acts of 1912 contained provisions authorizing investigations of water pollution related to disease and controlling harmful oil discharges in coastal water. In 1948, Congress passed the first act providing a comprehensive federal-state-local approach (PL 80-845). This experimental five-year program was extended, in 1953, until 1956 (PL 82-579).

President Eisenhower in 1955 recommended permanent, comprehensive federal water pollution control legislation. In 1956, Congress revised the 1948 law and made some parts of it permanent.

The 1956 law (PL 84-660) authorized federal matching grants of $50 million a year for 10 years to help communities build sewage control plants. The federal grant for any one project was limited to $250,000 or 30 percent of the cost, whichever was smaller. The grant program replaced a loan program in the 1948 Act for which no money had ever been appropriated.

The 1956 law also authorized $3 million a year for five years, ending June 30, 1961, in matching grants to the states for administration of comprehensive pollution control programs and $100,000 for research fellowships.

Parts of the 1948 law not requiring capital grants were made permanent. These provided for federal participation in pollution control research, planning, technical assistance and public information programs; for federal encouragement of interstate compacts on pollution control; for federal enforcement of interstate anti-pollution regulations; and for the creation of a nine-member Water Pollution Control Advisory Board.

President Eisenhower signed the 1956 law but said the $50-million grants program exceeded his recommendations. In 1958 and 1959, but not in 1960, Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to end the construction grants program.

1959 Action

In 1959, despite Mr. Eisenhower's request, both chambers voted to increase the grants program. The House bill (HR 3610), passed June 9, increased the authorization to $100 million annually for 10 years and the ceiling on grants to a single project to $500,000 or 30 percent.

The Senate version, passed Sept. 9, authorized $80 million a year for 10 years and a ceiling of $400,000 on federal grants to a single project. Neither version extended the $3 million authorization expiring June 30, 1961 for federal grants for administration. To avoid a pocket veto after Congress adjourned in 1959, Democratic leaders delayed conference action until 1960.

Conference

Meeting early in 1960, House and Senate conferees agreed on $90 million a year from fiscal 1961-70 and a $450,000 limit on each federal grant. During House debate Feb. 9, Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), author of the bill, said it was supported by the President's Water Pollution Control Advisory Board, every major conservation group and the American Municipal Assn.

The bill was cleared for the President when the House Feb. 9 and the Senate Feb. 15, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 1243).

Veto

President Eisenhower vetoed HR 3610 Feb. 23. His veto message said "states and local governments and industry (should) assume the major responsibility for cleaning up the Nation's rivers and streams." Mr. Eisenhower said the "promise of a large-scale program of long-term federal support" implicit in HR 3610 "would tempt municipalities to delay essential water pollution abatement efforts while they waited for federal funds."

The President said he favored the following federal anti-pollution efforts:

- A December 1960 national conference, which he was requesting HEW Secretary Flemming to arrange, to "help local taxpayers and business concerns to realize the obligation they have to help prevent pollution".
- Better enforcement of interstate anti-pollution regulations through strengthened federal powers.
- Continuation of "modest" federal assistance (the $3 million annual grants program) for administration of state and interstate pollution control programs.
- Increased federal spending on pollution research and technical assistance.

(An Administration bill (S 3574) based on the veto message was introduced May 19 by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) but there was no action on it in either chamber.)

Veto Sustained

The House Feb. 25, by a 249-157 roll-call vote, sustained the President's veto of HR 3610. The vote was 22 short of the two-thirds required to override a veto. (For voting, see chart p. 426)

Backers of HR 3610 had based their hope to override on the fact that the vote in favor of initial Senate passage on Sept. 9, 1959 was 61-27, better than a 2 to 1 ratio, and that the 255-143 roll call by which the House had originally passed the bill fell only 11 votes short of two-thirds.

Voting to override the veto were 234 Democrats and 15 Republicans. Upholding the President were 27 Democrats and 130 Republicans. Analysis of the two votes showed these switches in Representatives' stands:

- 20 who favored passage of the bill in 1959 voted (or were paired) in 1960 to uphold the veto: Democrats Haley (Fla.), Herlong (Fla.), Rogers (Fla.), McSween (La.), Williams (Miss.); Republicans Cahill (N.J.), Dwyer (N.J.), Frelinghuysen (N.J.), Dooley (N.Y.), Pirnie (N.Y.), Wainwright (N.Y.), Baumhart (Ohio), Corbett (Pa.), Baker (Tenn.), Broyhill (Va.), Horan (Wash.), May (Wash.), Tollefson (Wash.), Moore (W.Va.), Withrow (Wis.).
- 8 who opposed passage of the bill in 1959 voted (or were paired) in 1960 to override the veto: Democrats Marshall (Minn.), Dulski (N.Y.), Jarman (Okla.), Casey (Texas), Poage (Texas), Thornberry (Texas), Hardy (Va.); Republican Martin (Mass.).

Pollution Grant Plans Compared

The following table was inserted in the Congressional Record by Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.). It shows how much money the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands would have been allocated in federal grants for sewage treatment plants in fiscal 1961 under three different plans.

	President's budget	Existing law	H R 3610
Ala.	$ 448,890	$ 1,122,225	$ 2,020,005
Alaska	170,650	426,625	767,925
Ariz.	223,870	559,675	1,007,415
Ark.	403,070	1,007,675	1,813,815
Calif.	819,460	2,048,650	3,687,570
Colo.	252,000	630,000	1,134,000
Conn.	247,770	619,425	1,114,965
Del.	137,270	343,175	617,715
D. C.	180,260	450,650	811,170
Fla.	360,140	900,350	1,620,630
Ga.	450,780	1,126,950	2,028,510
Hawaii	213,090	532,725	958,905
Idaho	235,570	588,925	1,060,065
Ill.	702,280	1,755,700	3,160,260
Ind.	419,530	1,048,825	1,887,885
Iowa	354,570	886,425	1,595,565
Kan.	301,030	752,575	1,354,635
Ky.	431,260	1,078,150	1,940,670
La.	387,160	967,900	1,742,220
Maine	255,560	638,900	1,150,020
Md.	303,800	759,500	1,367,100
Mass.	446,650	1,116,625	2,009,925
Mich.	567,000	1,417,500	2,551,500
Minn.	372,130	930,325	1,674,585
Miss.	469,500	1,173,750	2,112,750
Mo.	423,910	1,059,775	1,907,595
Mont.	211,440	528,600	951,480
Neb.	271,030	677,575	1,219,635
Nev.	143,290	358,225	644,805
N. H.	213,110	532,775	958,995
N. J.	446,630	1,116,575	2,009,835
N. M.	235,520	588,800	1,059,840
N. Y.	1,096,190	2,740,475	4,932,855
N. C.	507,560	1,268,900	2,284,020
N. D.	255,410	638,525	1,149,345
Ohio	665,960	1,664,900	2,996,820
Okla.	342,560	856,400	1,541,520
Ore.	265,110	662,775	1,192,995
Pa.	839,650	2,099,125	3,778,425
R. I.	217,790	544,475	980,055
S. C.	413,770	1,034,425	1,861,965
S. D.	258,560	646,400	1,163,520
Tenn.	448,750	1,121,875	2,019,375
Texas	687,170	1,717,925	3,092,265
Utah	236,910	592,275	1,066,095
Vt.	218,010	545,025	981,045
Va.	414,180	1,035,450	1,863,810
Wash.	310,130	775,325	1,395,585
W. Va.	347,070	867,675	1,561,815
Wis.	394,890	987,225	1,777,005
Wyo.	181,190	452,975	815,355
P. R.	471,570	1,178,925	2,122,065
V. I.	329,350	823,375	1,482,075
TOTAL	$20,000,000	$50,000,000	$90,000,000

SAN LUIS PROJECT

S 44 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 154) April 8, 1959.

● Passed by Senate, amended, by voice vote May 12, 1959. (For roll call on recommittal, see 1959 Almanac p. 410)

HR 7155 -- Reported, amended, by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 399) May 27, 1959.

S 44 -- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote May 18, 1960. (For roll call on amendment, see p. 446)

● Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote May 19.

PL 86-488 -- Signed by the President June 3.

Congress in 1960 authorized the Interior Department to develop the 480,000-acre San Luis unit of the federal Central Valley Reclamation Project in California by building a dam and reservoir and drainage and distribution facilities. Partnership with the state was envisioned in the law.

For a dam and reservoir with a capacity of 1 million acre-feet, expansible later to 2.1 million, Congress authorized $290,430,000 plus any additional amounts necessary if costs rose.

For drainage and distribution facilities within the 480,000-acre federal service area, Congress authorized up to $192,650,000. The Department would build these facilities only if local interests did not, and would be wholly repaid over 40 years by local users. About 76 percent of the costs of the dam and reservoir similarly would be repaid over 50 years.

Because the state of California needed water storage facilities for its own Feather River Project, the bill permitted the state to help build the San Luis dam and reservoir and, if it did, to take part of the water. In that case, the dam and reservoir would be built to an immediate capacity of 2.1 million acre-feet and would cost $500 million instead of $290,430,000. California would pay $266 million of the $500 million and could take half the water for state use outside the federal service area only. Other aspects of the San Luis project, drainage and distribution facilities, for example, would remain wholly federal.

The bill gave the Interior Department and the state until Jan. 1, 1962 to submit an agreement for joint construction to the House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. If neither Committee disapproved the agreement or insisted on changes within 90 days, work could start. If California and the Department failed to reach agreement by Jan. 1, 1962, the Department could proceed alone to build the smaller, 1 million acre-foot dam, after waiting 90 days.

Other provisions controlled the pumping of chloride water into the system and barred production of surplus price-supported crops on newly irrigated land served by the system.

160-ACRE CONTROVERSY

Debate in both chambers centered on whether, if California participated, its share of the water would be subject to federal reclamation laws -- in particular one limiting to 160 acres the land an individual could irrigate with water from a federal project.

The U.S. Supreme Court June 23, 1958 had ruled, 8-0, that the 160-acre limitation was both constitutional and binding for wholly federal projects, despite any state laws that sought to outlaw the limitation, but the legal status of joint federal-state projects had never been finally determined.

In both chambers, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees took the position that under existing law, federal reclamation laws would not apply to California's share of the San Luis water. To avoid litigation on this issue, however, and to make the legal situation clear to potential buyers of $1,750,000,000 in bonds California was preparing to float to finance its Feather River Project, both Committees approved provisions in the San Luis bill specifically exempting California's share of the San Luis water from federal reclamation laws. (Californians Nov. 8 approved the Feather River project in a referendum.)

Many Members, however, did not agree with the Committees' interpretation of existing law. They said the courts might find that federal reclamation laws did apply, in whole or in part, to California's share of the water; and these possible federal claims should not be foreclosed in advance by a provision relinquishing them.

In both chambers, the exemption provision was deleted on the floor, leaving the jurisdictional question to the courts.

Background

In the 85th Congress, the Senate but not the House passed a San Luis authorization bill. After the 86th Congress began, the Senate May 12, 1959 again passed a San Luis bill (S 44). (1959 Almanac p. 266)

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on May 27, 1959 reported its own San Luis bill (HR 7155 -- H Rept 399), including the controversial exemption provision for California's share of the water. Six Democrats opposed the exemption.

1960 Action

The House May 18, 1960 passed S 44 by voice vote after substituting for the Senate version the provisions of HR 7155 as amended on the floor. The exemption provision was deleted on a 214-179 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 446)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 18 -- Robert W. Hemphill (D S.C.) -- Prohibit production of surplus price-supported crops on newly irrigated lands served by the project. Voice vote.

John F. Baldwin Jr. (R Calif.) -- Control the pumping of chloride waters into the project. Voice.

Al Ullman (D Ore.) -- Delete exemption for California's share of the water from federal reclamation laws. Standing vote, 81-84; teller, 139-122; roll call, 214-179.

Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) -- Limit federal outlays for distribution and drainage to $192,650,000. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

May 18 -- Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Eliminate authority for Interior Department to spend more than $290,430,000 for construction if cost estimates rose. Voice.

The Senate May 19 agreed by voice vote to the House amendments to S 44. The President, in signing the bill June 3, said joint federal-state construction would be a "unique achievement" consistent with the Administration's "philosophy of partnership and teamwork".

LEAD-ZINC VETO

HR 8860 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1597) May 10, 1960.
- Passed by the House June 27 by a 197-192 roll-call vote. (See p. 458)
- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 1813) June 30.
- Passed by the Senate Aug. 19 by a 59-28 roll-call vote. (See p. 515)
- Pocket vetoed Sept. 2.

A Presidential veto killed hopes of small domestic lead and zinc producers for federal subsidies in 1960. Controversy focused not on whether the industry was depressed -- all agreed it was -- but on the remedial measures necessary.

The bill (HR 8860) passed by Congress was designed to stabilize the market for small lead and zinc producers by authorizing federal subsidies. It would have complemented a system of import quotas on lead and zinc put into effect in 1958, and would have cost $4,840,000 a year.

Producers of the metals -- located largely in Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky -- argued that the quota system had not alleviated the depressed state of the industry and therefore federal subsidies were necessary.

The Administration and other opponents of the bill contended that the quota system was working favorably for the industry and that no other relief measures should be implemented at present.

PROVISIONS -- As pocket vetoed by the President, HR 8860:

Set stabilization prices for lead at 17 cents a pound and for zinc at 14½ cents a pound.

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to pay small lead and zinc producers the difference between the market price and the stabilization price. A small producer was defined as one who did not produce more than 2,000 tons of lead or zinc a year and who had been in production during the preceding seven years.

Authorized payments of up to $4,840,000 annually.

Terminated the program June 30, 1965.

Background

From 1956, a peak year in recent history for the industry for both production and prices, through 1959, zinc production fell from 542,300 tons to 340,000 tons and lead production fell from 352,800 tons to 211,300 tons. Prices for zinc during the same period fell from 13.7 cents per pound to 11.4 cents per pound, and lead prices dropped from 16 cents per pound to 12.1 cents per pound.

In 1957 the House passed but the Senate failed to act on a bill imposing a protective tariff on imports of lead and zinc. (1957 Almanac p. 654)

In 1958 the Senate passed but the House rejected an omnibus minerals price-support bill backed by the Administration. After its defeat, President Eisenhower imposed import quotas on lead and zinc, effective Oct. 1, 1958, acting under the escape clause of the 1951 Trade Agreements Act, which permitted him to raise duties and establish import quotas if the price of metals fell below a specified level. (1951 Almanac p. 214)

Upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission, the President established a quota on lead of 33,080 and 55,600 tons quarterly for ore and metal, and on zinc of 94,960 and 35,280 tons. The quotas did not apply to certain types of semi-processed and manufactured lead and zinc. The quotas, in effect, limited lead and zinc imports to 80 percent of the yearly average for the period 1953-57.

The President also raised the lead tariff to 1½ cents to 3 cents a pound and the zinc tariff to ½ cent to 3/4 cent a pound depending upon the type of metal. (These duties did not apply to the semi-processed and manufactured imports.) (1958 Almanac p. 324)

In 1959 Congress adopted a concurrent resolution (H Con Res 177) calling on the President to review the condition of U.S. mining and propose ways to improve it. (1959 Almanac p. 175) The Senate Aug. 21, 1959 adopted a resolution (S Res 162) directing the Tariff Commission to investigate the lead-zinc industry and report to Congress on whether duties or quotas should be increased.

The Commission filed a report March 31, 1960, saying the lead-zinc industry was in a depressed condition, but the majority declined to recommend solutions to the problem, maintaining it was not the Commission's function to advise Congress. Commissioners Walter R. Schreiber and Glenn W. Sutton, however, filed a minority report recommending import duties of 3 cents a pound on lead and 2½ cents a pound on zinc and the abolition of import quotas, which they said had been "more disturbing than helpful".

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- May 10 reported HR 8860 (H Rept 1597), following hearings March 28, March 29 and April 19 by the Mines and Mining Subcommittee. The Interior Department testified against the bill.

The report said HR 8860, by stabilizing small companies' lead and zinc production, would help conserve domestic reserves and indirectly provide jobs for unemployed miners, thus aiding their families and depressed mining communities. Various witnesses who testified before the Mines and Mining Subcommittee, the report said, expressed "frustration over delays" in obtaining relief action. It said domestic lead production in 1959 reached its lowest point in 60 years and zinc production also was down. Current market prices were 13 cents per pound for lead and 12 cents for zinc, the report said.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 16 -- The House Rules Committee granted an open rule with two hours of debate to HR 8860, reversing a June 2 refusal, by a 6-6 vote, to grant a rule.

Floor Action

The House June 27 passed HR 8860 by a 197-192 roll-call vote. Most Democrats voted for, most Republicans against the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 458)

Debate, held June 25, focused on alternative proposals for providing relief to the industry. Virtually all Members who spoke agreed that the domestic lead and zinc industry had been in a depressed state for several years, but opponents of HR 8860 argued that U.S. tariff policies and commitments under reciprocal trade agreements had caused the decline and that remedies should be applied in those areas.

Senate

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee June 30 reported (S Rept 1813) HR 8860 without amendments.

The Senate passed the bill Aug. 19, with no changes from the House version, by a 59-28 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 515)

Opponents argued that by authorizing lead and zinc subsidy payments, Congress would set a precedent and in the future would be "harassed" by requests for subsidy programs for other failing industries, which, they said, it was not the Government's role to subsidize.

In defense of the bill, Senators said other forms of relief -- a higher quota system or a tariff program -- would be opposed by the State Department because of the potential effects on U.S. relations with other lead-zinc producing countries, and that failures in the lead and zinc industries would impair defense.

Veto Message

President Eisenhower Sept. 2 pocket vetoed HR 8860, saying he did so because:

- Appropriations authorized by the bill were inadequate to pay for the proposed subsidies.
- The problems of the industry would be intensified because the subsidies would induce the opening of small mines that had closed, thus increasing the supply of the metals, causing the prices to drop further, and causing unemployment in large, unsubsidized mines.
- Subsidies would "complicate" and "frustrate" existing programs -- import controls -- expected to bring the production and demand of lead and zinc into balance.
- Enactment would encourage other mineral producers to demand similar subsidies, possibly creating a system of subsidies which would make a "substantial portion of domestic mining totally dependent on federal appropriations."

In a Sept. 3 comment on the President's action, Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.), author of HR 8860, said Mr. Eisenhower had turned his back on "genuine distress in his own country."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Nov. 25 -- President Eisenhower concurred in a Tariff Commission finding that the lead and zinc import quotas should be retained.

OTHER MINING BILLS

HR 10455 -- The President signed this bill, amending the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, on Sept. 2 (PL 86-705). The bill increased the length of noncompetitive mineral leases to 10 years, raised minimum rental per acre to 50 cents, removed the distinction between option and lease, brought tar and oil sands under the Act and limited leases to any one person in any one state to 7,680 acres.

HR 10548 -- The President signed this bill, establishing a long-range (25-year) helium development program, on Sept. 13 (PL 86-777).

S 1957 -- This measure, empowering the Interior Department to promote development of the domestic tin industry through a 10-year purchase program, was passed by the Senate June 10 but there was no House action.

S 1268 -- Passed by the Senate April 11, this bill required the Interior Department to notify a state of receipt of an application for a mineral lease on reserved lands in that state, then wait 30 days before deciding whether to grant the lease, to give the state a chance to present its views. There was no House action.

HR 5547 -- In reporting (S Rept 1767) a House-passed bill (HR 5547), the Senate Finance Committee June 29 attached to the measure, which dealt with taxes in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, provisions boosting lead and zinc import duties by amounts between 1.5 cents and 3 cents a pound. There was no subsequent action.

S 1537 -- The House in 1960 took no action on a bill (S 1537) passed by the Senate in 1959 charging the Secretary of the Interior with carrying out a sound minerals policy. (1959 Almanac p. 175)

COAL RESEARCH

HR 3375 -- Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1241) Feb. 4, 1960.
- Passed by the House Feb. 15 by voice vote.
- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 1494) May 31.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate June 27 by voice vote.
- House agreed to Senate amendments June 29 by voice vote.

PL 86-599 -- Signed into law July 7.

A program of research to develop new and more effective uses for coal was inaugurated in 1960 after Congress met objections which had resulted in a Presidential veto a year earlier. The 1959 bill established an independent commission to carry out the research whereas the 1960 bill permitted it to be carried out by the Interior Department. (1959 Almanac p. 228)

The bill (HR 3375) was approved by both chambers with very little controversy. The House passed HR 3375 by voice vote Feb. 15 and the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee in reporting the measure (S Rept 1494) May 31 made only two major changes. One amendment required the Secretary of Interior to set up an Office of Coal Research within the Interior Department to conduct the research -- the House version had not required the establishment of a formal office -- and the second defined the duties and functions of the technical advisory committees which the Secretary was authorized to appoint. These amendments and several technical ones were adopted by the Senate when it passed the bill by voice vote June 27. The House agreed to the Senate amendments June 29 and President Eisenhower signed the bill into law (PL 86-599) July 7.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 3375:

Directed the Secretary of Interior, through research, to develop new and more efficient methods of mining, preparing and utilizing coal; contract for and promote research by state and local agencies and private groups; establish technical advisory committees; and help coordinate all coal research programs.

Required that all patents, information and developments resulting from the research be made available to the public, except where inconsistent with national defense.

Authorized an appropriation of $2 million for fiscal 1961 and such sums as necessary in later years.

Required an annual report to the President and Congress on the status of the program.

Established, within the Interior Department, an office of Coal Research to carry out the research program and supplement coal research work of the Bureau of Mines.

COAL MINE SAFETY

S 743 -- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 995) Sept. 10, 1959.
- Passed by the Senate April 27, 1960, by an 80-4 roll-call vote. (See p. 489)
- Reported by House Education and Labor Committee (H Rept 2186) Aug. 29.

House action on a Senate-passed bill (S 743) to extend federal coal-mine safety requirements to small mines was blocked the day before the 86th Congress adjourned when Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) objected to unanimous-consent passage.

The Federal Coal Mine Safety Act of 1952 authorized federal inspectors to close down mines in imminent danger of explosion or other disaster, and, under Section 209 of the 1952 Act, to shut down mines lacking certain specified safety features. Mines employing fewer than 15 persons underground, however, were exempted. S 743 would have removed the exemption.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- Sept. 10, 1959 reported S 743 (S Rept 995) with amendments. As introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), S 743 would have flatly removed the inspection exemption for small mines. The Committee amended the bill to give the Director of the Bureau of Mines discretion to waive some Section 209 regulations for small mines. The Labor Subcommittee had approved S 743 Aug. 18 by a 4-3 vote, with Democrats for and Republicans against, following hearings July 21, 22 and 24, 1959. In the 85th Congress, the full Committee July 25, 1958 reported a bill (S 3290 -- S Rept 1963) almost identical to S 743 but there was no subsequent House or Senate action.

Floor Action

The Senate April 27, 1960, by an 80-4 roll-call vote, passed S 743, as reported by the Committee, with one change, made by floor amendment (see below). (For voting, see chart p. 489)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 743:

Brought all mines under the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act.

Ordered the Director of the Bureau of Mines, after holding hearings, to exempt mines employing less than 15 persons from any of the regulations in Section 209 of the Act which he found did not "substantially contribute" to the safety of miners.

Required the concurrence of a state inspector that unsafe conditions existed before a federal inspector could shut down a mine employing fewer than eight persons.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) for the four Ky. and Va. Senators -- Make it mandatory rather than permissive for the Director of Mines to exempt small mines from regulations not directly affecting safety. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- April 21 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- The small mines produced only 12 percent of U.S. coal production in 1959, "yet they were involved in 31 percent of all underground coal-mine deaths in the U.S."

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor.

ACTION -- Aug. 29 reported S 743 (H Rept 2186) without amendments. The Committee's Safety and Compensation Subcommittee held four days of hearings on bills similar to S 743 in August 1959, and two days on S 743 in June 1960. At the hearings, the United Mine Workers and Bureau of Mines supported the legislation and several small-mine operators opposed it.

Floor Action

S 743 was brought to the House floor Aug. 31 by Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), who sought unanimous consent for its passage. This request was blocked by Scherer, killing the bill. Scherer said the bill's opponents "have a right to be heard...instead of having it railroaded through Congress in a few seconds."

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) said the bill was considered only briefly by the House Committee, which in 1960 heard only one witness, the director of the Bureau of Mines. "No witness representing small coal mine operators was given the opportunity to discuss the bill" at the subcommittee hearings, he said.

NASA FUNDS AUTHORIZATION

HR 10809 -- Reported by House Science and Astronautics Committee (H Rept 1333) March 3, 1960.
- Passed by the House March 9 by a 399-10 roll-call vote. (See p. 428)
- Reported by Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee (S Rept 1300) April 29.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate May 3 by a 78-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 493)
- Conference report (H Rept 1629) agreed to by voice votes of the House May 23 and the Senate May 24.

PL 87-481 -- Signed into law June 1.

Congress for fiscal 1961 authorized a $970 million appropriation for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The amount actually appropriated later for NASA for fiscal 1961 was $915 million, exactly what the Administration had requested. (For appropriation, see Independent Offices story p. 400)

The House version of the authorization bill (HR 10809), passed March 9 by a 399-10 roll-call vote, provided $920 million. The Senate version, passed May 3 by a 78-0 roll-call vote, authorized $970 million. The Senate figure included an extra $50 million for research and development "to exploit technological or scientific breakthroughs". (For voting, see charts p. 428, 493)

The conference version, agreed to May 23 by the House and May 24 by the Senate by voice votes, authorized the full $970 million and retained a House provision, which the Senate had deleted, increasing the number of NASA "super-grade" positions (paying $14,000 to $21,000) from 260 to 290. The final version of HR 10809 (PL 86-481) authorized $170,760,000 for salaries and expenses, $671,453,000 for research and development and $127,787,000 for construction and equipment.

COLORADO RIVER PROJECTS

S 1892 -- Reported Sept. 2, 1959 by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 872).
- Passed Sept. 9, 1959 by voice vote of Senate.
- Reported, amended, May 24, 1960 by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1644).
- Passed House, amended, June 1 by voice vote. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 452)
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote June 2.

PL 86-529-- Signed into law June 27.

Congress in 1960 approved legislation to revise the method of computing federal interest charges on money spent for certain parts of the Colorado River Storage Project. The computation provision was attached to a measure (S 1892) authorizing the Norman, Okla., Federal Reclamation Project.

The Colorado interest-rate provision applied only to projects started after June 1, 1960. It provided that interest-rates on federal money loaned for such projects be tied to the average rate on all long-term Government bonds outstanding at the time construction began. Previous interest rates for construction units in the Colorado project varied according to the rates the Government itself had to pay to borrow money at the time it was advancing it for a Colorado project. The amendment, by pegging Colorado charges not to the money market at a given moment, but over a period of years, tended to flatten out extremes in charges on Colorado projects.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) said the effect of the Colorado interest-rate provision, as enacted, on projects started in the near future would be to limit the interest rate to 2.69 percent, compared with 4-1/8 percent under the old formula. The Budget Bureau and Treasury Department opposed the amendment.

PROVISIONS: As enacted into law, S 1892:

Set interest rates for any given project started in the Colorado River Storage Project after June 1, 1960 at the average interest rate on all long-term Government bonds outstanding at the time construction began.

Authorized Interior Department construction of the Norman, Okla., Federal Reclamation Project; permitted federal expenditures of $19,042,000 if the Interior Department built the whole project, or $12,920,000 if the Central Oklahoma Master Conservancy District agreed to build aqueducts in the project.

Background

The Senate passed the bill (S 1892 -- S Rept 872) Sept. 9, 1959, without debate and by voice vote, with a Colorado interest provision included.

The Colorado interest-rate amendment involved a 1956 law (PL 84-485) authorizing the Interior Department, at Treasury expense, to build various multipurpose water projects in the Upper Colorado River Basin. (1956 Almanac p. 408) These were to be managed by the Bureau of Reclamation. The costs of constructing power facilities or facilities providing water to municipal and industrial users were required to be repaid to the Treasury with interest. The money for repayment would come from the sale by the Reclamation Bureau of power and water. The cost of constructing irrigation projects had to be repaid also, but with no interest; and portions built for flood control were non-reimbursable.

The 1956 law pegged the interest rate for each project in the over-all Colorado system to the average rate of interest paid by the Government on securities of 15 years' maturity or more it was issuing at the time it advanced money for the project. On a project started at a time when the Government was paying high interest rates, the Government fixed a correspondingly high rate of interest on money it was advancing for the Colorado project, and this rate would obtain until repayment was completed.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- May 24, 1960 reported S 1892 (H Rept 1644) with an amendment similar to one in the Senate bill on Colorado interest-rate computations. The Committee held that the prevailing interest formula would "penalize" projects not yet underway "to the extent that (their) feasibility" would become "questionable".

Floor Action

The House June 1 passed the amended bill by voice vote after first adopting the committee amendment by an 86-44 standing vote and then by a 228-124 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 452) The majority of House Democrats voted for, the majority of House Republicans against,the amendment.

There was considerable dispute on the House floor as to the immediate effect of the amendment, though all agreed that with money relatively costly in the existing market, the amendment would reduce the interest costs on any Colorado project started in the near future. Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), citing a Feb. 15, 1960 Treasury Department letter, said the amendment would reduce the average interest rate on Upper Colorado River projects from 4-1/8 percent to 2-3/4 percent, and was worded to apply to all Colorado projects, including those already started. He said the loss of interest to the Treasury could ultimately range from $200 million to $2 billion, and quoted a Budget Bureau letter calling the amendment a "serious backward step".

Supporters of the amendment, however, said its language was meant to restrict its application to projects started after June 1, 1960, which, they said, meant that the two major Upper Colorado projects, Glen Canyon Dam, Ariz., and Flaming Gorge, Utah, would not be involved, since they had already been started. The only projects affected would be Curecanti, Colo. ($75 million of the $82,450,000 construction costs would be subject to interest); Central Utah ($93 million of the $220 million construction costs subject to interest); and San Juan-Chama, N.M. ($29 million of the $86 million construction cost subject to interest).

FINAL ACTION -- The Senate June 2 agreed to the House changes in S 1892 by voice vote, without debate.

COLORADO RIVER DISPUTE

A special master appointed in 1955 by the Supreme Court May 8 made public his tentative recommendations to the Court that it rule in favor of Arizona in the state's eight-year-old lawsuit against California for clear title to Colorado River waters. The recommendations, made by former Federal Judge Simon H. Rifkind, followed a 26-month trial. Both states contended their future population

and economic growth depended on the Colorado's waters. Arizona had lost three Supreme Court suits between 1930-35 in efforts to establish its claims. The current suit was filed in 1952. A large irrigation project in Central Arizona depended upon the outcome of the case.

Under the recommendations Arizona would receive 3,800,000 acre-feet of water annually. California's request for 5,362,000 acre-feet from the mainstream would be cut to 4,400,000 unless there was enough surplus for the larger amount, and then both states would get half. Nevada, which intervened in the case to ask for 500,000 acre-feet, would get 300,000.

MARGARINE FOR THE NAVY

S 2168 -- Reported Sept. 3, 1959 by Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 894).

- Recommitted by voice vote of the Senate May 26, 1960. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 496)

A hardy perennial, the amendment of the Navy Ration Act to permit the Navy to serve oleomargarine as a table spread, was served up to the Senate in 1960 but declared inedible. After amending the bill (S 2168) in such a way that it was nullified, the Senate May 26 by voice vote recommitted the remains, killing it for the duration of the 86th Congress.

Senate

The Navy Ration Act of 1902 specified that sailors must be served "1.6 ounces of butter" daily and made no mention of margarine. No similar restrictions remain for the Army of Air Force. Margarine interests have been trying to amend the Ration Act since 1948 but dairy interests have successfully resisted change. The last previous attempt at amendment was in 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 238)

S 2168 was reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 894) Sept. 3, 1959. It would have permitted the Navy to serve oleo under limited conditions: (1) when there was a surplus of soybean or cottonseed oil; (2) when surplus butter stocks were not available through the Commodity Credit Corp.; (3) in special situations where use of butter would be impractical.

Floor Action

On a 48-32 roll-call vote, the Senate May 26 agreed to an amendment by Sens. William Proxmire (D Wis.) and Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) that would have prevented the Navy from using oleo in any year in which the Government purchased milk or dairy products as part of its price-support operations. This nullified the bill's purpose, and the Senate then recommitted S 2168 by voice vote. (For voting, see chart p. 496)

DEBATE -- May 25 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- The Navy should "utilize (surplus) butter which has already been bought and paid for by taxpayers".

Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Congress should "place the Navy on an equal footing with the other military departments" by permitting the discretionary use of margarine.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), sponsor of the bill -- "It puts both butterfat and vegetable oils on the same level of treatment, insofar as those commodities may be in surplus."

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- The bill would benefit "oleomargarine manufacturing companies. I doubt that even the remotest benefit from it would trickle back to the American farmer."

RELOCATION ALLOWANCES

HR 2467 -- Reported, amended, May 27 by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1668).

- Passed House, amended, July 2 by roll-call vote of 183-167. (See p. 464)

The House July 2, by a 183-167 roll-call vote, passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 2467) to authorize the Federal Aviation Agency to pay a "relocation allowance" to owners or tenants of land it acquired. The allowance was to cover expenses and other losses incurred by persons who were forced to leave their property. Prior to passage, the House agreed, by a 190-164 roll-call vote, to the Committee substitute for the bill as introduced. Earlier it was rejected by a 66-81 standing vote, then agreed to by an 89-87 standing vote. (For roll-call votes, see chart p. 464) No action was taken on the bill in the Senate.

The close votes followed charges by opponents of the bill that it was special legislation meant to aid residents of Chantilly, Va., who were dislodged to make way for the Dulles International Airport, and that it discriminated against persons who had been forced to move by urban renewal and highway construction programs and got no such payments.

BACKGROUND -- The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 27 reported HR 2467 (H Rept 1668) with an amendment in the form of a substitute for the bill as introduced, which had authorized payments specifically for Chantilly residents. The report said the Federal Aviation Agency objected to the original bill as special legislation but favored receiving the same general authority for relocation allowances already vested in the Interior Department and Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The report said the General Services Administration estimated Chantilly payments at between $200,000 and $250,000.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 2467:

Authorized the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to reimburse owners and tenants of acquired land for expenses, losses and damages incurred as a direct result of moving them, with the total payment not to exceed 25 percent of the fair value of the land.

Provided for payments only when applications, including an itemized statement of the expenses and losses, had been submitted to the Administrator within one year after land acquisition or within one year from the date property was vacated (whichever date was later).

Made the provisions retroactive to July 1, 1958.

DEBATE -- July 2 -- Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) -- The Government had paid an average of $560 an acre for the Chantilly land, which was an inflated value, and to vote the residents there any more was "an absolute absurdity."

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- When the Government took over the Chantilly property "they were in such a hurry about it they just threw those people off," and the bill was a matter of "just common, ordinary justice."

WATER PROJECTS

HR 7634 -- Reported by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 541) June 12, 1959.
- Passed by House by voice vote July 16, 1959.
- Reported by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 1524) June 6, 1960.
- Passed by Senate, amended, by a 70-5 roll-call vote June 17. (See p. 504)
- Conference report (H Rept 2064) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate July 1.

PL 86-645 -- Signed into law July 14.

President Eisenhower July 14 signed the omnibus rivers, harbors and flood control bill (HR 7634 -- PL 86-645), authorizing $1,445,694,300 for 134 navigation, flood control and river basin development projects. The bill also authorized the Corps of Engineers to conduct 19 navigational and 11 flood control surveys.

Of the 134 authorizations (actual funds are appropriated separately in public works appropriations bills), 68 were for navigation projects, nine for beach erosion control projects, 47 for flood control projects and 10 for increases in existing river basin development programs.

During Senate debate June 17, Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) hinted the bill might be vetoed.

Dirksen said the Budget Bureau strongly objected to HR 7634 in the form passed by the Senate because the bill contained 10 projects, costing $150 million, that the Bureau opposed; another 10, costing $81 million, it had not yet fully reviewed; and an additional 24, costing $186 million, did not require the kind of federal-local cost-sharing favored by the President. Dirksen said the Administration also objected to two Senate legislative provisions, one on land acquisition and the other permitting up to 10 percent of the cost of federal water projects to be allocated to recreation on a non-reimbursable basis.

In the House-Senate conference that followed, conferees deleted the recreation provision, changed the land-acquisition provision and cut $138 million in authorizations from the Senate version, and President Eisenhower signed the bill.

The omnibus bill was composed of three titles -- the Rivers and Harbors, Flood Control and Land Acquisition Policy Acts of 1960.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, Title I of HR 7634, the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1960, authorized:

Navigation Projects	$ 203,674,300
Barkley Dam, Ky., increase	146,000,000
Beach erosion projects	22,190,800
Title I, Subtotal	$ 371,865,100

Title II, the Flood Control Act of 1960, authorized:

New projects or modifications	$ 277,589,200
Increased basin authorizations	($796,240,000)
Central and Southern Fla.	23,000,000
Mississippi Channel, Miss.	50,000,000
Brazos River, Texas.	21,000,000
White River, Ark.	50,000,000
Arkansas River, Okla.	179,000,000
Missouri River (all states)	
Flood Control	207,000,000
Reclamation works	60,000,000
Los Angeles, Calif., county	$ 32,000,000
Upper Mississippi Basin, Iowa	12,000,000
Sacramento River, Calif.	14,240,000
Columbia River, Ore.	148,000,000
Title II, Subtotal	$1,073,829,200
TOTAL, Titles I and II	$1,445,894,300

Title I also authorized the Corps of Engineers, from monies appropriated to it in the future, to spend up to $2 million in any fiscal year on small navigation projects (up to $200,000 each) not specifically authorized by Congress but promising "substantial benefits to navigation". (Similar authority for small flood control projects costing up to $400,000 already existed.)

Title III, the Land Acquisition Policy Act of 1960:

Declared it the policy of the U.S. to pay a "just and reasonable price" for property acquired for public works projects; authorized the Secretary of the Army, when acquiring land for public works purposes, to pay such a price; and required the Corps of Engineers to make certain information available to local residents affected by a project within six months of its authorization.

Background

REFERENCES -- Flood Control and Navigation (1948 Almanac p. 283); Flood Control (1949 Almanac p. 773); Rivers, Harbors, Flood Control (1950 Almanac p. 607); Flood Control (1954 Almanac p. 507); Rivers and Harbors Veto (1956 Almanac p. 574); Rivers and Harbors (1957 Almanac p. 622); Flood Control Bill (1958 Almanac p. 304).

Water projects authorization bills ranging from $1.1 billion to $1.5 billion each were enacted in 1944, 1946, 1950 and 1954. In 1956 President Eisenhower vetoed a $1.6 billion authorization bill on grounds cost-sharing provisions were inadequate and there had been insufficient review of projects by the Executive. Early in 1958 the same bill, cut to $1.5 billion and otherwise revised, was again passed by Congress and again vetoed, on the same grounds. Later in 1958, Congress passed another water projects bill, authorizing $1.5 billion, which the President signed, saying the most serious defects of the earlier bills had been removed.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- June 12, 1959 reported HR 7634 (H Rept 541), authorizing $640,931,500 for all projects.

Floor Action

The House July 16, 1959 passed HR 7634 by voice vote, authorizing $657,310,500 for navigation, flood control and related projects. Before passage, the House accepted by voice vote 11 committee amendments adding $16,379,000 in authorizations for projects which the Committee said were too important to be held up for two years, the usual interval between omnibus flood control bills.

Rep. Clifford Davis (D Tenn.), chairman of the Public Works Flood Control Subcommittee, said all the projects had been approved by both the Corps of Engineers and the Budget Bureau.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7634:

Authorized $232,952,800 for Title I, the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1959.

Authorized $424,357,700 for Title II, the Flood Control Act of 1959.

DEBATE -- July 16 -- William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Was happy the bill did not include "the same debatable and controversial aspects" that led to the 1958 Presidential veto.

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) -- The House bill carried the smallest monetary authorization "in many years", and minority Committee members unanimously recommended passage.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works.

ACTION -- June 6, 1960 reported HR 7634 (S Rept 1524), adding 83 projects and $925.4 million to the House bill, for total authorizations of $1,582,798,352. The Committee deleted from the House version two projects authorized separately after the House passed HR 7634.

Floor Action

The Senate June 17, by a 70-5 roll-call vote, passed an amended version of HR 7634 authorizing $1,583,-768,352. (For voting, see chart p. 504)

Before passage, the Senate adopted by voice vote numerous committee amendments and nine floor amendments, only two of which authorized additional appropriations.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7634:

Authorized $486,517,100 for Title I, the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1960.

Authorized $1,097,251,252 for Title II, the Flood Control Act of 1960.

Authorized up to 10 percent of the cost of new projects to be allocated, on a non-reimbursable basis, to recreation uses.

Authorized establishment of a joint Executive Branch-Congressional commission to study problems of compensation for property acquired by the Government; and payment through June 30, 1963 of up to 20 percent, but not over $2,500, above fair market value for property acquired for Corps of Engineers projects.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 17 -- Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- Authorize $120,000 to acquire land for a wildlife refuge on the Tombigbee River Jackson project, Ala. Voice vote.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Authorize a survey of the feasibility of replenishing the Edwards Underground Reservoir, Texas. Voice.

Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- Authorize payment for certain improvements rendered inoperative due to construction of Tuttle Creek Dam, Kan. Voice.

J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.) -- Authorize abandonment of a navigation project on the St. Jones River, Del. Voice.

Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) -- Authorize investigation of possible explosive anchorage sites, Hawaii. Voice.

Fong -- Authorize a flood control survey of Kahoma Stream, Maui, Hawaii.

James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- Authorize $850,000 for the construction of a navigational channel at Pascagoula Harbor, Miss. Voice.

Hall Stoner Lusk (D Ore.) -- Change name of Detroit Dam, Ore., to Douglas McKay Dam. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Clarify a provision regarding navigation channels in harbors along the Mississippi River. Voice.

Debate -- June 17 -- Francis Case (R S.D.) -- The bill provides the means for people to enjoy a better living as well as jobs. By so doing, it "builds for today and also for the future."

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- The bill is "loaded down with unsupportable projects". It is worse than the 1958 bill vetoed by the President.

Conference

Congress July 1 completed action on HR 7634 when both houses agreed by voice votes to the conference report (H Rept 2064). The compromise version authorized $1,445,694,300 for 134 projects. This was $138,074,052 less than initially voted by the Senate and $788,383,800 more than by the House.

The major deletion from the Senate version was a $114,652,000 authorization for locks on the Illinois Waterway, to which the Budget Bureau had objected. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) said that the deletion of the Waterway authorization went a "long way toward curing" the Bureau's objections and that the new version had been "accepted in principle by representatives of the Budget Bureau."

In conference, the Senate's provision on recreation was dropped altogether and the land acquisition provision completely revised by deletion of the joint commission plan and the authority for 20 percent overpayments.

VETERANS' LIFE INSURANCE

HR 11045 -- Reported by House Veterans' Affairs Committee (H Rept 1543) April 21, 1960.

- Passed by the House by voice vote May 2.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee May 26 (S Rept 1485).
- Passed Senate, amended, by voice vote June 2. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 498)

Final action on a bill (HR 11045) to revise the terms of National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) for veterans was blocked June 29 in the House. Rep. H. Allen Smith (R Calif.) objected when unanimous consent was requested for consideration of Senate amendments to the bill.

As passed by the House, the bill permitted World War II veterans to "trade in" old NSLI policies for new ones on which they had to pay lower premiums but which granted lower benefits. The Senate added an amendment permitting veterans to renew policies that had lapsed or to take out policies even if they had not done so after separation from the services.

House Veterans' Affairs Committee Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas), in seeking the unanimous consent, remarked that the Committee had turned down measures similar to the Senate amendment for four consecutive years, and he himself still opposed it, but in view of a unanimous Senate roll call in favor of the amendment, he had promised Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), its sponsor, that he would ask for House consideration.

House

COMMITTEE -- Veterans' Affairs, Insurance Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 16-17 on HR 11045.

ACTION -- The full Committee April 21 reported HR 11045 (H Rept 1543), to modify existing veterans'

life insurance programs to establish a new NSLI plan, under which the amount of the premium would not increase each five years as under existing NSLI term contracts, but at age 65 the value of the policy would be reduced by half. Policy holders could maintain the other half of their policies after 65 by paying the premium rate for the attained age, with no medical examination required. Veterans would be urged to convert their term insurance programs to the modified permanent program, so that they would not be forced, as many World War I veterans had been, into paying very high premiums sometimes in excess of the value of their policies. The bill was approved by the Veterans Administration.

Floor Action

The House passed HR 11045 by voice vote May 2. Before passage, Rep. W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) explained that the bill was an alternate solution to proposals that the Government pay up term insurance policies of World War II veterans at age 60, at a cost of nearly $12 billion. He said the bill would prevent a "catastrophe occurring 20 to 25 years from now" when World War II veterans would find that their premium rates on term insurance plans had reached "very high levels".

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

ACTION -- May 26 reported HR 11045 with amendments (S Rept 1485). The only major Committee change was to incorporate the provisions of a bill (S 2675) providing a one-year period after July 1, 1960 in which World War II veterans could obtain NSLI policies. The provision was designed for veterans who had allowed their service policies to lapse, or who had not taken out a policy within the specified period after discharge.

The Administration and the commercial insurance industry opposed giving veterans a second chance to obtain NSLI. The VA said enactment of such a proposal would place too great an administrative burden on VA facilities. The insurance companies maintained that the low-cost GI insurance would place commercial insurers at a competitive disadvantage.

Floor Action

The Senate June 2 passed HR 11045 as amended by the Committee by voice vote. The committee amendment was agreed to on a 75-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 498) Russell B. Long (D La.), sponsor of the bill, said many veterans could not afford to extend their GI insurance when they were discharged. Others, he said, did not realize the value of insurance at the time, but with added maturity and responsibilities had sought to have their eligibility reinstated. Long said NSLI was available to World War I veterans for 33 years after the end of the war.

Final Action Blocked

Smith's objection to the unanimous consent request for the House to consider the Senate changes ended the bill's chances of passage in 1960. An amendment similar to the Long proposal had been approved by the Senate as part of the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959 (PL 86-211), but had been stricken in conference after the House, by voice vote Aug. 14, 1959, rejected it. (1959 Almanac p. 296)

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITIES

S 2857 -- Reported, amended, by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 1302) May 2.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 5. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 494)
- Reported, amended, by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 1916) June 17.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 25.
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote June 30.

PL 86-622 -- Signed into law July 12.

S 2857 made various changes in rules governing retirement benefits and contributions by federal civil servants and Members of Congress. It did not, however, change the basic rate of contributions to the retirement fund (6½ percent of salary for civil servants, 7½ percent for Members of Congress) or the basic retirement benefits.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, S 2857:

Provided that Members of Congress and federal employees governed by civil service, who were eligible to retire at the maximum retirement benefit but who continued working, would be required to continue paying money into the Civil Service Retirement Fund.

Provided that any money so paid into the fund would first be earmarked to liquidate the payer's debts to the fund for non-contributory service (federal service during which the individual received annuity credit even without paying -- such as during military leave).

Provided that after debts for non-contributory service were liquidated, the employee's payments would have to continue but would be credited toward building up additional benefits (beyond the normal maximum).

Provided for retirement at age 50 with reduced pension benefits of a Member of Congress who had served in nine Congresses or who had 20 years' federal service, of which at least 10 years was in Congress.

Permitted a person who retired on a pension, then was reemployed for five years or more, to combine pension rights earned in each period of employment into one pension, to be received after the second retirement. Under existing law, a reemployed person continued to collect the pension earned in the first period of employment, but his salary was reduced by the amount of the pension and meanwhile he paid into the pension fund to build up a second annuity.

Granted survivorship rights (but only from the date the bill was enacted) to spouses of Members of Congress who died from Feb. 29, 1948-Nov. 4, 1952.

The bill enacted into law was the House bill. The Senate initially passed S 2857 by voice vote May 5, 1960 with only one provision, for a refund on retirement or death (at 3 percent interest) of any amounts paid into the pension fund by a civil servant or Congressman after he became eligible for the maximum retirement benefit.

Before passage, the Senate rejected by a 19-38 roll call an amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) to freeze the retirement annuity at the maximum rate but require employees to continue paying into the fund as long as they received full salary. (For voting, see chart p. 494) The bill was amended into its final version by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

SPORTS REGULATION

S 3483 -- Reported, without recommendation, by Senate Judiciary Committee June 20, 1960 (S Rept 1620).

- Recommitted by the Senate by a 73-12 roll-call vote June 28. (See p. 509)

A bill (S 3483) to exempt all but the business activities of professional sports from antitrust laws and to regulate the drafting of professional baseball players and protect minor leagues was first sharply amended and then recommitted by the Senate June 28.

Background

REFERENCE -- Sports Antitrust Bill (1958 Almanac p. 318).

Supporters of 1960 legislative proposals to exempt baseball from antitrust laws cited the concern of major league owners that the language of two Supreme Court decisions of 1922 and 1953 (Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore v. the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs; Toolson v. New York Yankees) holding that professional baseball was outside antitrust regulations implied that this status should be changed by Congress. The development of professional sports since 1922 and holdings by the Courts in 1955 and 1957 that boxing and football could be regulated left baseball's status undecided, at least in the eyes of the league franchise holders.

The minor leagues were also anxious for Congress to act. The competition between televised major league games and regular minor league contests, the minor teams claimed, was badly cutting minor league attendance. Though figures varied, it was widely agreed that the actual number of teams and players had substantially declined in the last 25 years, and it was asserted on the Senate floor that 90 percent of all minor league teams were operating at a deficit. To remedy this situation the smaller clubs sought a law prohibiting the televising of major league games into areas where minor league teams were playing.

Congress had considered sports regulation in 1952 and 1958. No bill was reported in 1952 and in 1958 a House-passed bill (HR 10378) was killed by the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee. The Subcommittee Sept. 3, 1959 approved a bill (S 2545) giving basketball, football and hockey immunity from antitrust laws, but in 1960 it laid S 2545 aside and began again with a new bill. (1959 Almanac p. 207)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 19-20 on a bill (S 3483) sponsored by Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) to exempt all but the business activities of professional football, basketball, or hockey from antitrust laws. (Business activities meant stadium rentals, food and drink concessions and all other similar revenue-producing activities not directly related to the sport itself.) Baseball was to enjoy the same exemption except that the bill made interference with formation of a third baseball league a violation of antitrust laws; prohibited major league baseball clubs from controlling the contracts of more than 100 players; and prohibited the televising of games of a team within 75 miles of the home of another team when the home team was playing a regularly scheduled league game in the same sport.

TESTIMONY -- May 19 -- Branch Rickey, president of the new Continental Baseball League, which was scheduled to become the third major league in 1961, said the success of the league depended largely on the enactment of the Kefauver bill.

Appearing with Rickey in support of the bill were William A. Shea, a New York attorney and one of the Continental League's founders, and Edwin C. Johnson, a former Colorado Governor (D 1933-37, 1955-57) and U.S. Senator (1937-55) and a consultant to the new league.

Ford Frick, commissioner of major league baseball, said enactment of the Kefauver bill would wreck the minor league setup and possibly enable "a group of gamblers or gangsters" to organize a so-called third major league. The current minor league systems enabled the American and National League clubs to provide financial support for clubs in smaller cities in order to maintain a training ground for young ballplayers.

May 20 -- George M. Trautman, president of the National Assn. of Professional Baseball Leagues (the minor leagues), said the Kefauver bill would be disastrous to minor league clubs. He said it would not permit major league clubs to employ enough players to staff their minor league "farm" clubs. The minor leagues were in grave financial trouble, he said, even without this provision.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee June 20 sent to the full Committee without recommendation an amended version of S 3483. The Subcommittee draft dropped the 100-player limit and lowered the number of players a team could withhold from the baseball draft to 40.

The Judiciary Committee June 20 reported S 3483 (S Rept 1620) without recommendation for passage. The Committee added to the 40 players that could be withheld from draft by other teams all players who had been in professional baseball less than four years. The Committee deleted the provision making it a federal crime to interfere with the formation of a third baseball league. Nine Committee members filed individual views.

Floor Action

Despite Kefauver's contention that baseball "materially" differed from other professional team sports because of its minor league farm system, the Senate June 28, by a 45-41 roll-call vote, agreed to an amendment by Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) to grant baseball the same broad antitrust exemptions as the bill granted football, basketball and hockey. Supporters of the original bill, saying this nullified its purpose, then moved that it be recommitted. The Senate agreed to the motion by a 73-12 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 509)

The Wiley amendment limited the legislation to a reversal of the Supreme Court decisions on antitrust regulation of professional sports by declaring that the business aspects of the sports were regulable, but that the "rules of the game" adopted within leagues and sports associations were free from governmental interference.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 2 -- The proposed third major baseball league, the Continental league, expired as members unanimously approved the plan for the two existing leagues to expand by absorbing four of the Continental league franchises.

CITY TAX WITHHOLDING

HR 3151 -- Reported Aug. 11, 1959 by the House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 872).

- Failed to pass the House Sept. 1, 1959 under suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority. (For voting, see 1959 Almanac p. 388)
- Passed, amended, by the House Feb. 17, 1960 by a 222-160 roll-call vote. (See p. 426)
- Added as a rider to another House bill (HR 4384) by a 50-32 roll-call vote of the Senate Sept. 1. (See p. 518) The Senate subsequently passed HR 4384 by voice vote.

The bill (HR 3151) to authorize the Federal Government to withhold city payroll taxes from the paychecks of federal employees whose jobs were located in cities levying such taxes failed to be enacted into law in 1960.

The bill was passed by the House Feb. 17 but did not reach the Senate floor until Sept. 1. Then, together with several other unrelated bills, the measure (somewhat changed from the House version) was attached as a rider to another House-passed bill (HR 4384) permitting duty-free importation of religious articles, which was then passed.

There was no further action, however, to reconcile House and Senate differences, and both HR 3151 and HR 4384 died when the 86th Congress adjourned.

Controversy centered on whether it was fair for a state or city to tax the incomes of persons who worked in the state or city but lived in another state -- common in the Northeast where, for example, New York State collected a state income tax from residents of New Jersey or Connecticut who commuted to work in New York, and Philadelphia collected a city tax from Delaware and New Jersey residents working in Philadelphia.

The legality of such taxation of non-residents had been established 40 years earlier by a Supreme Court decision in an Oklahoma income-tax case; and Congress had already legislated (see below) to permit the Federal Government to withhold state taxes from paychecks of federal employees working in states that levied such taxes, regardless of whether the employees lived in another state.

Nevertheless, opponents of the city tax withholding measure argued that it was unfair for a city or state to tax the income of non-residents, and that to permit the Federal Government to withhold such a tax and turn it over to a city or state only abetted the inequity. The House version of the bill permitted withholding of city taxes on residents of other states; the Senate version was modified so that it did not.

Background

In 1952 a law (PL 82-587) was enacted which directed the Federal Government to withhold state wage taxes from salaries paid to federal employees working and living within that state.

In 1959, Congress amended the 1952 law with a measure (S 2282 -- PL 86-371) making it clear that the Government could withhold state income taxes from the pay checks of non-residents working in the state, as well as residents.

Proposals to amend the U.S. Constitution to prohibit state taxation of income of non-residents (S J Res 29, 67) were considered in 1959 by the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee, which held hearings on them April 15-16, but took no subsequent action. The proposals were backed by Senators from Connecticut and New Jersey. The House Judiciary Committee Aug. 25, 1959 tabled a similar proposal (H J Res 33).

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Aug. 11, 1959 unanimously reported HR 3151 (H Rept 872). As introduced by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) and as reported, the bill authorized the Federal Government to withhold city payroll taxes from the paycheck of any federal employee working in a city of 75,000 or more population, even if the employee lived in a state other than the one where the city he worked in was located. A committee amendment proposed after the bill was reported lowered the size of eligible cities to 50,000, thus extending application of the bill from about 15 cities to about 20 cities in five states: Alabama, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Floor Action

HR 3151 first came to the House floor Sept. 1, 1959 for passage under suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority vote. (1959 Almanac p. 258) The motion to pass the bill, with the committee amendment included, fell five votes short on a roll-call of 251-133. (For voting, see 1959 Almanac p. 388)

Brought to the floor again under a rule requiring only a majority for passage, the bill was passed by the House Feb. 17, 1960 by a 222-160 roll-call vote, after the committee amendment was agreed to by a standing vote. (For voting, see chart p. 426)

One other amendment was agreed to. It permitted the Federal Government to withhold a city income tax from the salary of a federal employee who lived in the city but worked in a federal installation within five miles of the city.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 3151:

Authorized the Federal Government to withhold city income taxes from the paycheck of any federal employee working in a city levying such a tax and having 50,000 or more population, even if the employee lived in a state other than the one where the city he worked in was located.

Authorized the Federal Government to withhold a city income tax from the salary of a federal employee living in the city, and therefore subject to the tax, but working in a federal installation within five miles of the city.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Feb. 17 -- Paul F. Schenck (R Ohio) -- Apply the withholding to employees at federal installations within five miles of a city of 50,000. Standing vote, 45-30.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Feb. 17 -- William H. Milliken Jr. (R Pa.) -- Authorize withholding not only in cities but in any political subdivision of a state. Standing, 20-25.

Williard S. Curtin (R Pa.) -- Prohibit withholding of city taxes on non-residents. Standing, 34-50.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARING -- June 17, 1960.

TESTIMONY -- Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) testified in favor of the bill; Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) opposed it. The Treasury Department opposed extension of the bill's coverage to cities of less than 75,000 and to federal installations located within five miles of cities affected. The Committee took no action on HR 3151 or an identical bill (S 2551).

Floor Action

The Senate Sept. 1 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 4384) permitting the duty-free importation of articles for religious purposes, after adding by a roll-call vote of 50-32 a rider to authorize federal withholding of city taxes from federal employees paychecks if the employees worked in cities of more than 75,000 and lived in the same state as the city imposing the tax. (For voting, see chart p. 518) HR 4384 had been passed by the House Aug. 18, 1959 and reported (S Rept 1911) by the Senate Finance Committee Aug. 25, 1960.

Clark, who sponsored the rider, accepted a modification limiting its application to federal employees living in the same state as the city in which they worked; the rider initially applied also to employees living in other states. The modification was suggested by J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.).

Clark's amendment, before its modification, was opposed chiefly by the New Jersey and Delaware delegations whose constituents worked in Philadelphia.

An amendment offered by Norris Cotton (R N.H.) as added language to Clark's amendment was turned down on a procedural move that required two roll-call votes. The Cotton amendment would have prohibited the Federal Government from collecting state taxes from federal employees living outside the taxing state. In effect, it would have repealed the sections of the 1959 law (see above) permitting the Federal Government to withhold state taxes from paychecks of federal employees not living in the state imposing the tax.

Following was the sequence of roll-call votes on the Clark rider and the bill (for voting, see chart p. 518):

By a roll call of 33-47, the Senate rejected a motion by Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) to table both the Clark amendment and the Cotton amendment. Next, by a 48-33 roll call, the Senate agreed to a motion of Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) to table the Cotton amendment alone. The Senate then agreed to the Clark amendment, 50-32.

The Senate's last roll call on the bill was also its last of the 86th Congress. It came at the insistence of Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) on a procedural motion to resume consideration of the bill after debate had been interrupted for discussion of a sugar quotas bill. The motion was agreed to, 78-1, with Lausche the only dissenter.

In addition to Clark's amendment, three other riders were also attached to HR 4384 by the Senate (see below). Final Senate action on the bill did not come until 4 a.m. the morning of Sept. 1, the last day of the 86th Congress. The bill was then sent to the House with a request for concurrence in the Senate amendments, but in the House, it died at the Speaker's desk.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sept. 1 -- Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Authorize the Federal Government to withhold city taxes from the paychecks of federal employees working in cities that impose such taxes and that have 75,000 or more population, provided the employees live in the state in which the city is located. Roll-call vote, 50-32.

Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) -- Retroactive to Sept. 1, 1954, establish the status of Plumbers Union Local 12 Pension Fund as a tax-exempt trust fund. Voice vote.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Limit imports of duty-free Philippine tobacco to those licensed by the Philippine government for charge against the duty-free quota (identical to HR 3392, passed by the House Aug. 24, 1960). Voice.

John Marshall Butler (R Md.) -- Amend tax laws for survivors of two-man partnerships, in effect, to give tax relief to Howard F. Knipp. Voice. (A private bill, HR 2068, to provide relief for Knipp was vetoed in 1959. See 1959 Almanac p. 662)

CONGRESSIONAL RETIREMENT

HR 8241 -- Reported by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Aug. 11, 1959 (H Rept 832).

- Passed by the House by voice vote Aug. 17, 1959.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee April 25, 1960 (S Rept 1289).
- Passed, amended, May 5 by the Senate by a 5-3 standing vote.
- House agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote June 22.

PL 86-604 -- Signed into law July 7.

HR 8241 liberalized the Civil Service retirement system for Members of Congress and their employees. The Senate May 5, by a 5-3 standing vote, approved the bill as amended by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and the House June 22 agreed to the Senate changes. The House had originally passed the bill by voice vote Aug. 17, 1959.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), floor manager of HR 8241, said it affected from six to 12 former Members of Congress.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 8241:

Provided that a Member's eligibility for Civil Service retirement annuity credits would be based on any combination of five years of service as a Member or as an employee covered by the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Allowed a former Member to count his Congressional tenure toward Civil Service retirement credit when re-employed by the Federal Government in a position subject to the Act.

Allowed a former Member to receive an annuity while performing full-time service in an appointive federal position without pay, or part-time service, provided his annuity is reduced by the days for which he received pay.

Raised the formula for retirement pay of Congressional employees with more than 15 years of service.

Existing law prevented Members from combining civilian and legislative Civil Service retirement credits to attain the five years necessary for coverage under the Retirement Act. This penalized federal employees who were elected to Congress for less than five years and former Members who served in the Executive Branch for less than five years, the Senate Post Office and Civil Service report said (S Rept 1289).

FIRST-CLASS MAIL AIRLIFT

HR 12595-- Reported, amended, by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 1929) June 21, 1960.

● Passed by the House by voice vote July 2.

The House July 2 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 12595) to prohibit the Postmaster General from arranging for the airlifting of first-class, 4-cent letter mail. The bill was aimed at halting an experiment into the possible economies of expanding existing airmail service which began in 1953. Backers of the bill said the experiment was "a master plan designed to completely replace conventional rail transportation of letters"; that it was unauthorized and had been expanded despite Congressional recommendations to the contrary. Warnings against extending the program were carried in Committee reports accompanying the fiscal 1961 appropriation bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments (HR 10569).

A motion to recommit the bill to Committee, offered by Rep. Robert R. Barry (R N.Y.), was rejected by voice vote.

The Senate took no action on the bill.

BACKGROUND -- HR 12595 was reported June 21 by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 1929), and supplemental views, giving added background on the experiment, were filed June 23 as Part 2 of the report by Mrs. Kathryn E. Granahan (D Pa.), chairman of the Postal Operations Subcommittee. The report said the experiment was begun after the Comptroller General in August 1953 advised the Postmaster General that the General Accounting Office would not object to the use of funds for air transportation of first-class mail when the Postmaster General felt it would contribute to more efficient or economical service, and so long as it did not impair the basic distinction between airmail and regular mail service by surface means. The Committee said testimony at hearings June 6, 9 and 10 showed "large volumes" of 4-cent mail were being airlifted and therefore the "basic distinction" between the two mail classes "has been impaired".

Officials of railroads and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO) supported the legislation; airline representatives and the Post Office Department opposed it.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 12595:

Prohibited the Postmaster General from arranging for transportation of first-class, 4-cent mail by air, effective Jan. 1, 1961.

Excluded from the prohibition: first-class mail between the 48 contiguous states and Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico or any protectorate; mail between the non-mainland areas; military mail sent from embarkation ports.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

July 2 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Permit continued airlift of first-class mail between points where it was being carried as of June 1, 1960. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- July 2 -- Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.) -- The airlift cost the railroads $11.5 million annually in revenue because of the withdrawal of postal service in long-haul railroad operations, and the Post Office Department was rapidly expanding the airlift to 18 routes "in direct disregard of the Congress".

Robert R. Barry (R N.Y.) -- Only about 1 percent of the $325 million annually paid the railroads to carry mail was being airlifted and there were times when the railroads "cannot be relied on to transport mail between two given points" without circuitous routes.

John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- The House was acting on the bill "because of pique and irritation at the Postmaster General".

SUPREME COURT NOMINEES

S Res 334 -- Reported, amended, by the Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 1893) Aug. 22, 1960.

● Adopted by the Senate Aug. 29 by a 48-37 roll-call vote. (See p. 517)

S Res 334 expressed the sense of the Senate that the President should not make recess appointments to the Supreme Court, except to prevent or end a breakdown in the administration of the Court's business; and that a recess appointee should not take his seat on the Court until the Senate had "advised and consented" to the nomination.

The prologue of the resolution, stating its purpose, said: (1) Senate consideration of Supreme Court nominations should be done "in an atmosphere free from pressures inimical" to unbiased judgment; (2) Court nominations "should be considered only in the light of the qualifications the person brings to the threshold of the office;" (3) Court recess appointments "inevitably" caused "public speculation on the independence" of the nominee before his confirmation by the Senate; and (4) some Court appointments were "taken in good faith", but without a full appreciation of the "difficulties" they caused the Senate.

A motion by Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) to recommit the resolution to the Senate Judiciary Committee was rejected by a 33-52 roll-call vote. Both roll-call votes split generally along party lines. (For voting, see chart p. 517)

During debate, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) and other proponents of the resolution said that investigation of the nominations of Supreme Court recess appointees was made difficult by the oath preventing all Court Justices from talking about matters pending before the Court. Hart said that the Senate was "dreadfully handicapped" in considering nominations that have been, in effect, partially confirmed by the serving of the recess appointment, and said that "indelicacy" was involved when "the Legislative Branch does business" with a Court Justice. They said the Supreme Court should be composed only of Justices confirmed by the Senate.

Keating and other opponents said the resolution was an attempt to restrict the President's Constitutional recess appointment powers, and that a full Court was necessary to handle the large case load. They said the Court could not afford to wait for Congress to confirm nominees. They said the resolution not only went beyond the "advise and consent" powers of Congress, but that it was a reflection against the President, as well as Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and Potter Stewart, who were recess appointees during the Eisenhower Administration.

Unexpressed reasons for the resolutions, some observers said, were Democratic hopes of victory in the Presidential election, and fear that a vacancy might occur on the Court before January, enabling President Eisen-

hower to give a recess appointment to a Republican. Justice Felix Frankfurter was 77, Justice Hugo Lafayette Black was 74, and Chief Justice Warren was 69 at the time the resolution was adopted.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Judiciary Committee Aug. 22 reported S Res 334 (S Rept 1893, Part I) with amendments, and Aug. 24 filed minority views (S Rept 1893, Part II). The Committee amended the resolution by specifying that Court appointments be made only to prevent or end "a demonstrable breakdown in the administration of the Court's business", and in several minor ways.

The report said that Chief Justice Warren was the first recess appointee in 100 years to take his seat on the Bench before confirmation.

A controversy occurred in 1959 over the confirmation of recess appointee Justice Stewart; part of the controversy was over whether making recess appointments to important offices lessened the Senate's power to "advise and consent." (1959 Almanac p. 664)

Minority views, signed by Republican Sens. Alexander Wiley (Wis.), Roman Hruska (Neb.), and Keating, said "the great volume, complexity, and importance of the work of the Supreme Court makes it imperative that there be a full complement of Justices at all times."

SELF-EMPLOYED RETIREMENT

HR 10 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 24, 1959 (H Rept 64).

- Passed by the House by voice vote March 16, 1959.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee June 17, 1960 (S Rept 1615).

The Senate in 1960 again failed to pass a House-passed measure (HR 10) to permit self-employed persons to defer payment of income taxes on portions of their income put into retirement funds. In the 85th Congress, an identical bill passed by the House was rejected by the Senate. (1958 Almanac p. 159)

Background

HR 10 was passed by the House March 16, 1969 (1959 Almanac p. 199), with the following provisions:

Provided that a self-employed individual could deposit 10 percent of his income, or $2,500, whichever was less, into a retirement fund and deduct this amount from his taxable income.

Deferred payment of income tax on income put into a retirement fund until retirement.

Limited to $50,000 the total amount deductible for retirement purposes.

Provided that the individual must retire no earlier than age 65 and no later than age 70, thus permitting no deduction after age 70.

Required that payments (with certain exceptions) received from a retirement fund be included in the recipient's gross income for the taxable year in which it was received.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARINGS -- On HR 10 June 17, 18, July 15 and Aug. 11, 1959; and May 11 and 12, 1960 on an alternative to HR 10, submitted April 1 by Under Secretary of the Treasury Fred C. Scribner Jr. in a letter to the Committee. Testifying in 1960 were Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Treasury Department General Counsel David A. Lindsay and representatives of the American Retail Federation, the Council of Profit-Sharing Industries, and of life insurance and pension associations.

In his April 1 letter, Scribner repeated past Treasury objections to the measure: that it would cost $365 million a year in lost revenue and that the loss could reach $3 billion if other classes of persons were given similar deductions.

Without specifically recommending the Treasury's alternative plan, Scribner said it was "more sound and equitable" than the House bill. The plan was to permit a self-employed person to defer tax payment on sums channeled into his own retirement fund only if he also contributed to funds for his employees. Scribner said the revenue loss under the Treasury plan would be only $150 million to $250 million a year, as less were expected to take advantage of HR 10 with the added requirement. (Tax losses would be caused both by the income tax deferment and the fact that the taxes paid after retirement would be based on the reduced income.)

ACTION -- The Committee June 9 approved an amended version of HR 10, which incorporated the Treasury's proposal to require self-employed persons who set up a tax-deductible retirement plan to set up similar plans for their employees. The Committee also changed the base on which the 10 percent deduction could be computed to "earned income" rather than "self-employment income". This meant taxes could not be deferred on that portion of a self-employed person's income derived from return on capital investment, but only on the portion which he paid himself as salary. The bill was approved by a 12-5 vote.

The June 17 Committee report (S Rept 1615) said the bill would make self employment "somewhat more attractive than at present compared to employment with a corporation, and will thus help to keep small business strong and independent professional practice thriving."

Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), Russell B. Long (D La.) and Albert Gore (D Tenn.) filed a minority dissent which warned that the bill would cost $3 billion a year if its "benefits...were extended to all citizens, as will inevitably be demanded with justice." They said most salaried beneficiaries of pension plans paid taxes on money set aside for retirement.

Floor Action

Floor consideration of HR 10 began June 29, but no votes were taken on amendments or on the bill before Congress recessed for the conventions July 3. No action was taken on HR 10 during the August session.

One amendment, proposed by Long, would have required that the self-employed pay taxes on half of what they put aside annually, a procedure similar to that followed under Government pension plans.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

HR 10777 -- Reported by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 1307) March 2, 1960.
- Passed by the House, on a 407-4 roll-call vote, March 9. (See p. 428)
- Reported, amended, by the Senate Armed Services Committee (S Rept 1338) May 11.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate, by voice vote May 13.
- Conference report (H Rept 1673) agreed to by the House and Senate on voice votes June 1.

PL 86-500 -- Signed into law June 8.

Congress authorized appropriations of $1,185,320,000 in fiscal 1961 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad. The total was $34,235,000 less than the Administration's revised request, which the Defense Department submitted to the Senate after the House had passed the construction bill. The revised budget, designed to carry out a new air defense plan, deleted $57 million in construction of facilities for Bomarc ground-to-air missiles, the Sage radar warning system and for other facilities, but added $130,300,000 for construction of facilities for Minuteman and Titan missile squadrons and various other facilities. A $4 million increase in the deficiency authorization brought the revised budget to $1,219,555,000.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 10777 authorized:

Army	$ 143,561,000
Navy	127,566,000
Air Force	727,305,000
Defense Department	20,000,000
Deficiencies	109,983,000
Reserve components	56,122,000
Reserve deficiencies	783,000
TOTAL	$1,185,320,000

The bill also authorized 9,941 family housing units, of which 8,943 were Capehart units.

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 2 reported HR 10777 (H Rept 1307), authorizing $1,103,823,000. The Defense Department Feb. 4 had asked Congress to authorize $1,142,-122,000, which included new authorizations of $992,-053,000.

The Committee noted that most of the new authorizations were needed "to support new weapons developments and essential modernization of our bases." The report warned Congressmen that the transition to greater missile power would cause "reorientation and closing of some bases."

Over $651 million, or about 59 percent of the total authorization, was for direct support of the ballistic missile programs of the three armed services. The Army was authorized $14.3 million for development and testing of its Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile system and the Air Force was authorized $318 million for testing and training facilities for these weapon systems: Atlas, Titan and Minuteman ICBMs; Bomarc defense missiles; and Samos and Midas satellites.

Although the total request was cut by approximately $38 million, the Committee increased the Army National Guard authorization by $505,000 over the budget request, for a total of $12,673,000. This plus a carryover of $11 million previously authorized would provide the Guard with $20 million in fiscal 1961 for its spending program, which included the building of 74 new armories, the Committee report said.

Total deficiency authorizations rose from $4,329,000 in the fiscal 1960 bill to $107,961,000; the largest deficiency was $50 million to enable the Air Force to increase its Atlas missile sites from nine to 13.

Floor Action

The House March 9 passed HR 10777, by a 407-4 roll-call vote, in the form reported by the Armed Services Committee. An open rule for debate on the bill was adopted March 7 by a 313-1 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 428)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- May 11 reported an amended version of HR 10777 (S Rept 1338), authorizing $1,184,865,000. The Defense Department April 25 had asked the Committee, in a memorandum compiling revised requests, to authorize $1,219,555,000. That included an increased deficiency authorization of $110,766,000.

A revision of the air defense program shifted a net $73,293,000 to Titan and Minuteman ICMB squadrons and other facilities and cut out a proposed $30 million for construction of the super Sage radar warning system and $26 million for Bomarc defense missile facilities, cutting by 50 percent the number of Bomarc sites.

HR 10777 authorized almost $409 million for operational testing and training facilities for the Minuteman, Titan and Atlas missile squadrons and for facilities for the Samos and Midas satellites.

Displeased with the Air Force's revised air defense program, the Committee recommended that it be resubmitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Secretary of Defense for further review. The Committee said it was unable to "reconcile the cancellation of...long-range, ground-to-air (Bomarc) defense missile sites, located on the perimeter of our country, while continuing those of shorter range primarily designed for last-minute protection of our cities and military installations" (the Nike-Hercules system). The Committee said the cost of completing several of the Bomarc sites on the Pacific Coast would be "nominal in comparison to the money already spent in developing these sites, and to be spent in settlement charges resulting from the cancellation of contracts."

The Committee raised the Army National Guard authorization by $5,420,000 over the House figure, for a total of $18,093,000 and added 25 more Guard armories for a total of 99 compared to the request for 65.

The Committee cut 245 family housing units from the House authorization.

Floor Action

The Senate May 13 amended and passed HR 10777 by voice vote, authorizing $1,185,665,000.

A provision in the bill requiring that family housing proposed for construction under Section 810 of the

National Housing Act be specifically authorized in a military construction law led to a series of amendments by Senators who wished such housing in their home states. Section 810, enacted in the Housing Act of 1959 (PL 86-372), authorized FHA mortgage insurance on up to 5,000 housing units if they were certified by the Secretary of Defense as needed for military and essential civilian personnel. No authorization for such units was contained in the bill as passed by the House.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 13 -- Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) -- Restrict use of air transportation for moving household effects of the armed forces if the cost exceeds that of other means of transportation. Voice vote.

Byrd -- Provide that additional fees for reimbursement paid by the armed services to contractors under cost-plus-fee contracts would not exceed the interest the Treasury would pay on the money for the same period. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Authorize, under Section 810 of the National Housing Act, construction of 300 family housing units at Patrick Air Force Base, Cocoa, Fla., and 150 units at Clinton-Sherman Air Force Base, Clinton, Okla. Voice.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Authorize under Sec. 810 construction of 150 family housing units at the Army Electronics Proving Grounds, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Voice.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Authorize under Sec. 810 construction of 250 family housing units at White Sands Proving Grounds, White Sands, N.M. Voice.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) -- Authorize under Sec. 810 construction of 100 family housing units at the Glasgow Air Force Base, Mont. Voice.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Authorize $800,000 for Air National Guard operational facilities at the McGee-Tyson Airport, Knoxville, Tenn. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

May 13 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Delete the authorization to transfer the Food and Container Institute from Chicago, Ill. to Natick, Mass. Standing vote.

DEBATE -- May 13 -- Stennis, floor manager of the bill -- The Air Force revisions in the defense missile programs showed a lack of "logic" and "consistency" in planning but the new emphasis on offensive weapons is a "timely...and sound move".

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- The incident of the American U-2 plane shot down in Russia has made the military construction program abroad "to some extent out of date". "If the Committee today were asked to revise the bill to meet the changing picture, we would not have the information to do it."

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee June 1 reported (H Rept 1673) a compromise version of HR 10777, authorizing $1,185,320,000 and accepting the revised air defense plan considered by the Senate.

The conferees removed from the bill the 3,105 units of Section 810 housing authorized by the Senate.

The conferees also deleted Sen. Byrd's two amendments, contending they concerned problems which should be handled in separate legislation. Senate increases for National Guard armories were accepted.

ACTION -- The House and Senate June 1 adopted the conference report by voice votes.

DEBATE -- June 1 -- Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Armed Services Committee Chairman -- "I personally hope it is the last we hear of...these (Section) 810 houses."

Sen. Stennis -- "There was considerable doubt on the part of the conferees as to the feasibility of this (Sec. 810) program," which was first authorized in the 1959 Housing Act and "had never been tried out".

The fiscal 1961 military construction appropriation bill (HR 12231 -- PL 86-630), enacted July 12, provided $994,855,000 -- a cut of $193 million from the President's appropriation request.

CULTURAL MATERIAL IMPORTS

Exec I -- Reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 1) Feb. 8, 1960.

- Approved by a 76-14 roll-call vote of the Senate Feb. 23. (See p. 477)

The Senate Feb. 23, by a roll-call vote of 76-14, ratified U.S. participation in the "Agreement on Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials" (Executive I, 86th Congress, 1st session). (For voting see chart p. 477)

Following ratification of the treaty, which permitted the free import of various cultural materials, the President postponed deposit of the instrument of ratification -- the final step in making the treaty binding on the United States -- in order to give Congress time to pass necessary implementing legislation adding articles covered by the treaty to the duty-free list under U.S. tariff laws.

Such legislation (HR 13224) was introduced two days before Congressional adjournment by House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), but there was no action in either chamber. The State Department Oct. 7 said the President did not plan to put the treaty into effect in the absence of the implementing legislation. This left final disposition of the treaty up to the 87th Congress and Mr. Eisenhower's successor as President in 1961.

Senate debate centered on the possibility that Communist nations subsequently becoming signatories to the agreement might export unlimited amounts of propaganda to the United States, but Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) assured the Senate that ratification did not give the Executive Branch a "blank check" to permit the importation of Communist propaganda.

PROVISIONS -- The agreement bound the signatory nations to remove duties on the following items for use by individuals, schools and other organizations: books, publications, documents, works of art and collectors' items, audio and visual materials, scientific instruments, articles for the blind and certain public exhibition materials. A special protocol adopted when the U.S. signed the agreement permitted the U.S. and any of the 30 other signatory nations reciprocally to suspend the agreement's obligations if imports threatened "serious injury" to domestic producers.

BACKGROUND -- The original agreement was drawn up at the 1950 General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Florence, Italy, but the United States did not sign until June 24, 1959. The President Aug. 25, 1959 sent the treaty to the Senate for ratification.

SHIPBUILDING SUBSIDIES

HR 10644 -- Reported by House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 1715) June 1, 1960.

● Passed by the House by voice vote June 6.

S 2584 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 1415) May 24.

HR 10644 -- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 60-26 roll-call vote June 7. (See p. 499)

● Conference report (H Rept 1953) agreed to by voice votes of the Senate June 23 and the House June 24.

PL 86-607 -- Signed into law July 7.

HR 10644 authorized, for two years, an increase from 50 to 55 percent in the ceiling on Government subsidies for domestic merchant marine shipbuilding and also prohibited shipping companies from giving free or reduced-rate transportation to any Government official or employee or any member of their family. The "anti-junket" provision was proposed by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) and its adoption marked a victory in a campaign Williams had waged for such legislation since 1954.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 10644:

Authorized the Federal Maritime Board to pay a maximum 55 percent cost-differential subsidy for merchant marine ship construction under contracts signed within two years after enactment of the bill or on ships with keels laid after June 30, 1959.

Stipulated that no common carrier could directly or indirectly issue any ticket or pass for free or reduced-rate transportation to any Government employee or his family for passage on any ship sailing under the American flag, under penalty of fines of from $500 to $10,000 for each violation; excepted from the ban military or civilian personnel or their dependents when passage was paid for by the Government, and persons injured or rescued at sea and physicians and persons attending them.

Background

The Merchant Marine Act of 1936 limited federal ship subsidies to 50 percent of construction cost. The subsidy represented the difference between ship construction costs in the United States and abroad, estimated at between 48-52 percent in 1960. The Commerce Department opposed increasing the subsidy in 1960 on grounds the cost differential was not sufficiently in excess of the ceiling to warrant an increase.

The anti-junketing proposal first was introduced in January 1954 by Williams, who said its need became apparent when a shipping industry representative offered free passage on any ocean liner anywhere in the world to each member of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee at the time the Committee was considering legislation to liberalize subsidies. No action was taken on his proposal then, however, or in 1955, 1956, or 1957 when he introduced similar legislation. In 1958, the Senate agreed to the ban as a rider to a superliner construction bill, but the House rejected it in conference and similar action met his proposal in 1959 when it was added to a bill involving Great Lakes passenger vessels. In May 1960, Williams by amendment added the anti-junket ban to a Commerce Department appropriations bill (HR 10234), but it was dropped in conference.

In June, however, a series of magazine articles on Congressional junketing by Walter Pincus and Don Oberdorfer of Knight newspapers gave considerable public impetus to Williams' campaign. The Delaware Senator succeeded in getting his steamship anti-junket provision permanently attached to the steamship subsidy bill and other anti-junket measures attached to other legislation. (See "Travel Regulations, Legislative Funds," p. 408)

House

COMMITTEE -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HEARINGS -- March 2-3.

ACTION -- June 1 reported HR 10644 (H Rept 1715) with amendments which set both the 55 percent subsidy ceiling and the two-year time limit, whereas the original bill merely removed the 50 percent ceiling. The report noted Commerce Department opposition but said the existing ceiling violated the parity principle and vessel replacement program underlying the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

Floor Action

The House June 6 passed HR 10644, with Committee amendments, by voice vote.

DEBATE -- June 6 -- Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) -- Unless legislation was passed, merchant marine replacement "will come to a standstill".

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- Dec. 3, 1959, and Feb. 15-16, 1960.

ACTION -- May 24 reported S 2584 (S Rept 1415), a companion bill to HR 10644. Committee member Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), in individual opposing views, said the federal subsidy program was inflationary.

Floor Action

The Senate June 7, by a 60-26 roll-call vote, passed HR 10644, amended, after first substituting for its text that of S 2584, amended. The Senate adopted, by an 88-0 roll-call vote, an amendment by Williams to ban free or reduced-rate transportation by Government officials or their families on U.S. ships. The Senate rejected, by a 24-62 roll-call vote, an amendment by Lausche providing that when the cost differential exceeded 50 percent the Government would pay only one-half of each additional percent up to the 55 percent ceiling. (For voting see charts p. 498, 499)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

June 7 -- Williams -- Prohibit free or reduced-rate transportation of U.S. Government employees on merchant marine ships. Roll-call vote, 88-0.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 7 -- Lausche -- Limit differential payments over 50 percent to one-half of each additional percent up to the 55 percent ceiling. Roll call, 24-62.

DEBATE -- June 6 -- John Marshall Butler (R Md.) -- As of 1960 only 14 ships were being built under the subsidy program and the Commerce Department "frankly admits that this is insufficient to sustain the skills and ship-building capacity...necessary to national defense."

June 7 -- Lausche -- If the difference in costs kept increasing eventually the Government would "practically have to pay the full cost of building the ships".

Conference

Senate-House conferees, in their June 22 report (H Rept 1953) agreed to accept the Senate version of HR 10644. The Senate June 23 and the House June 24 by voice votes approved the conference report on HR 10644. Rep. Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), chief House conferee, told the House the Williams amendment had been agreed to reluctantly "to protect passage" of the rest of the bill.

OTHER SHIPPING BILLS

Congress in 1960 also completed action on the following bills affecting shipping:

• HR 10646 (PL 86-518) -- Permitted merchant marine ship operators to spread depreciation and amortization mortgage charges over 25 years instead of 20 years on postwar built ships.

• S 2618 (PL 86-575) -- Permitted unsubsidized operators of war-built vessels (1939-45), except tankers, to trade them in for more modern war-built vessels in the Government reserve fleet during a five-year period following enactment (July 5).

• S 3189 (PL 86-583) -- Prohibited the operation in coastwise trade of any rebuilt vessel unless the entire rebuilding was done in the United States.

• HR 5421 (PL 86-516) -- Authorized a three-year, $7.5 million program of subsidies for construction of fishing vessels, aimed at providing relief for any segments of the domestic fishing industry threatened by imports. (See adjoining column)

Another shipping bill, which received no floor action, was HR 8093 -- a proposal to eliminate the 6 percent differential given Pacific Coast commercial shipbuilders. Under existing law, when a federal construction-differential subsidy is applied for by a Pacific Coast shipowner to aid in the construction or reconditioning of a vessel to be operated in foreign trade from Pacific Coast ports, the lowest responsible bid by a Pacific Coast shipbuilder must be approved by the Government if the bid is not more than 6 percent higher than the lowest responsible bid of an Atlantic Coast shipbuilder.

HR 8093 was reported July 2 by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 2089), along with minority views by the Committee's four West Coast Representatives, George P. Miller (D Calif.), Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.), William S. Mailliard (R Calif.) and Thomas M. Pelly (R Wash.). They protested the "high-handed manner" in which the Committee rejected the Merchant Marine Subcommittee's report and charged "utter disregard" of the Subcommittee, which had voted to get an opinion from the General Accounting Office on relative shipbuilding costs throughout the United States. The Committee report held that the bill would end the "discriminatory advantage" given West Coast shipyards through the differential, which was authorized in 1936 to place Western yards in a competitive position with the East. The Commerce Department opposed the repeal of the differential.

AMORPHOUS GRAPHITE

HR 1217 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1143) Sept. 3, 1959.
- Passed by House under suspension of rules (two-thirds vote required) by a 278-116 roll-call vote Feb. 2, 1960. (See p. 424)
- Reported by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1332) May 3.
- Passed by Senate by voice vote May 5.

PL 86-453 -- Signed into law May 13.

The 86th Congress passed and the President signed a bill (HR 1217) amending the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit free importation for two years -- beginning May 14, 1960 -- of amorphous graphite valued at $50 per ton or less. Amorphous graphite is a fine, granular form of graphite used for foundry facings, manufacture of carbon brushes, dry-cell batteries, pencils, paints, lubricants and brush stock for electric motors, some of which are used in defense production.

The bill, as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, was passed by the House Feb. 2 under suspension of the rules by a 278-116 roll call. The Senate passed HR 1217 May 5 without amendments or debate.

House discussion centered on the damage to the Alabama flake-graphite industry that might result from removal even for two years of the existing 5 percent ad valorem duty on amorphous graphite imports. Proponents of the bill said amorphous graphite was a valuable defense commodity, and that, as only 1 percent of the material used in the United States was produced domestically, removal of duties would not seriously harm the economy.

FISHING VESSEL SUBSIDIES

HR 5421 -- Reported, amended, by House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee (H Rept 770) Aug. 5, 1959.
- Passed by the House by a 272-108 roll-call vote Aug. 26, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 386)

S 2578 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 803) Aug. 24.

HR 5421 -- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 55-30 roll-call vote Sept. 11. (1959 Almanac p. 445)
- Conference report (H Rept 1589) agreed to by voice vote of the Senate May 3, 1960. After reconsideration, Senate June 7 agreed to the report by a 59-26 roll-call vote. (See p. 499) House agreed to report by voice vote June 8.

PL 86-516 -- Signed into law June 12.

HR 5421 authorized a three-year, $7.5 million program of subsidies for construction of fishing vessels, providing relief for any segments of the domestic fishing industry threatened by imports -- notably, New England fisheries and the tuna and shrimp industries. The Second Supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 13161), on which Congress completed action Aug. 31, provided $750,000 to initiate the program.

The subsidies were considered necessary because American fishermen by law must use vessels built in U.S. shipyards only. These are more expensive than

vessels built abroad and used by foreign competitors, giving the latter a cost advantage enabling them to sell fish more cheaply.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 5421:

Authorized for three years a $2.5 million annual appropriation for fishing vessel construction subsidies, with payments limited to the difference between domestic and foreign construction costs and with the Government limited to paying no more than one-third of the lowest domestic bid; excluded from payments the cost of any defense features, with such costs to be paid by the Defense Department.

Authorized any U.S. citizen to apply for a subsidy and the Secretary of the Interior to grant it when he found that: relief under the escape clause of the 1951 Trade Agreements Act was recommended by the Tariff Commission but denied by the President; there was injury or threatened injury through imports of a fish or shellfish product either not subject to a trade agreement tariff concession or on the Free List of the 1930 Tariff Act, whether or not subject to a trade agreement tariff concession.

Stipulated that applications would be approved only for vessels that would: be suitable for use in a fishery and for defense purposes; aid in development of U.S. fisheries; deliver their full catch only in the U.S.; employ only U.S. residents; be documented under U.S. laws, and be operated by applicants possessing the experience, and resources to maintain them.

Authorized the Maritime Administrator to supervise construction and to submit plans to the Secretary of Defense for suggestions on changes needed to make the vessels suitable as emergency auxiliaries.

Stipulated that construction must be in U.S. shipyards, following competitive bidding.

Directed repayment of subsidies on vessels used in fisheries for which they were not designed.

Stipulated that in the event the U.S. requisitioned or purchased any subsidized vessel, the owner should be paid its current value.

Background

Different versions of HR 5421 were passed by the House and Senate in 1959. The House version authorized a three-year, $3 million program, limited, in effect, to New England fisheries for which relief had been recommended under the escape clause of the Trade Agreements Act but denied by the President. The Senate's amended version authorized a three-year, $15 million program open to all fishermen and provided for emergency use of the vessels for defense. The House failed to act on the Senate version before adjournment. (1959 Almanac p. 309)

The measure was opposed by Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) prior to Senate passage on grounds it constituted one more threat to economical government.

Conference

REPORT -- House-Senate conferees, in their report filed May 4 (H Rept 1589), agreed to a compromise version authorizing a three-year, $7.5 million program, incorporating defense features and open to any segments of the industry threatened by increased imports.

ACTION -- The Senate May 3 agreed by voice vote to the conference report, but on May 5 it agreed to a motion by Lausche that it reconsider its action. Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, who was floor manager of the bill, May 5 told the Senate he had forgotten to notify Lausche when the report was called up for a vote May 3, as he had promised earlier. The Senate June 7 agreed to the report by a 59-26 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 499) The House agreed to the report by voice vote June 8.

SENATE DEBATE -- June 7 -- Lausche -- The bill was "a manifestation of how the plague of subsidies spreads."

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Supported the bill because national policies on tariffs and foreign ships placed "special burdens" on the industry.

HOUSE DEBATE -- June 8 -- Torbett H. Macdonald (D Mass.) -- The domestic fishing industry "has lost economic stature" and some segments faced ruin.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

S 1283 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 10, 1960 (S Rept 1158).

- Passed by the Senate by voice vote March 28.
- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 14 (H Rept 1861).
- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote June 24.
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote June 28.

PL 86-613 -- Signed into law July 12.

S 1283 required precautionary labeling of hazardous substances found in general household use and was aimed at updating the Federal Caustic Poison Act of 1927, which listed only 12 chemical substances requiring labeling. Newspaper reports of deaths that occurred from eating or drinking unlabeled poisonous household products gave impetus to enactment of the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 1283, the Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act:

Required that the label of any hazardous substance suitable for household use carry: the name and address of the manufacturer, packer or seller; name of the hazardous ingredient; a signal word, "Danger", "Warning" or "Caution"; a statement of the hazard; precautionary measures and first-aid treatment if necessary; the word "poison" on any highly toxic substance; handling or storage instructions; and the statement "Keep out of the reach of children," or its practical equivalent.

Defined hazardous substances to include those which, under specified conditions, were toxic, highly toxic, corrosive, irritants, strong sensitizers, flammable or generating pressure through decomposition or heat; authorized inspection of any such substance.

Authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to enforce the Act, effective upon enactment, and provided penalties, with six-months leeway before imposing them.

Repealed the Federal Caustic Poison Act, effective six months after enactment, with regard to substances covered by S 1283, but provided that it remain in full force for other dangerous substances subject to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmestic Act.

STOP-GAP HOUSING MEASURES ENACTED

HR 10213 -- "Emergency" housing bill reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1394) March 15, 1960.

- Passed by a 214-163 roll-call vote of the House April 28. (See p. 436)

S 3670 -- Omnibus housing bill reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 1575) June 14.

- Passed by a 64-16 roll-call vote of the Senate June 16. (See p. 502)

HR 12603 -- Housing Act reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1924) June 20.

H J Res 784 -- Passed by voice vote of the House Aug. 22.

- Passed, with housing amendments added, by a voice vote of the Senate Aug. 31.
- House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 31, by voice vote.

PL 86-788-- Signed into law Sept. 14.

After watching an emergency housing bill and then omnibus housing legislation fall by the wayside, Congress in 1960, on the eve of adjournment, passed a three-point "stop-gap" housing measure (H J Res 784 -- PL 86-788) extending the Federal Housing Administration's home-improvement loan program for one year -- through Oct. 1, 1961 -- and authorizing an additional $500 million for the college housing program and $50 million for the public facility loan program of the Community Facilities Administration.

Failure to enact the broader measures amounted to a victory for President Eisenhower, who for several years had urged Congress to reduce the scope of the federal housing program.

The stop-gap bill (H J Res 784) partially fulfilled two of the President's requests -- extension of the FHA home-improvement loan program and additional funds for the public facility loan program -- but went contrary to his requests on the third item -- extension of the college housing program -- which he had asked Congress to terminate.

The three-point program was passed when it appeared that action on omnibus housing legislation (S 3670, HR 12603) could not be completed before Congress adjourned. Final action came Aug. 31 when the Senate, by voice vote, added the housing provisions as amendments to a House-passed joint resolution (H J Res 784) extending the time within which the U.S. Constitution Anniversary Commission was required to report to Congress. The House agreed to the Senate amendments by voice vote and the President signed them into law (PL 86-788) Sept. 14.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee, in offering the three-point program, said abandonment of general housing legislation was the "lesser of two evils", the other being the expiration of housing programs "essential to the national welfare".

PROVISIONS -- The housing provisions of H J Res 784:

Extended the FHA home-improvement loan program through Oct. 1, 1961, retaining the $1,750,000,000 ceiling on loans that could be insured.

Authorized an additional $500 million in loans for college housing, raising the revolving fund to $1,675,000,000.

Authorized an additional $50 million in loans for construction of public facilities in small communities, raising the revolving fund to $150 million.

Background

REFERENCES -- Housing (1959 Almanac p. 245; 1958 Almanac p. 225, 229; 1957 Almanac p. 594; 1956 Almanac p. 511); Veterans Home Loans (this volume, p. 278).

President Eisenhower Jan. 18 in his fiscal 1961 Budget Message recommended against omnibus housing legislation because authority provided in 1959 for urban renewal, public housing and FHA mortgage insurance was sufficient to last through 1960. He recommended dropping the veterans' and the college housing direct-loan programs and asked for continuation of FHA's authority to insure home-improvement loans, scheduled to expire Oct. 1, and for another $150 million for the special assistance program of the Federal National Mortgage Assn.

Democratic leaders began 1960 with plans for an ambitious housing program which would have gone far beyond the President's requests; however, the omnibus program they drew up was pigeonholed finally by a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats in the House Rules Committee.

The first program to materialize was the "Emergency Home Ownership" bill (HR 10213) which would have increased by $1 billion the authority of the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to buy federally insured home mortgages under its special assistance program. This bill, similar to one enacted in 1958, was passed by the House April 28 with the specific intent of halting the apparent decline in housing construction. The Senate Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee decided to shelve the bill and go ahead with an omnibus measure (S 3670) when it became apparent that President Eisenhower would veto HR 10213.

The Senate omnibus housing bill providing $1.2 billion in loans and grants for various federal programs appeared headed for the White House until the Senate added a floor amendment providing an additional 25,000 public housing units. This move was in direct opposition to the President's program, which opposed authorization of additional public housing until all previously authorized units had been assigned for construction. The provision also angered key Democrats on the House Rules Committee who traditionally have opposed the federal public housing program. Proponents of the provision, however, argued that the nation's critical housing needs could be relieved only through the expansion of the public housing program.

The public housing program was inaugurated in the Housing Act of 1937. It works on the basis of federal cash loans and grants. The Public Housing Administration is authorized to lend local governments, or boards authorized by those governments, the money to plan and construct low-cost housing projects for persons of low income. Once the construction is completed, the local authority sells Government-backed bonds to private in-

vestors. The proceeds from the bonds are given to the PHA as repayment on the construction loans. As the bonds mature, the local authority pays them off with the money it receives from rent, the PHA absorbing the loss (the apartments are rented at below-cost rentals). The only ultimate expenditure is this loss, which the PHA assumes. For fiscal 1959 it amounted to $115,366,644; for fiscal 1960, it was estimated at $132,400,000. Congress controls the program primarily, not by controlling its financial authority, but by regulating the number of housing units which the PHA can contract to have built.

DEMOCRATIC TACTICS

In general, Congressional Democrats have advocated more federal money not only for public housing but also for urban renewal, slum clearance, aid to the elderly and college housing programs. As a bargaining point they have declined, although the President has so requested, to put other non-controversial programs like FHA mortgage insurance on a permanent basis. Their theory was that they could pressure the President into accepting some of the programs he did not like in return for extension of unanimously approved programs.

Congressional leaders followed this tactic when they decided, late in 1960, on enactment of a stop-gap housing bill. The widely popular home-improvement loan program was due to expire Oct. 1 and the revolving fund for public facility loans needed replenishment to continue operating. To these two "must" programs Democrats added the Eisenhower-opposed loan program for college housing, whose revolving fund also needed additional funds to continue operating. The President signed the bill into law without comment.

The FHA home-improvement loan program insures banks against losses on loans to individuals who wish to make improvements -- rehabilitation or additions -- on their homes. Congress has controlled the program by keeping it on a year-to-year basis, although President Eisenhower asked that it be made permanent. In 1959 Congress extended the home-improvement loan program through Oct. 1, 1960.

The college housing program is administered by the Community Facilities Administration. Under this program the Federal Government makes low-interest loans to colleges for the construction of dormitories. In 1959 Congress authorized an additional $250 million for the program, raising its revolving fund to $1,175,000,000, most of which was obligated or expended by December 1959. The Eisenhower Administration had asked Congress to terminate the program, primarily because of the low interest rate set by statute for the loans.

In lieu of the loan program, President Eisenhower in his fiscal 1961 Budget Message asked Congress to authorize federal payment of one-fourth of the principal on bonds floated by colleges and full guarantees on $1 billion worth of such bonds.

The public facilities loan program also is administered by the Community Facilities Administration. In 1955 amendments to the National Housing Act Congress authorized a $100 million revolving fund for 40-year loans to small communities for the construction of water, gas and sewage systems. (1958 Almanac p. 151) The President in 1960 asked Congress to authorize appropriations for this program rather than extend its authority to borrow from the Treasury and to provide $20 million for fiscal 1961.

EMERGENCY HOUSING BILL

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 25-29 on HR 9371, an "Emergency Home Ownership" bill to halt the decline in housing construction and provide more Government aid for low- and middle-income home buyers. It would have increased by $1 billion the Federal National Mortgage Association's authority, under its special assistance program, to buy federally insured home mortgages. In theory, the result would be to permit holders of those mortgages to reinvest the money received from FNMA in new mortgages.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 25 -- Norman P. Mason, Housing and Home Finance Agency administrator, said HR 9371 would necessitate additional Government borrowing and lead to more "housing cost increases". Mason said that after similar legislation was enacted in 1958, construction costs, and thus the cost of the house to the home buyer, rose sharply. (1958 Almanac p. 229)

Jan. 26 -- Martin L. Bartling Jr., president, said the National Assn. of Home Builders supported those provisions in HR 9371 which were designed to help FNMA stabilize the mortgage market.

Jan. 27 -- Leon H. Keyserling of the National Housing Conference called the bill a "move in the right direction".

Boris Shishkin, AFL-CIO, supported HR 9371 because it would help "prevent a housing downturn which could precipitate a general economic recession."

Jan. 28 -- Robert E. Scott, National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, opposed HR 9371 as a "soothing balm" which did not get to the "root of the problem." He said any houses built as a result of enactment of the bill would be built anyway, without "federal subsidy".

Jan. 29 -- Wallace J. Campbell, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., said HR 9371 was not an inflationary measure and would make adequate housing financing available at reasonable costs and stimulate badly needed housing construction without cost to the Government.

Cowles Andrus, American Bankers Assn., said enactment of HR 9371 would have "undesirable effects on the housing industry and the economy in general," primarily because in the opinion of the ABA "no emergency exists at present."

BILL REPORTED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee Feb. 4 approved HR 10213, a clean bill replacing HR 9371. The vote was 7-3, with Democrats for, Republicans against.

The full Committee March 15 reported HR 10213 with amendments (H Rept 1394) after an 18-7 vote which divided, with one exception, along party lines. Rep. Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.) voted with the Democrats. The only major amendment prohibited FNMA from selling a mortgage, within a year after the purchase, for less than it paid for it.

The report said the Committee was convinced the decline in new home construction, in spite of increased demand, was the "direct result of the restrictive monetary policies pursued by" the Administration and that these policies had had a "severe impact on residential construction."

All Committee Republicans except Reps. Fino and Seymour Halpern (N.Y.) signed a minority report opposing

HR 10213 on the grounds that there was no housing emergency and that the bill was only an "irresponsible spending proposal". They said the 10 percent to 12 percent decline in housing starts forecast for 1960 was not alarming considering the "exceptionally good housing year enjoyed in 1959".

The minority held that the "fantastic claims of benefits under the 1958" emergency housing bill, after which HR 10213 was patterned, did not "hold up in the light of the record" and that they were "poor recommendations for this new spending proposal."

The chief drafter of the bill, Housing Subcommittee Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.), called the opposition of Republican Committee members and the Administration a "gamble with the health of the homebuilding industry... (and) over-all economy" of the nation.

Floor Action

The House April 28 passed HR 10213 by a 214-163 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 436)

Before passage, the House defeated, on a 139-235 roll call, a motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with instructions to report it with an amendment prohibiting the Federal National Mortgage Assn. from purchasing mortgages covering houses where discrimination in the sale, rental or occupancy was practiced.

The motion, offered by Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.), was the final move by Republicans to tie a civil rights amendment to the housing bill in an attempt to defeat the measure. The discrimination proposal had been defeated earlier by an 83-126 teller vote when offered as a floor amendment by Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.). It was similar to an attempt in 1959 to defeat the first housing bill (S 57). (1959 Almanac p. 235)

President Eisenhower had said, in a Feb. 4, 1959 news conference, when asked for his views on withholding funds from housing projects that practiced discrimination: "I personally believe these problems should not be put together."

Debate on HR 10213 began April 27 when the House adopted an open rule (H Res 498) by a 214-158 roll call. Debate focused on whether or not the additional $1 billion purchasing power which HR 10213 gave FNMA was an example of "irresponsible spending" or a needed economic measure. Republicans maintained there was no crisis in the housing industry and said the measure would create an excessive drain on the Treasury and help only the lender, not the home buyer. Democrats replied that money freed by the additional FNMA purchases would enable more persons to buy their own homes, would increase construction by 70,000 houses, thus reversing the downward trend in home construction, and that Fanny Mae was an operation which made a profit for the Government.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10213:

Restated Federal Housing Administration authority to insure mortgages made by individuals as well as commercial lenders. Under current practice, although not specifically prohibited, the FHA has limited its mortgage-insurance program to commercial loans.

Permitted the FHA to reduce from one-half to one-quarter of 1 percent its fee for insuring home loans.

Required that for a one-year period following enactment of the bill: FNMA must purchase within its financial authority any mortgage offered, regardless of the type of housing covered, provided the property met all other specifications; required FNMA to sell mortgages, except those sold to FHA, only for cash and at a price at least equal to the acquisition price, thus prohibiting swaps for other Government bonds; reduced the amount of FNMA stock a person selling a mortgage to FNMA must buy to 1 percent of the principal amount of the mortgage.

Provided an additional $1 billion for FNMA special assistance program to buy federally insured home mortgages on new construction where the original principal amount was $13,500 or less. Stipulated that FNMA could raise the ceiling by $1,000 in high cost areas.

Effective for one year, under the special assistance program, prohibited FNMA from paying less than par price for mortgages and reduced from 1½ percent to 1 percent of the unpaid principal the maximum fee FNMA may charge for a commitment to purchase.

Restated FNMA authority to purchase, under its special assistance program, FHA-insured mortages on cooperative housing.

Created a $50 million fund for the purchase by FNMA at face value of federally insured mortgages of $8,000 or less covering new construction, provided that no additional service charge had been added by the lender.

Created a $25 million special assistance fund for the purchase by FNMA of mortgages on defense housing in impacted areas.

Required that the FHA and Veterans Administration be informed of the discounts or fees which money lenders charge on Government-insured mortgages.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

April 28 -- Albert Rains (D Ala.) -- Strike from the bill a requirement that the Secretary of Defense purchase so-called Wherry housing located at or near permanent military installations or where Capehart housing was under construction. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

April 28 -- Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.) -- Prohibit the FNMA from purchasing mortgages covering houses where discrimination in the sale, rental or occupancy was practiced. Teller vote, 83-126.

DEBATE -- April 27 -- Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) -- HR 10213 and other housing proposals under consideration by Congress would create a $325 billion deficit if projected over a five-year period. "Once these extravagant schemes start, they never stop."

Rains -- The decline in housing construction "has already meant the loss of 300,000 to 400,000 jobs" in the housing industry.

Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.) -- Sufficient mortgage money is available "to continue the boom in homebuilding" and enable the public to get loans.

April 28 -- Rains -- If the Bentley amendment concerning discrimination is adopted it will "kill the bill".

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 9-25 on HR 10213 and other housing proposals.

With regard to the Emergency Home Ownership bill, Administration officials and representatives of lending institutions again lined up in opposition to it while

representatives of labor and housing associations supported the measure.

Although the House had received indirect word that a veto awaited HR 10213, the Senate received much stronger warning. HHFA Administrator Mason told the Subcommittee May 9 that he had been "authorized to advise that enactment of (HR 10213) would not be in accord with the program of the President."

The Subcommittee June 8 in executive session, while considering a number of housing proposals, voted to postpone HR 10213 indefinitely. The omnibus housing bill (S 3670) reported by the Subcommittee contained only one provision of HR 10213 -- an authorization for FHA to reduce from one-half to one-quarter of 1 percent its fee for insuring home loans.

OMNIBUS BILLS

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 9-25 on various proposals to make permanent or increase the scope of existing housing programs.

The Administration supported proposals to: give the Federal Housing Administration unlimited monetary authority to insure home mortgages and permanent authority to make property improvement loans; provide the Federal National Mortgage Assn. with an additional $150 million with which to buy mortgages under its special assistance program; and increase the public facility loan fund.

Democrats aimed, as in previous years, for a broad housing bill, expanding as well as extending existing programs, particularly urban renewal and slum clearance.

TESTIMONY -- May 9 -- Representatives of the Urban Renewal Administration, FNMA, Community Facilities Administration and FHA supported Administration proposals.

May 11 -- Nathaniel S. Keith of the National Housing Conference urged legislation to establish a Cabinet office on housing and urban development. During the 1960s, Keith said, the increase in population would require an additional 2 million housing units a year but existing programs could not meet that need.

May 12 -- Representatives of the AFL-CIO, Cooperative League of the U.S.A. and the National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) testified for Democratic proposals to broaden existing housing legislation.

May 16 -- Robert E. Scott of the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, supported Administration proposals on FHA's mortgage and home-improvement authority.

P.N. Brownstein of the Veterans Administration said the GI home-loan program for World War II and Korean War veterans should not be extended beyond the scheduled July 25, 1960 expiration date.

May 17 -- Henry Du Laurence of the National Apartment Owners Assn. Inc. said the Association "unalterably opposed" additional public housing units.

Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D), president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, said continuity in the federal urban-renewal program was necessary if there was to be substantial improvement in redevelopment of urban slum areas. He said the Conference of Mayors supported a 10-year, $600 million-a-year federal urban-renewal program.

May 18 -- Representatives of several colleges and universities in New York state urged that an additional $250 million be spent on the college-housing program.

Martin L. Bartling Jr. said the National Assn. of Home Builders recommended establishment of a better central mortgage reserve facility which could handle conventional as well as federally insured home loans.

May 19 -- Tom L. Popejoy of the American Council on Education said it would be necessary eventually to spend $4.5 billion on college dormitories for the 6 million college students expected by 1970.

May 20 -- Cowles Andrus of the American Bankers Assn. opposed an Administration-backed bill which would make permanent the FHA home-improvement program.

J. Clarence Davies Jr. of the Housing and Redevelopment Board of New York City supported proposals to create a Cabinet office for housing and urban affairs and more liberal relocation allowances for individuals and businesses displaced by urban renewal programs.

May 27 -- HHFA Administrator Mason said the following proposals were opposed by the Administration: increased federal loans for housing for the elderly; authorization of additional public housing units; a $600 million annual authorization for 10 years for the urban renewal program; and establishment of a federal limited-profit mortgage corporation to make loans to middle-income families.

BILL APPROVED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee June 8 approved a draft omnibus housing bill which provided a $4 billion FHA mortgage-insurance authority increase; extension of the home-improvement loan program for one year; $500 million for college housing; $350 million for urban renewal; $25 million for the revolving fund for nonprofit housing for the elderly; and $150 million for new FNMA special assistance funds. It also extended the veterans' direct-loan housing program; authorized $100 million additional for the Community Facilities Administration for loans and for local public facilities; and extended the farm-housing loan program.

The Subcommittee rejected proposals for a $100 million middle-income housing program and for 100,000 additional public housing units.

The full Committee June 14 reported the omnibus bill (S 3670 -- S Rept 1575).

Floor Action

The Senate June 16 passed S 3670, by a 64-16 roll-call vote, authorizing $1,247,500,000 in loans and grants for federal housing programs. (For voting, see chart p. 502)

Before passage the Senate adopted, by voice votes, amendments cutting $134 million from the bill in an attempt to avert a veto and struck out, by a 44-37 roll call, a provision to which the Administration had objected, requiring the President to issue an annual estimate of housing needs and recommend to Congress legislation to help meet those needs.

The largest of the authorization cuts -- $74 million -- was made in the farm housing program, but the Committee's recommendation for an additional public facility loan authorization was cut in half to $50 million and the

additional authorization for the purchase by FNMA of consumer-type cooperative housing mortgages was cut from $25 million to $15 million. There was no opposition to these cuts as the bill's floor manager, Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), said the sums would not be needed in fiscal 1961.

The Senate, however, also adopted two amendments opposed by the Administration. The first, extending until Feb. 1, 1965 the Veterans Administration's home loan guarantee program, was adopted without objection by voice vote. Then, after rejecting, by a 38-42 roll call, an amendment to authorize construction of an additional 37,000 public housing units, the Senate adopted a second public housing amendment offered by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.). By a 42-39 roll-call vote it approved the construction of an additional 25,000 public housing units.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 3670:

Authorized research under the direction of the Housing and Home Finance Agency on ways to improve residential construction and permitted the Federal Housing Administration to insure $300,000-worth of mortgages per year on homes testing advanced technology in housing design, materials or construction.

Extended for one year, until Oct. 1, 1961, the FHA's home improvement loan program and removed the ceiling on the aggregate insurance authorized under the program.

Authorized a $4 billion increase in the authority of the FHA to insure home mortgages.

Permitted reduction of FHA's minimum premium on mortgage insurance from one-half of 1 percent to one quarter of 1 percent.

Created the position of Assistant Commissioner for Cooperative Housing.

Permitted the cost of improvements to land about a building to be included in cooperative housing loans.

Permitted the FHA to insure mortgages on individually owned units in multi-family houses (condominium housing).

Authorized an additional $25 million appropriation for direct loans for housing for the elderly.

Required the construction of such health, social and recreation facilities in elderly housing projects as are determined to be necessary by the FHA.

URBAN RENEWAL PROGRAM

Increased by $350 million the capital grant authorization for the urban renewal program and permitted the ceiling on relocation payments to families and businesses to be exceeded, on a 2 to 1 federal-local payment basis.

Increased the capital grant reserve fund, from which state allotments may be increased, from $100 million to $150 million.

Permitted application of the FHA urban renewal housing program outside of urban renewal areas where an approved code-enforcement program for housing rehabilitation was being carried out.

Permitted the use of urban renewal loan and grant funds for certain pilot rehabilitation projects within renewal areas.

Extended urban renewal benefits relating to colleges and universities to any state-licensed hospital.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Permitted loans purchased by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to exceed existing limits on multifamily units where the excess cost of the project was not attributable to the dwelling use and removed the per-unit limitation on certain FHA loans purchased by FNMA where the unit was part of an urban renewal project.

Authorized an additional $150 million for the President's discretionary fund under the FNMA special assistance program.

Increased by $15 million the FNMA authorization for the purchase of consumer-type cooperative houses.

Authorized construction of an additional 25,000 public housing units.

Permitted payments of up to $120 annually for each elderly family living in a public housing project, provided the payment was necessary to prevent a deficit in the project's operations.

Permitted over-income tenants, provided they paid an unsubsidized rent, to remain in public housing units when it was impossible for them to obtain decent housing elsewhere.

Increased by $500 million the authorization for the college housing program and increased from 10 percent to 12½ percent the college housing loan limit in any one state.

Authorized an additional $50 million for the Community Facilities Administration's public facility loan program.

Extended the Veterans Administration's direct home-loan program, for World War II and Korean War veterans through July 25, 1961, and continued the annual additional $150 million authorization.

Extended for two years, until June 30, 1963, the farm housing loan program.

Extended to June 30, 1962 the federal loan program for hospital construction in defense areas and authorized an additional appropriation of $7.5 million.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 16 -- Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Eliminate a $50 million authorization for direct loans for farm housing. Voice vote.

Capehart -- Eliminate a $4 million authorization for the reduction of loans on farm housing. Voice.

Carpehart -- Eliminate a $20 million authorization for loans for the improvement and repair of farm homes. Voice.

Capehart -- Reduce from $100 million to $50 million the additional public facility loan authorization. Voice.

Capehart -- Reduce from $25 million to $15 million the additional authorization for FNMA purchase of consumer-type cooperative houses. Voice.

Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) -- Extend until Feb. 1, 1965 the home, farm and business loan guarantee for World War II veterans. Voice.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Authorize construction of an additional 25,000 public housing units. Roll call, 42-39.

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- Eliminate a provision requiring an annual estimate by the President of the Nation's housing needs and recommendations for legislation to meet those needs. Roll call, 44-37.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 16 -- Capehart -- Reduce by $50 million -- to $300 million -- the additional capital grant authorization for the urban renewal program. Voice.

Clark -- Authorize construction of an additional 37,000 public housing units. Roll call, 38-42.

DEBATE -- June 16 -- John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- The bill provides for the continuation of several housing programs which would otherwise expire and additional authorization for programs for which funds are exhausted. The public housing provision should not be added because, in view of strong opposition in the House to the program, it might jeopardize enactment of the bill.

Clark -- Additional public housing units are needed to prevent the program from coming to a halt soon after Congress adjourns and remaining "inactive for perhaps a year".

Capehart -- Enough public housing units have been authorized to provide for as many as can be constructed during the next 12 months.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- The Capehart amendment to reduce the capital grant authorization for the urban renewal program would "stifle clearing of the slums".

Capehart -- The amendment would not have much effect on the urban renewal program because it is expected that only $20 million of the authorization will be spent in the next four years.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- The housing goal provision should be retained because it is necessary to plan such programs. "The Republican party and the Administration do not plan (and) that is why the fiscal condition of the country is in such a mess."

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Congress, by telling the President to include in the State of the Union message a prediction on the Nation's housing needs, would invite a veto of the bill.

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 16-27 on various housing proposals, including measures to ease FHA mortgage-insurance requirements, establish a Cabinet office for housing and urban affairs and authorize long-term loans for the construction of rental units for persons displaced by urban-renewal projects.

TESTIMONY -- May 16 -- HHFA Administrator Norman P. Mason opposed expanding relocation assistance and establishment of an Urban Affairs Department, but said "the time is near" when such a department should be established.

FHA Commissioner Julian H. Zimmerman opposed Democratic proposals to reduce FHA mortgage-insurance premiums and said the FHA could not reduce its income and "at the same time increase its liabilities without impairing the soundness of its operations".

Urban Renewal Commissioner David M. Walker said the URA had sufficient authority, with the $300 million which was due to become available July 1, to "sustain a program geared to the maximum level of actual accomplishment through the coming fiscal year."

May 17 -- Philadelphia Mayor Richardson Dilworth (D), president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, recommended a $4 million increase in the authority of the FHA mortgage-insurance program, continuation of the FHA home-improvement loan program, $150 million authority to provide housing for the elderly and the establishment of a Department of Housing and Metropolitan Affairs.

May 19 -- Martin L. Bartling Jr., president of the National Assn. of Home Builders, recommended additional financial facilities for the Federal National Mortgage Assn., either extension or permanent authority for the FHA home mortgage and improvement programs and establishment of a secondary market within the Federal Home Loan Bank system for conventional mortgages.

LOW-COST HOUSING

Nathaniel S. Keith, president of the National Housing Conference, recommended a $1 billion authorization to construct 80,000 low-rent housing units for persons displaced by urban-renewal programs, an authorization of 100,000 additional public housing units, authorizations of $600 million a year for 10 years for urban renewal and an additional $4 billion for the FHA mortgage-insurance program.

May 23 -- Charles Abrams of Americans for Democratic Action recommended new housing programs for low-income groups, to be financed by direct federal loans or through state and local agencies.

May 24 -- Robert M. Morgan of the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks said the "great bulk" of housing should be privately financed and that Government aid was warranted only when housing needs could not be met through private financing.

May 25 -- Henry A. Bubb of the U.S. Savings and Loan League said proposals to create a Home Mortgage Corp. to buy and sell conventional loans from members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System would provide an orderly market for the conventional loan, a better geographic distribution of mortgage money and bring into the housing field funds otherwise not available.

Rep. Seymour Halpern (R N.Y.) supported proposals which would maintain the monthly carrying costs of owners of cooperative housing at a level commensurate with their middle-income status.

May 27 -- Philip McCallum, Administrator of the Small Business Administration, opposed a proposal to extend the SBA's disaster loan program to small concerns displaced by urban renewal projects because it would "provide financial assistance solely as a matter of economic relief without any reasonable standard as to the amount or purpose of the loan."

ACTION -- The Subcommittee June 9 wrote and ordered introduced a clean omnibus housing bill.

The full Committee June 20 reported the $1.4 billion omnibus housing bill (HR 12603 -- H Rept 1924).

The report said action must be taken "promptly" to revitalize housing production, which had dropped sharply over the past year. The result, it said, had been "growing distress" in the home-building industry and such related industries as lumber and appliance manufacturing. In order to help boost housing production, the bill provided for "vitally needed liberalization" of the Federal Housing Administration's home mortgage credit terms and increased the authorization for a number of other programs, the report said.

The report said Administration "high-interest-rate, tight-money" policies had caused a 22 percent "slash" in housing starts and should be reversed.

A minority report, signed by all but three Republicans -- Reps. Paul A. Fino (N.Y.), Florence P. Dwyer (N.J.) and Seymour Halpern (N.Y.) -- Said the "bad" outweighed the "good" and the bill required "numerous and extensive amendments". The minority said the bill weakened "existing sound programs", needlessly imposing administrative rigidity, increased authorizations not requested by the Administration and inaugurated new programs

without adequate consideration. It cited as examples of undesirable provisions those which permitted the purchase of a $13,500 house under an FHA mortage-insurance contract with no down payment, increases in the urban renewal grant authority and increases in the revolving fund for loans for housing for the elderly.

BILL REPORTED

PROVISIONS -- As reported by the Banking and Currency Committee, HR 12603:

Raised the face value of mortgages the Federal Housing Administration could insure $4 billion, to $41.8 billion.

Extended the federal home-improvement loan guarantee program for two years -- to Oct. 1, 1962 -- and raised the value of loans it could insure from $1,750,000,000 to $2,250,000,000.

Extended the maximum maturity period of FHA-guaranteed mortgages from 30 years to 35 years and removed the required down payment on the first $13,500.

Permitted the FHA to guarantee mortgages on condominium housing (individually owned units in multi-family houses), on small rental housing projects and on land purchased for development.

Permitted the FHA to insure mortgages on one-family houses selling for up to $25,000 (a raise from the previous $22,500 sale-price maximum).

Required a 10 percent down payment for an FHA mortgage-insured house having an appraised value between $13,500 and $20,000, and a 25 percent down payment over that.

Permitted reduction of the FHA mortgage insurance premium from one-half to one-quarter of 1 percent.

Authorized FHA mortgage-insurance on property in older neighborhoods under less stringent risk standards and created the Older Neighborhoods Residential Housing Fund to carry out the program.

Authorized an additional $500 million for college housing loans, raising the loan fund to $1,675,000,000.

Authorized an additional $450 million in urban renewal capital grants.

Increased the $50 million revolving fund set up in 1959 for loans for nonprofit housing for the elderly to $100 million (no money had been appropriated under the existing authorization).

Created a new $25 million revolving fund in the Small Business Administration for 15-year, 4-percent loans for relocation of small businesses displaced by urban renewal.

Authorized an additional $100 million for public facility loans by the Community Facilities Administration.

Raised the 4½ percent interest rate on FHA-insured Capehart military housing to 5½ percent.

NEW FNMA PROGRAMS

Created a new Federal National Mortgage Assn. (FNMA) special assistance fund of $15 million for FNMA purchase of FHA-insured mortgages on nursing homes.

Authorized FNMA to purchase $25 million of FHA-insured mortgages on housing in older neighborhoods; $10 million additional in consumer cooperative mortgages; and $100 million of FHA-insured mortgages on relocation housing.

Increased FNMA special assistance funds by $75 million, to $1,025,000,000, and required FNMA to buy mortgages at par under this program.

Made FNMA a central mortgage bank by various technical changes and by permitting it to make one-year loans in its regular secondary-market operation.

Created the Home Mortgage Corp. with an initial capital stock of $100 million to buy and sell first-mortgage residential loans made by members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

Established a one-year land-development insurance program which would cover mortgages on installations and improvements made by private developers to convert raw land into housing sites.

Extended the hospital construction program authorized under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 through June 30, 1962 for those who had applied for assistance before June 30, 1953 and were turned down solely because of a lack of funds; authorized a $15 million appropriation.

Rules Committee Roadblock

The omnibus housing bill for 1960 was shelved when the Rules Committee June 28, by a 6-6 vote, refused to grant a rule for House debate on HR 12603. Voting for the rule were six Democrats: Ray J. Madden (Ind.), James J. Delaney (N.Y.), James W. Trimble (Ark.), Homer Thornberry (Texas), Richard Bolling (Mo.) and Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (Mass.). Against it were Democrats Howard W. Smith (Va.), chairman, and William M. Colmer (Miss.) and Republicans Leo E. Allen (Ill.), Clarence J. Brown (Ohio), B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.) and Hamer H. Budge (Idaho).

The impossibility of overcoming Rules Committee objections stemmed not from the House bill's provisions but from the 25,000 public housing units authorized in the Senate bill. Colmer, traditional foe of the public housing program, reportedly was unwilling to permit the House bill to go to the floor even under a rule prohibiting a public housing amendment; he feared the Senate would insist on its provision in a subsequent conference with the House.

In the post-conventions session which convened Aug. 8 Senate and House leaders were unable to break the stalemate and settled Aug. 31 on the "stop gap" measure (H J Res 784). The next day, the 86th Congress adjourned.

Other Housing Bills

In addition to the omnibus bill, the following housing measures were considered by the Senate in 1960:

- S 1342 -- Provide $100 million for the operation of a Federal Limited-Profit Mortgage Corporation to make loans on housing for middle-income families. Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported (S Rept 1614) June 17.
- S 3278 -- Authorize $100 million in public facility loans to local agencies for the development of commuter services and mass transportation systems, plus the use of federal urban planning grants. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported it (S Rept 1591) June 15 and the Senate passed it June 27.
- S 3292 -- Establish a Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Urban Affairs. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee reported it (S Rept 1607) June 16.

The only other housing bill enacted, however, was that which extended the guaranteed and direct loan programs of the Veterans Administration (HR 7903 -- PL 86-665) -- see story p. 278.

VETERANS' HOUSING LOANS

HR 7903 -- Reported by House Veterans' Affairs Committee (H Rept 726) July 28, 1959.
S 3275 -- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 1646) June 22, 1960.
HR 7903 -- Passed by the House June 29 by a 397-1 roll-call vote. (See p. 460)
● Passed by the Senate June 30 by a voice vote.
PL 86-665 -- Signed into law July 14.

Despite Administration opposition, Congress in 1960 passed and the President signed a bill (HR 7903 -- PL 86-665) to extend for two years both the Veterans Administration's home, farm and business loan guarantee program for World War II veterans (GI loans), and the direct home loan program for both World War II and Korean veterans. The programs were scheduled to expire July 25, 1960 unless extended.

Extension of the two programs was lumped into a single bill when it became clear that omnibus housing measures (S 3670, HR 12603) under consideration by Congress were unlikely to be enacted before the July 25 deadline. (For omnibus housing bills, see p. 271)

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, PL 86-665:

Extended the Veterans Administration's home, farm and business loan-guarantee program for World War II veterans for two years, until July 25, 1962.

Extended for two years, until July 25, 1962, the VA's direct home loan program to World War II and Korean veterans living in rural areas and small cities where private mortgage money was scarce.

Authorized an additional $300-million loan by the Treasury to the direct loan program's revolving fund.

Established a revolving fund for the guaranteed loan program.

Background

REFERENCES -- Veterans' Housing (1957 Almanac p. 600; 1958 Almanac p. 229; 1959 Almanac p. 257).

VA-guaranteed home mortgages (GI loans) were first authorized in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the GI Bill of Rights). The law set up the loan guarantee program which insured loans made to a veteran by a private lender at an interest rate of 4 percent.

The direct home loan program was first authorized by the Housing Act of 1950, a one-year program which authorized direct Government loans to veterans living in rural areas and small cities and towns not near large metropolitan areas where other types of financing were not available. A revolving fund for the program was set up in 1951 and it was subsequently extended for one- or two-year periods.

In 1952 Congress passed a law (PL 82-550) extending to Korean war veterans the same housing benefits already granted to World War II veterans. President Eisenhower Jan. 1, 1955 by Executive Order ended benefits for Korean veterans as of Jan. 31, but the 1950 Housing Act had provided that the guaranteed loan program for Korean veterans would run for 10 years after the termination of the other benefits. The 1955 Executive Order, therefore, automatically set Jan. 31, 1965 as the termination date for the guaranteed loan program for Korean veterans.

President Eisenhower in 1957 pocket vetoed a bill (HR 4602) extending and raising funds for both the guaranteed loan and the direct loan program for World War II veterans, but the 1958 Emergency Housing Act (PL 85-364) extended the programs through July 25, 1960.

In 1959 Congress passed a bill (HR 2256 -- PL 86-73) authorizing additional funds for the direct loan program and raising the interest rates on both direct and guaranteed loans. The President in his Jan. 18, 1960 Budget Message opposed extension of both programs.

House

COMMITTEE -- Veterans' Affairs.

ACTION -- July 28, 1959 reported HR 7903 (H Rept 726) extending both the guaranteed and direct loan programs through July 25, 1962 and authorizing additional funds for the direct loan program. The report said only 35 percent of the World War II veterans, or 4,955,300, had used their benefits for guaranteed loans for homes, business and farms. It said that there was a waiting list of over 50,000 veterans for direct loans for the purchase of homes in rural areas.

Floor Action

The House June 29 passed HR 7903 without amendments by a 397-1 roll-call vote. Rep. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.) was the lone dissenter. (For voting, see chart p. 460)

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare, Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- April 20 on S 3275, to extend the loan guarantee program for World War II veterans until Feb. 1, 1965.

ACTION -- The full Committee June 22 reported S 3275 (S Rept 1646). The report said that extending the loan guarantee program for World War II veterans until Feb. 1, 1965 would make it coterminus with the one for Korean veterans, and that the program was valuable to veterans and to the building industry as well.

Minority views, signed by Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and C. Norman Brunsdale (R N.D.), opposed S 3275 because there no longer was "sufficient justification" to continue it.

The Senate June 16 had passed the omnibus housing bill (S 3670) which, although it did not extend the loan guarantee program for World War II veterans, did extend the direct loan program for World War II and Korean veterans for one year, through July 25, 1961.

As reported, S 3275 differed from HR 7903 by: extending the loan guarantee program for World War II veterans through Feb. 1, 1965 rather than July 25, 1962. S 3275 did not extend the direct loan program; HR 7903 extended it for both Korean and World War II veterans through July 25, 1962.

Floor Action

The Senate June 30 passed HR 7903 without amendment by voice vote, and indefinitely postponed its consideration of S 3275.

The only opposition to the bill was voiced by Goldwater, who recommended that veterans instead utilize the Federal Housing Administration's home mortgage insurance program.

RETIRED OFFICERS' JOBS

HR 10959 -- Reported March 21, 1960 by House Armed Services Committee (H Rept 1408).
- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote April 7.

The House April 7 passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 10959) to curb influence practices in the employment of retired officers by defense contractors. In its original version (HR 9682), drafted by Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D La.), chairman of the Armed Services Special Investigations Subcommittee, the bill would have provided criminal penalties for violation of its requirements. A committee amendment adopted on the House floor provided for court-martial proceedings against any retired commissioned officer who negotiated defense contracts for private industry within two years after his release from military service. The Senate Armed Services Committee held a hearing on the bill June 2, but it received no further Senate action.

Background

REFERENCE -- Munitions Lobby (1959 Almanac p. 727).

The spark for 1960 legislation was ignited in three months of intermittent hearings held by Rep. Hebert's Subcommittee from July 7 through Sept. 10, 1959. A parade of witnesses before the group gave conflicting estimates of the extent of the use by defense contractors of retired officers for lobbying purposes in the Pentagon. The Subcommittee's own investigations showed that 72 top defense contractors (rated by dollar volume of contracts) employed 1,426 retired officers, of whom 251 were retired flag or general officers.

Suggestions for remedial legislation included the proposal of Rep. Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.) that any firm be made ineligible for defense contracts if it hired retired military or naval officers above the rank of colonel within five years of their release from active duty. Santangelo's measure was defeated in the House by a 125-147 teller vote June 3, 1959 when he moved to make it a rider to the defense appropriation bill. Less stringent remedies were supported by Adm. Arthur W. Radford and General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, both former chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They endorsed a "cooling-off period" of two to three years before retired officers could engage in contract negotiations with the Pentagon.

Subcommittee Report

Summarizing its findings in a report adopted Dec. 9, 1959, the Hebert Subcommittee declared that it was "satisfied that legislation is needed" and that such legislation "should be uniform between the services."

Simultaneously with the release of the report Jan. 18, Hebert introduced HR 9682, which would have provided a two-year "cooling-off period" during which all personnel -- civilian or military -- leaving the Defense Department would be subject to a $10,000 fine and two years imprisonment if they accepted compensation for helping a private company secure a Government defense contract. The bill also denied retirement pay to military officers for any part of the two-year period during which they engaged in selling to the Government, and required Pentagon registration and publication of all officers employed by military contractors.

The bill also provided criminal penalties for Government employees who aided anyone before a department, agency or tribunal in any contract, claim or other matter in which the Government was a party.

Another provision changed existing "dual compensation" laws to give the Secretary of Defense more opportunity to hire qualified retired officers at competitive salaries.

The Subcommittee called on the services themselves to set up a "code of ethical conduct" for retired officers.

Hebert said the purpose of HR 9682 was to "outlaw the 'salesman' for two years" and to "bar selling information acquired while in federal commissioned service or otherwise, for a period of two years." However, the bill would not prevent retired officers and civilians from serving as employees, officers or corporate directors of defense contract firms during the "cooling-off period".

The Subcommittee approved a definition of "selling" to be used, had the legislation been adopted, as "an expression of Congressional intent, whenever and wherever the words 'selling' or 'sale' are used in the law": "Selling to the Government includes all activities which bring a contractor and his representatives into contact with officials of the Department of Defense for the purpose of obtaining contracts from that Department for the procurement of tangibles or intangibles in existence at the time or to be produced in the future; and the participants in such transactions are a part of that process."

The report stressed that an eventual sale had to be preceded by "proposal, development and production". Each of these, as an integral part of a sale, would come under the Subcommittee's definition of selling in the law and would be subject to the law's requirements and penalties.

NEED FOR LEGISLATION

In asserting the need for legislation and for uniformity of regulations over the employment of retired officers, the Subcommittee noted: "Not all influence can be reached by the laws, nor is influence all bad. But influence is prejudicial to the free and unfettered decisions of the Government when it is personal, and when it subordinates merits to the person of the proponent. Where founded on fear of reprisal, it can be ruinous.

"Moreover, the three services have interpreted existing laws differently; and these statutes (governing the matter) differ in application between services."

Reporting that testimony on the extent of influence exercised by retired officers on contract decisions contained "several obvious inconsistencies", the Subcommittee noted that "influence is a very subtle thing." "The 'coincidence' of contracts and personal contacts with firms represented by retired officers and retired civilian officials sometimes raise serious doubts as to the complete objectivity of some of these decisions."

House

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- March 7 tentatively approved amendments to Hebert's original draft, HR 9682. Proposed by Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.), the amendments deleted provisions making Defense Department personnel liable to a $10,000 fine and two years imprisonment if they accepted

compensation for helping a private company secure a Government defense contract during the two years after they left active service. Although Hebert said Vinson's changes would "gut" the bill, he later agreed to introduce the revised measure and said he believed it still had enough "teeth" in it to be effective.

As approved by the Committee March 16 and reported March 21 (HR 10959 -- H Rept 1408), the revised bill provided that if a commissioned officer, within two years after his retirement, engaged in any sales transaction with the Defense Department or one of the armed services, he would forfeit his retirement pay for the time so engaged during the two-year period. The provision did not apply to officers who had been on active duty less than eight years and had never, during those years, done procurement, maintenance or supply work.

COURT-MARTIAL PENALTY

The bill was approved March 16 by a 34-1 vote, Rep. Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) voting against, after the Committee again rejected Hebert's provision of criminal penalties -- this time, applied only to officers -- by a 4-28 vote. But on April 5 the Committee strengthened the bill by adopting an amendment sponsored by Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Texas) which provided courts-martial for violators of the bill's requirements. The new penalty, approved by a 25-8 vote, was attached to the bill only after Hebert indicated he might lead a fight on the House floor to strengthen the bill.

The Committee report adopted the Subcommittee's recommended definition of "selling."

Floor Action

The House passed HR 10959 by voice vote April 7, after accepting by voice vote the Kilday amendment and rejecting a motion to recommit the bill to the Armed Services Committee, made by Rep. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.).

On a 70-101 standing vote the House defeated an amendment to the Kilday committee amendment, proposed by Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.). It would have subjected to court-martial any retired flag or general officer, or any officer whose primary duties involved procurement, who accepted any employment with a defense contractor within two years after leaving the service.

House debate April 6 and 7 focused on an amendment by Hebert providing for criminal prosecution both of retired commissioned officers who, within the two-year period, negotiated defense contracts for private industry, and of contractors who employed the officers.

Hebert made three separate attempts to offer the amendment and each time was ruled out of order. On his first two tries the presiding officer ruled that the proposed criminal penalties came within the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee, which had not yet considered the bill. In his third attempt Hebert deleted the criminal penalties and added a provision which prohibited the contractor violating the two-year provision from obtaining defense contracts within the next two years and deprived the officer who violated the provision of his retired pay for the next two years. The amendment was ruled non-germane because it placed a penalty on the contractor as well as on the commissioned officer. Following the third ruling, Hebert introduced a bill (HR 11657) containing his criminal penalty proposals which was referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10959:

Provided that any commissioned officer of the armed services who, within two years after his release from active duty, sold or in any way participated in the sale of anything to the Defense Department or armed forces, either for his own benefit or for a third party, would lose his retirement pay for two years.

Exempted from this provision any officer who served on active duty for less than eight years and whose primary duties had not included procurement or supply.

Required any retired commissioned officer who intended to negotiate sales contracts with the Defense Department, either for himself or for a third party from whom he had agreed to accept compensation, to file a statement of his intentions with the Department.

Required the Defense Department to establish offices of enrollment and appoint a director of enrollment to administer the program and make the records available to the public.

Required that information forms be sent to all retired commissioned officers.

Required every defense contractor to inform the Defense Department of all retired military officers in its employ or in a subcontractor's employ.

Provided that any officer or contractor who failed to supply the required information be denied retirement pay or contract payments until the information was supplied.

Permitted officers of the rank of five-star general or admiral (who technically remain on active duty even though retired) to be employed by defense contractors.

Directed that court-martial proceedings be brought against officers who violated any provision of the act.

DEBATE -- April 7 -- Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- Since the exact nature of the problem is not known, it is unwise "to add a new provision to the Criminal Code to single out retired officers". The substitute bill offered by Kilday "makes a truly sound approach to this whole matter".

Kilday -- Even if a firm hired retired officers for the influence they have, it would not hire one whom the law prohibited it from hiring.

Santangelo -- The provisions of the Kilday bill "are milquetoast and a powder puff approach to this serious problem. We have to have effective sanctions and effective penalties."

Hebert -- The Committee, by recommending court-martial proceedings, "did confess to the general public that it was in error (and put) some teeth into the new version. Of course, they are only baby teeth...."

Arthur Winstead (D Miss.) -- "I hope the Judiciary Committee will take action on the Hebert bill (HR 11657) introduced today. I definitely feel that contractors should be held just as responsible (for influence peddling) as retired military personnel."

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Referral of Hebert's bill (HR 11657) containing a criminal penalties to the House Judiciary Committee resulted only in the further airing of the arguments between Hebert and Vinson, who testified during Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee hearings May 25 and June 1. The Subcommittee took no other action on the bill.

Reports submitted to the Subcommittee by the Departments of Defense and Justice requested that the definition of "selling" be limited to transactions involving

or resulting in "direct sales". Though the Defense Department reported that it "would not object" to the imposition of criminal penalties on retired Reserve officers (who are not subject to court-martial) and on defense contractors, it did not urge such a step.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.
HEARING -- June 2 on HR 10959.

Reps. Hebert and Vinson carried their disagreements to the Senate Committee hearing June 2. Vinson suggested making Reserve officers, as well as retired Regular officers, subject to court-martial proceedings, asserting that such a change would remove inequities in the House-passed bill. Hebert, however, denied that courts-martial were a sufficient punishment; he said only one general officer had ever been tried in such a manner. He also sought criminal penalties for the contractor who violated the bill's requirements, stating "I think the court-martial is a very ineffective method of approach.... It stigmatizes the officer and lets the contractor who holds the bait of the dollar go scot free."

In other testimony, Assistant Secretary of Defense Charles C. Finucane asked for the removal of a provision requiring contractors to report all retired officers on their payrolls each time a defense contract was negotiated. Finucane argued that the provision was burdensome to the contractor and, because of its penalties, might work an unnecessary hardship on competent, skilled and young retiring officers whom contractors would not risk hiring.

All three witnesses agreed that the coverage of the bill was too wide and could well be reduced to include only officers of the field grade of colonel and above. Junior officers, it was pointed out, had very little influence to "peddle". The three also concurred with members of the Senate Committee in asking clearer legislative language for parts of the bill. But as Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) pointed out, the problem of loophole-proof language was a difficult one "because the problem is essentially ethical."

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY ORDER

HR 8121 -- Reported by House Un-American Activities Committee Sept. 2, 1959 (H Rept 1122).
● Passed by voice vote of the House Feb. 2, 1960.

A 1959 Supreme Court ruling invalidating the government's industrial security program for defense industries resulted in both an Executive Order revising the program to accord with the Court's views and a House-passed bill reasserting the validity of the old procedures. The key point of the Court ruling voided the original Defense Department program, which kept informants' names secret in security clearance cases, because it had not been authorized by either the President or the Congress.

HR 8121, sponsored by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, was reported Sept. 2, 1959 (H Rept 1122) by the Committee "specifically to overcome" the June 29, 1959 ruling in the case of engineer William L. Greene, who had resigned his defense job after the Navy, in 1953, refused to give him industrial security clearance. (1959 Almanac p. 206) Greene's successful appeal of the use of secret informants under the Navy program also spurred hearings on revision of government security procedures in the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee in July, 1959.

Contrasting with Rep. Walter's bill was Executive Order No. 10865, issued by President Eisenhower Feb. 20, 1960. Rather than giving Executive approval to the unrestricted use of confidential informants, the Order provided that informants' names could be kept secret only for certain specific reasons. It also granted additional rights for persons accused as security risks to confront and cross-examine their accusers.

House

Passage of HR 8121 Feb. 2 on the Consent Calendar, without dissent, came as a surprise to opponents of the measure who had favored legislation in which an accused security risk could confront and cross-examine his accusers. Some House Members later told newsmen that they inadvertently let the bill slip through because they had not noticed it on the Consent Calendar, which is normally reserved for non-controversial legislation. Walter had said Sept. 11, 1959, when the bill was first scheduled for House consideration, that he would not call it up for passage, as the White House preferred to handle the matter by Executive Order.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 8121 made the following amendments to the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act:

Authorized the Secretary of Defense to prescribe uniform criteria to determine eligibility for access to classified defense information by defense contractors and their employees.

Authorized the Secretary to prescribe procedures for disposition of security risk cases.

Stipulated that such procedures be designed to prevent disclosure of information affecting national security, safety or public interest or tending to compromise investigative sources or methods.

Neither HR 8121 nor three Senate bills (S 2314, 2392, 2416) on the same subject received any action in the Senate.

Executive Order

The President's order carried these provisions:

Authorized the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Atomic Energy Commissioners and Administrators of the the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Federal Aviation Agency to prescribe "restrictions and other safeguards" to protect classified information in defense industries.

Stipulated that access to classified information could not be finally denied or revoked unless the applicant had been given: a written statement of the reasons for the denial which was "as comprehensive and detailed as the national security permits"; a reasonable opportunity to reply in writing; an opportunity to appear personally before the department head concerned to support his written statement; a reasonable time to prepare for that appearance; an opportunity to be represented by counsel; an opportunity to cross-examine persons either orally or through written interrogatories on the charges; a written notice of the final decision in the case, and if an

adverse finding, a statement of whether the head of the department found for or against him on each allegation.

Ruled out confrontation and cross-examination when the department head supplying the statement of charges found either that the informer was a "confidential informant...engaged in obtaining intelligence information for the Government" and disclosure of his identity would be harmful to the national interest; or that the statement was reliable and the national security would be harmed by giving security clearance even though the accuser could not testify because of death, severe illness or "some other cause" determined to be "good and sufficient."

Directed that if these exceptions were invoked: the accused must be given a summary of the information; consideration must be given to lack of cross-examination; and a final adverse decision made only after the department head personally reviewed the case.

Provided for consideration of other records subject to rebuttal without authenticating witnesses or inspection by the applicant if classified only when a department head had determined the records to be material to national security.

Provided that, since only the AEC has statutory power to subpena witnesses, the other agencies could invite witnesses to testify.

Stated that determinations were only in terms of national interest and "in no sense" a determination on an applicant's loyalty.

BROADCASTING TREATIES

Execs A, G -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Rept 2) Feb. 11, 1960.
- Approved by the Senate, by a 76-8 roll-call vote, Feb. 23. (See p. 477)
- Ratifications signed by the President March 9 for Exec A and March 10 for Exec G.

The Senate in February, by a 76-8 roll-call vote, ratified two agreements to harmonize radio broadcasting practices in the North American area by assigning AM radio frequency priorities. (For voting, see chart p. 477)

The treaties were the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA -- Executive A, 82nd Congress, 1st session) negotiated by the United States, Canada, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica and the Bahamas; and an Agreement between the United States and Mexico (Executive G, 85th Congress, 1st session).

PROVISIONS -- Exec A provided a basic pattern for use of AM radio frequencies by prescribing engineering standards, procedures, classes of stations and frequency priorities. It also provided for a plenipotentiary conference four years after the agreement entered into force.

Exec G provided similarly for the use of AM radio frequencies between the United States and Mexico, and for consultations between the two countries over any matter in dispute.

Both treaties would remain in force for five years after ratification. The NARBA would remain in force after that until renegotiated. The Mexican treaty could be terminated prior to five years by either party.

BACKGROUND -- Exec A (NARBA) was submitted to the Senate by President Harry S. Truman in 1951. A similar earlier treaty and interim agreement were in effect from 1941-49. The Mexican agreement was submitted by President Eisenhower in 1957. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 11 recommended their ratification (Exec Rept 2). The Committee said action on the NARBA had been delayed because of opposition, first, by several large farm organizations and the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, and later by the Daytime Broadcasters Assn. (DBA). Opposition by farm groups and clear channel stations was based mainly on Mexico not being a party to the NARBA agreement, and the argument that farm broadcasts would be impaired through lack of ample channel protection.

This opposition, except for that of DBA, was withdrawn following the signing of the Mexican treaty. The DBA twice unsuccessfully petitioned the Federal Communications Commission for extension of its daytime hours, and said if extension were not granted, daytime stations operating on channels assigned to Mexico would be precluded by the treaty from broadcasting for longer hours.

The Committee said it believed "the national interest will be injured by any further delay," and that without ratification there would be increasing interference by foreign broadcasts in night broadcasts by U.S. stations. The treaties were supported by the State Department, FCC and major broadcasting networks.

DEBATE -- Feb. 23 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- The FCC had given "convincing testimony that engineering studies show" that daytime stations' broadcasting hours should not be extended.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) -- Opposed the treaties because he was sure that "engineeringwise, this problem can be whipped within five years."

COMMUNITY TV, BOOSTERS

S 1886 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 908) Sept. 4, 1959.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 9.
- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1888) June 16, 1960.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 24.
- Senate, by voice vote, agreed to House amendment June 28.

PL 86-609 -- Signed into law July 7.

S 2653 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 923) Sept. 8, 1959.
- Recommitted by a 39-38 roll-call vote of the Senate May 18, 1960. (See p. 495)

Congress in 1960 considered two proposals to improve television service for smaller communities. It completed action on one of them, a measure (S 1886) to legalize television booster stations, of which there are an estimated 1,000, which had been operating for some years without authorization by the Federal Communications Commission.

The other proposal (S 2653), recommitted by the Senate, would have provided for licensing and regulation of the controversial community antenna TV systems (CATV), which have some 760 members serving an estimated 500,000 TV sets in 44 states. Recommittal of

S 2653 left community television stations unregulated, since the FCC claimed it had no jurisdiction over them under existing law.

BOOSTER STATIONS

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 1886 amended the Communications Act of 1934 to give the FCC discretion to let existing TV booster stations operate even though they had been built without FCC construction permits (ordinarily a requirement for permission to operate). Booster stations built in the future would have to obtain FCC construction permits before construction in order to be eligible to broadcast legally.

S 1886 also permitted the FCC to let booster stations -- both those existing and those built in the future -- broadcast even if not manned by licensed operators.

Background

Proposals for providing better television service for remote, rural communities had been under consideration both by Congress and the Federal Communications Commission for some years.

Booster stations extend TV service to remote areas by picking up weak, distant signals through a strategically located antenna and rebroadcasting them locally on the same channel at low power. They are cooperatively financed in most cases, with contributions solicited throughout communities or through memberships in TV clubs to cover maintenance and operation.

The FCC had refused to authorize construction of booster stations on grounds they might cause interference with airplane communications, and in December 1958 had ordered the stations shut down. In January 1959, however, the FCC ordered a reevaluation of the situation and then recommended they be legalized because of the large number of people dependent upon them.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 16 reported S 1886 (H Rept 1888) and said booster stations were "technically the simplest and apparently the least expensive means" of extending TV service to remote communities. During a June 6 hearing on the bill FCC Chairman Frederick W. Ford supported it as a means of helping the FCC deal with "a problem that calls for the earliest possible solution".

Floor Action

The House June 24 passed S 1886 by voice vote, with a technical Committee amendment.

DEBATE -- June 24 -- Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) -- About 60 percent of Wyoming TV viewers depended on booster systems and at least one-fourth of the people there could not expect to receive a suitable TV signal by any other means.

Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- The Committee approved the bill after receiving assurance from the FCC that "appropriate regulations can and will be drawn to keep interference from such operations at a minimum".

Senate

The Senate, which had passed S 1886 Sept. 9, 1959, June 28 agreed by voice vote to the House amendment, sending the bill to the White House.

COMMUNITY TV ANTENNAS

CATV systems are mainly privately owned, require connections with individual homes and are financed through individual subscription fees and monthly payments. They provide TV programs from distant cities by retransmission from antennas at high, local points, where signals are converted to other channels, and then distributed to homes of subscribers by cables.

Licensing of CATV had been urged by those who held that, without regulation, community antennas eventually might drive local TV stations out of business. Opponents of licensing said regulation would reduce sharply the best, if not the only, means many rural areas had to obtain any TV at all.

Senate

The Senate May 18 recommitted, by a 39-38 roll-call vote, the bill (S 2653) to require licensing and regulation of community antenna television systems (CATV) by the Federal Communications Commission. The action, in effect, killed the bill on which the Senate spent two days in heated debate, punctuated by criticisms of lobbying tactics against the bill. The motion recommitting the bill to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was offered by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) one of the bill's chief opponents. The Senate also tabled, by a 38-36 roll-call vote, a motion to reconsider its recommittal vote. (For voting, see chart p. 495)

Proponents of the bill charged that CATV spokesmen, including the National Community Television Assn., at first agreed to support the measure if amended but then decided to oppose it. Amendments worked out in earlier negotiations with CATV spokesmen were adopted on the floor but failed to save the measure. Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), floor manager of the bill, May 17 said the FCC at first had been "rather lukewarm" on the proposal, but he read a May 16 message from the agency which said CATV's ability to intercept first-run programs and redistribute them in advance of local broadcasts "gives rise to an inequitable competitive disadvantage...."

Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) May 18 said the bill "is not going to hurt anyone except those who compete unfairly with other people". He introduced an amendment to require CATV systems to get permission from originating broadcasters before retransmitting (an issue already before the courts) but withdrew it at Pastore's urging.

Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) May 18 said "some of us who oppose the bill do not oppose it, as has been intimated, because we are carrying the flag for CATV." He said he was "interested in protecting the means by which we who live in mountainous areas can get good TV service".

BACKGROUND -- The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Sept. 8, 1959 reported S 2653 (S Rept 923). The report said that unrestrained CATV operations might result eventually in large regions or entire states being deprived of all local TV service. Hearings were held in 1958-59.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON D.C. SUFFRAGE

S J Res 39 -- Reported July 22, 1959 by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 561).
- Passed Senate, amended, by a 70-18 roll-call vote Feb. 2, 1960. (See p. 473)
- Reported, amended, by House Judiciary Committee May 31 (H Rept 1698).

H J Res 757 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee June 9, 1960 (H Rept 1770).

S J Res 39 -- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote June 14.
- Senate agreed to House amendments June 16, by voice vote.
- Submitted to the states for ratification June 21, 1960.

By deleting two controversial Constitutional amendments proposed by the Senate in S J Res 39, the House Judiciary Committee assured Congressional approval of a third amendment that would permit citizens of the District of Columbia to vote in Presidential elections. The amendment, as it completed its course of Congressional consideration June 16, 1960, required ratification by 38 states within seven years in order to take effect. It would then become the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution -- unless some later proposal were ratified more quickly.

Originally, S J Res 39, the vehicle for the District suffrage amendment, consisted only of a proposal to permit state governors to make temporary appointments to the House of Representatives under emergency conditions. As amended by roll-call votes of the Senate Feb. 2, 1960, the bill also called for a Constitutional amendment prohibiting the imposition of a poll tax or any other tax or property qualification as a condition for voting in federal elections (adopted by a roll-call vote of 72-16) and the D.C. suffrage amendment (adopted by a roll-call vote of 63-25).

The bill was approved by voice vote of the House June 14 after the emergency appointments and poll tax amendments had been deleted by the House Judiciary Committee.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the states for ratification, the Constitutional amendment proposed in S J Res 39 would:

Permit the District of Columbia to appoint, as Congress may direct, a number of electors for President and Vice President equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the District would be entitled if it were a state, but not more than the number to which the least populous state is entitled (in effect, three electors).

Authorize Congress to prescribe the qualifications of the District's electors and voters and to provide for the conduct, manner, time and place of elections.

Provide for expiration of the amendment if not ratified by the necessary three-quarters of the states within seven years (June 1967).

22nd Amendment

The 22nd Amendment to the Constitution, which took effect in February 1951 when ratified by the necessary number of states, prohibits a President from being elected more than twice and from serving more than 10 years if he succeeded to the Presidency. It was passed by the House 285-121 (D 47-120; R 238-0; Ind. 0-1) Feb. 6, 1947 and by the Senate, 59-23 (D 13-23; R 46-0), March 12, 1947. (1947 Almanac p. 69) Mr. Eisenhower was the first President to be affected by the Amendment.

Background

REFERENCES -- House Appointments (1955 Almanac p. 380); Poll Tax (1959 Almanac p. 84); Filibusters (1957 Almanac p. 570); D.C. Home Rule (1959 Almanac p. 313).

Two of the three proposed Constitutional amendments had reached the Senate floor in previous Congresses, but only the amendment on filling House vacancies had been approved. The anti-poll tax amendment had never before come to a Senate vote. A summary of past actions on each of the three amendments follows.

House appointments - Introduced by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in 1959, S J Res 39 would have supplemented Article I, Section 2, Clause 4 of the Constitution, which empowers state governors to call special elections for vacant House seats, and the 17th Amendment, which permits state governors to fill vacant Senate, but not House, seats after being given the power to do so by their state legislatures. S J Res 39 would have given the governors the right to appoint replacements for vacant House seats "on any date that the total number of vacancies in the House of Representatives exceeds half of the authorized membership thereof".

Similar amendments had passed the Senate by a 70-1 vote, June 4, 1954, and again by a 76-3 vote, May 19, 1955. (1955 Almanac p. 380). In neither case did the House act on the proposal.

S J Res 39 was reported July 22, 1959 (S Rept 561) by the Senate Judiciary Committee, which noted the slowness of the existing constitutional system for replacing Members of the House and warned that such a "constitutional gap" was the "height of folly" in the light "of the tremendous destructive power of thermonuclear weapons."

Poll Tax -- Support for a Constitutional amendment to repeal the poll tax was led by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), who had introduced such measures in every Congress since 1949. His proposal, embodied in S J Res 126 which he introduced Aug. 6, 1959 with 66 co-sponsors, would have abolished the poll tax and other property qualifications for voting in federal elections.

The Holland amendment was the subject of hearings in the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee, Aug. 16 and 17, 1959. As ordered reported to the full Judiciary Committee Sept. 2, 1959, it would have mainly affected the five states still retaining the poll tax as a prerequisite for voters: Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia and Texas. It was considered a more moderate approach than earlier efforts approved by the House, which sought to ban the poll tax by statute rather than by Constitutional amendment.

The argument over poll-tax elimination revolved on both the substance and the method of the proposals involved. Language in Article I, Section 2 and in the 17th Amendment to the Constitution set the "qualifications" for voters in federal elections as those "requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature." The issue thus was whether or not the poll tax was a "qualification" that states could properly set. Both the advocates of a Constitutional amendment and those who favored direct statutory action also feared that a victory for the opposing method might set a precedent which would be followed in other quasi-constitutional questions.

Holland, in 1957, warned that "the passage of a statute which we believe to be hopelessly unconstitutional...would...invite a general assault upon the plenary control by the states of their own election machinery." Testifying against S J Res 126, Aug. 17, 1959, Clarence Mitchell, Washington representative of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, an organization seeking the elimination of the poll tax, said: "To accept the amendment method of elimination would appear to be conceding that a law passed by Congress would be unconstitutional. This would be a bad precedent, inasmuch as the constitutional issue is raised whenever a piece of civil rights legislation is considered."

Support for Holland's approach to the problem had grown since 1949, when his amendment had 10 Southern Senators as co-sponsors, to the point where both Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) were among the 66 co-sponsors in 1959. His proposal had never been reported to the Senate from committee. The statutory approach, as supported by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and 23 others in a floor amendment to the Holland proposal, had been approved five times between 1942 and 1949 by the House but had died each time in the Senate. Filibusters in 1942, 1944 and 1946 prevented Senate consideration of House-passed anti-poll tax legislation.

S J Res 126, like its predecessors, would have affected only federal, not state, elections and would not have removed restrictions against paupers and other persons supported at public expense or by charitable institutions. Although approved Sept. 2, 1959 by the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee, its chances of early approval by the full Judiciary Committee, chaired by Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), appeared slight.

D.C. Suffrage - Citizens of the District of Columbia have not had a vote in the election of the President and the Vice President since 1800 when the capital city was established. Their right to choose their local government (home rule) ended in 1876 when Congress withdrew the charter it had previously granted. A Constitutional amendment clearly was necessary in order to provide electoral votes to D.C. residents, but it was widely agreed that a non-voting Delegate in the House and election of local officials could be authorized by statute.

A hearing on a proposed Constitutional amendment for D.C. suffrage (S J Res 138) was held Sept. 9, 1959 by the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee, which reported the bill Sept. 11 by a 5-1 vote to its parent Judiciary Committee, whose chairman, Sen. Eastland, had cast the only vote against Subcommittee approval. In opening the Sept. 9 hearing, Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) declared that the proposed amendment, giving the District electoral votes in national elections and non-voting Delegates to the House, the number of both to be determined by the decennial census, had "nothing to do with home rule". Supporting the movements for both home rule and national suffrage, he said that the proposed amendment was "not an either-or proposition".

Another view of the relationship between national suffrage and home rule came in a statement to the House District Committee by Benjamin M. McKelway, editor of the Washington Star. Opposing the Administration-supported territorial home rule bill, McKelway said (in a statement reprinted in the Kefauver Subcommittee hearings): "The antidote for this poison (denial of the right to vote) is to forget the unhappy attempts to resurrect home rule.... The antidote is to give the people of Washington voting rights in Congress, in the choice of President and Vice President...."

An attempt to substitute the Constitutional amendment granting national suffrage for S 1681, a bill to give the District home rule, was defeated by a 15-80 roll-call vote of the Senate July 15, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 426) The substitute had been proposed by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), who later co-sponsored S J Res 138, introduced by Sens. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and J. Glenn Beall (R Md.).

Senate

The Senate began consideration of S J Res 39, the one proposed Constitutional amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, Jan. 26, 1960 and voted Feb. 2 to send a three-amendment package to the House. Voting first on whether to incorporate the language of Holland's anti-poll tax measure into S J Res 39, the Senate approved the amendment Feb. 2 by a roll-call vote of 72-16. It further amended the emergency appointments resolution by adding Sen. Keating's proposed D.C. suffrage amendment (S J Res 126) by a roll-call vote of 63-25, Feb. 2. The vote on passage of the three-part joint resolution Feb. 2 was 70-18, 11 more than the required two-thirds majority. (For voting, see chart p. 473)

Before approving Sen. Holland's Constitutional amendment approach toward elimination of the poll tax, the Senate rejected the alternate, statutory approach sponsored in a floor amendment by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.). The proposed substitute, which would have eliminated the poll tax by direct statute, was tabled by a roll-call vote of 50-37, Feb. 2.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S J Res 39:

Proposed three amendments to the Constitution and specified that any one of them would become effective on ratification by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states within seven years of the date of submission to the states by Congress.

The first amendment would empower the Governors to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives "on any date that the total number of vacancies... exceeds half of the authorized membership" (219, currently). The special appointive power would be limited to 60 days, and a person thus appointed would sit until a successor was chosen in a special election.

The second amendment would prohibit the use of the poll tax or any property qualification as a prerequisite to voting in federal elections (with the exception of restrictions against paupers and other persons

supported at public expense or by charitable institutions).

The third amendment would provide for the election by the residents of the District of Columbia of the number of Delegates to the House of Representatives to which they would be entitled if the District were a state, with the Congress determining whether these Delegates would have voting privileges; and would authorize District residents to participate in Presidential elections by electing as many members of the electoral college as the District would be entitled to if it were a state. (With its population as of 1960 the District thus would be entitled to two Delegates in the House and four votes in the electoral college.)

DEBATE ON HOUSE VACANCIES

DEBATE -- Jan. 27 -- Kefauver -- Supported his constitutional amendment to allow Governors to fill vacancies in the House in the event of national disaster. "Under the Constitution as it now stands, only the House of Representatives could not be reconstituted after a devastating attack.... The amendment would plug a loophole in the Constitution...which could not have been foreseen by the Founding Fathers."

Feb. 1 -- John Stennis (D Miss.) -- Opposed the Kefauver amendment, calling it "unwise, unsound and unnecessary." "Such a measure only disturbs our people, is an affront to the Members of the House of Representatives, and is an encouragement to those in the Kremlin to make plans in regard to an attack upon us."

POLL TAX DEBATE

Jan. 28 -- Holland -- "Banning of the poll-tax requirement is not a panacea or an immediate cure-all, but it does operate as a permissive opening of the door for the registration and participation of larger numbers of our citizens, both white and colored."

Javits -- "The path of constitutional amendments is thorny and time-consuming." Also, it would be a mistake to establish the precedent that voting rights should be ensured by constitutional amendment rather than through legislation.

Holland -- "The carefully documented argument I have made down through the years as to the absolute necessity for a constitutional amendment to accomplish the result is unanswerable."

Feb. 2 -- Javits -- Statutory ban of the poll tax would be constitutional because the tax is a burden upon the right to vote for federal officials.

Jan. 28 -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Constitutional amendment is the proper way to eliminate the poll tax. Attempts to ban the poll tax by statute have been made in Congress for many years by "those who prefer an issue to results."

Jan. 29 -- James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- "I believe in the poll tax.... A person who does not care enough for the franchise to desire to pay a poll tax as a qualification should not be permitted to vote, because I do not believe he cares enough about his citizenship."

Feb. 1 -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- The Javits amendment would be "a rape of the Constitution.... I realize that it means a great deal to some persons to hasten the process so that they may attempt to show their constituents that they will get at the throats of the Southerners faster."

Feb. 2 -- Stennis -- "Voting is a privilege; it is not a right."

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- "The privilege of voting is derived from the state and not from the national Government."

DISTRICT SUFFRAGE DEBATE

Feb. 2 -- Keating -- If his amendment were approved, "our action would have international impact. We would be demonstrating to the whole world that American democracy begins at home -- that we practice what we preach.... The population of the District of Columbia exceeds the population of 12 states which have full representation rights in both the House and Senate. Residents of the District of Columbia pay well over $350 million annually in federal taxes.... Taxation without representation is still the lot of our local citizens."

J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) -- The amendment would "give some 800,000 disenfranchised people the right to be first-class citizens."

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

HEARINGS -- April 6 and 7, 1960, on S J Res 39.

ACTION -- Reported the joint resolution, amended (H Rept 1698), May 31 and an identical resolution (H J Res 757) June 9 (H Rept 1770).

Faced with the apparent impossibility of gaining Committee approval for the three-part resolution passed by the Senate, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) proposed, and the Committee agreed, to strike out the anti-poll tax and emergency appointments amendments and water down the provision for D.C. suffrage. No non-voting House Delegates were to be permitted and the District's total electoral vote would be limited to that of the least populous state, rather than being made dependent on the Census. The Committee version of S J Res 39 was reported May 31 (H Rept 1698).

Celler defended his Committee's actions by arguing that any stronger bill would have failed to get past the House Rules Committee and muster a two-thirds vote of the full House. He promised to support an independent attempt to get the poll-tax ban through the next Congress.

To get a closed rule for floor consideration of the revised D.C. suffrage amendment, Celler June 8 agreed to a Rules Committee recommendation that his Committee report the bill with a House number (H J Res 757).

Floor Action

The House passed H J Res 757 by voice vote June 14 and then gave unanimous consent to the reinstatement of the original Senate bill number -- a maneuver which precluded the possibility that the amended measure would be referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee after House passage.

DEBATE -- June 14 -- Celler said Sen. Holland had promised not to insist on attaching the poll tax amendment to the D.C. suffrage resolution. In return, Celler said he would join Holland in the fight to repeal the poll tax by Constitutional amendment in 1961.

William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) -- "Amending the Constitution to grant the right of franchise in Presidential elections will in no way diminish the legislative power of Congress over the District."

Basil L. Whitener (D N.C.) -- "This resolution should not be confused with the home rule agitation which has been so prevalent...in recent days."

FINAL ACTION

The Senate June 16 agreed to the House changes in S J Res 39 by voice vote and sent the proposed amendment to the General Services Administration, through which it was submitted to the states June 21.

Hawaii and Massachusetts were the first two states to ratify, Hawaii by unanimous vote of both its House (June 22) and its Senate (June 23).

D.C. HOME RULE

The 86th Congress, although approving a constitutional amendment granting the citizens of the District national suffrage, again refused them local self-government. For the fifth time in 10 years, the House District Committee proved the insurmountable obstacle in the path of home rule legislation approved by the Senate. Supporters of home rule in the House gained 204 of the necessary 219 names on a petition to discharge the Committee from further consideration of pending home rule legislation, but failed to bring the bill to the floor. (See Fact Sheet on Discharge Petitions, p. 247)

The Senate on July 15, 1959, passed by a voice vote S 1681, a bill reported by the Senate District Committee July 7 (S Rept 477). The bill would have given the District an elected mayor, a nine-member city council and a non-voting Delegate in the House. (1959 Almanac p. 426.)

In the House District Committee S 1681 was considered along with HR 4630, an Administration-supported measure giving the District territorial status with a Governor appointed by the President, an elected 15-member legislative assembly and a non-voting Delegate in the House. For the first time in 10 years, the House District Committee held hearings on the home rule proposals.

The discharge petition, filed Aug. 20, 1959 by Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.), would have had the effect of by-passing both the House Rules and House District Committees in an effort to get floor consideration of HR 4630. By July 3, when Congress recessed for the national political conventions, the drive for signatures on the discharge petition had acquired the following supporters (D 150; R 54 -- signers were Democrats unless otherwise noted);

Alaska -- Rivers. Ariz. -- Udall. Calif. -- Baldwin (R), Cohelan, Gubser (R), Hagen, Johnson, McFall, C.W. Miller, G.P. Miller, Moss, Shelley, Sheppard, Teague (R), Doyle, Holifield, Kasem, King, Roosevelt, Holt (R), Hosmer (R), McDonough (R). Colo. -- Johnson, Rogers. Conn. -- Bowles, Daddario, Giaimo, Irwin, Kowalski, Monagan. Del. -- McDowell. Fla. -- Fascell. Hawaii -- Inouye. Idaho -- Pfost. Ill. -- Gray, Mack, Price, Shipley, Chiperfield (R), Springer (R), Dawson, Kluczynski, Libonati, Murphy, O'Brien, O'Hara, Pucinski, Rostenkowski, Yates, Church (R), Collier (R). Ind. -- Barr, Brademas, Denton, Hogan, Madden, Roush, Wampler. Iowa -- Coad, Smith, Wolf, Schwengel (R). Kansas -- Hargis. Ky. -- Perkins.

Maine -- Coffin. Md. -- Fallon, Foley, Friedel, Garmatz, Johnson, Lankford. Mass. -- Boland, Burke, Donohue, Lane, Macdonald, O'Neill, Philbin, Conte (R), Curtis (R). Mich. -- O'Hara, Broomfield (R), Cederberg (R), Ford (R), Diggs, Dingell, Griffiths, Lesinski, Machrowicz, Rabaut. Minn. -- Blatnik, Karth, Wier, Quie (R), Judd (R), Nelsen (R). Mo. -- Bolling, Brown, Carnahan, Randall, Karsten, Moulder, Sullivan, Curtis (R). Mont. -- Anderson, Metcalf. Neb. -- McGinley, Cunningham (R), Weaver (R). Nev. -- Baring. N.H. -- Bass (R), Merrow (R). N.J. -- Addonizio, Daniels, Gallagher, Rodino, Thompson, Cahill (R), Canfield (R), Dwyer (R), Frelinghuysen (R), Osmers (R), Wallhauser (R), Widnall (R). N.M. -- Montoya.

N.Y. -- Dulski, O'Brien, Stratton, Barry (R), Dooley (R), Miller (R), Goodell (R), Robison (R), Taylor (R), Wainwright (R), Weis (R), Anfuso, Buckley, Celler, Delaney, Healey, Farbstein, Holtzman, Kelly, Keogh, Multer, Powell, Santangelo, Teller, Zelenko, Dorn (R), Fino (R), Halpern (R), Lindsay (R). N.D. -- Burdick, Short (R). Ohio -- Ashley, Cook, Feighan, Levering, Vanik, Bolton (R). Ore. -- Green, Porter, Ullman. Pa. -- Clark, Dent, Flood, Holland, Moorhead, Morgan, Prokop, Quigley, Rhodes, Corbett (R), Fulton (R), Van Zandt (R), Barrett, Byrne, Granahan, Green, Nix, Toll.

R.I. -- Fogarty, Forand. S.D. -- McGovern. Texas -- Wright. Utah -- King, Dixon (R). Vt. -- Meyer. Wash. -- Magnuson, May (R), Pelly (R), Tollefson (R), Westland (R). W.Va. -- Hechler, Kee, Slack, Staggers. Wis. -- Flynn, Kastenmeier, Reuss, Zablocki, Withrow (R).

Although three-quarters of those who signed the petition were Democrats, the drive had bipartisan support. President Eisenhower wrote Rep. William B. Widnall (R N.J.), in a letter released May 23, 1960, that he hoped the territorial government bill would be enacted, though the President said that "it would be inappropriate for me to urge any particular procedure" (the discharge petition) in connection with the bill. Vice President Nixon, who had signed a similar petition in 1950, was reported by the Washington Post to have given informal urging to several Republican Representatives to sign the discharge move. His support had been asked May 9, 1960 by Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.), a House home-rule leader.

Arguments in favor of home rule have changed little over the years. The Washington Home Rule Committee Inc. in 1960 listed four main reasons for returning local government to the citizens of Washington: 1. The drafters of the Constitution intended the Capital to have home rule and Washington enjoyed this right for almost 100 years until suspended in 1876; 2. Congress should not have to concern itself with the local housekeeping problems of Washington; 3. local problems are best served by the local citizenry who have an active interest in the city in which they live; 4. the Nation's Capital should be a showcase for democracy for the U.S. and for the rest of the world.

Opponents of home rule cited four major arguments: 1. The Constitution does not sanction self-government in the District; 2. Home rule could conflict with the concept of a federal city; 3. It would impair fiscal relationships between the District and the Federal Government; 4. The District enjoys exceptionally clean government as compared with most other large cities.

The most common explanation given for the Southern-dominated House District Committee's hostility toward home rule bills is its fear that Washington would eventually be controlled by the city's large Negro population. The District's population is about 53 percent colored.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS

S 2436 -- Reported by Senate Rules and Administration Committee (S Rept 573) July 23, 1959.
- Passed, amended, by a 59-22 roll-call vote of the Senate Jan. 25, 1960. (See p. 472)

The third "clean elections" bill to be reported to the Senate in recent years, S 2436 was approved by a 59-22 roll-call vote Jan. 25, 1960, but received no action in the House. Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas), chairman of the House Administration Committee to which the Senate bill was referred, called several of its features "invasions of states' rights".

As approved after eight days of Senate debate that began Jan. 13, the substantially amended bill would have required far greater disclosure of campaign finances than either the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, which it would have replaced, or the bill as reported by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. Floor amendments added provisions for reporting of contributions and expenditures in primary elections and for disclosure of the activities of intrastate political committees -- those operating entirely within a single state. An amendment to restrict the political activities of labor unions was defeated.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 2436, the Federal Elections Act of 1960, would have:

Raised the spending limit for candidates for Senator and Representative-at-Large from a flat $25,000 to $50,000 or an amount equal to 20 cents a vote for all votes cast for the office in the preceding election, plus 10 cents a vote for all such votes in excess of one million (or a similar sum derived from the total number of persons registered to vote). Such a formula would raise the limit in New York state above $600,000.

Raised the spending limit of candidates for Representative from a flat $5,000 to $12,500 or an amount calculated as above.

Set the spending limit for the nominees of any political party for President and Vice President at an amount equal to 20 cents a vote for the highest number of votes cast for President in any one of the three preceding elections, and at 50 percent of this amount for candidates for nomination for President or Vice President. The annual ceiling would thus be set at above $12 million for a nominated Presidential ticket, and above $6 million for candidates for nomination.

Raised the spending limit for political committees operating in two or more states from a flat $3 million per year to an amount equal to 20 cents per vote calculated in the same manner as for a nominated Presidential ticket (above $12 million).

Reduced the number of financial reports required of committees from four to two in non-election years, and for election years deleted one of the two reports required to be filed immediately prior to elections and instead required filing of a report no later than 30 days following elections.

Required financial reports not only of national and other interstate political committees, and of candidates for federal office in general elections, but also of candidates for nomination to federal office in primary elections and political committees operating entirely within one state if they spend over $2,500 in connection with federal elections in any year.

Required persons who spend $100 or more in any year to influence the election of Congressional candidates in two or more states to report their expenditures.

Placed an over-all limitation of $10,000 on the amount of political contributions by any individual in any year and repealed the ban on single contributions of over $5,000.

Provided that all spending reports be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with the Secretary of the Senate (except for House elections), and with the clerk of the U.S. District Court or responsible state officials in the district or state of the committee or candidate. Reports would be available for public inspection within 24 hours of their receipt by these officials, must be retained for six years, and any citizen would be allowed to photograph or otherwise copy them.

Set the effective date of the Act as Jan. 1, 1961.

Background

REFERENCES -- Campaign Gift Aired, Corrupt Practices Probe, Gas Lobbyist Fined (1956 Almnac p. 469, 743, 802); Campaign Spending (1957 Almanac p. 187, 652); Federal Elections Bill (1959 Almanac p. 295).

Pressure for "clean elections" legislation was intensified by the 1956 disclosure of Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) that oil interests had attempted to donate $2,500 in cash to Case's reelection campaign in what a Senate Select Committee later concluded was an attempt "to influence by political contribution the vote (on natural gas legislation) of a Member of the United States Senate." The Committee also recommended revision of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946, and other related lws.

Spurred by these recommendations, the Senate Rules and Administration Committee reported a "clean elections" bill in 1957. S 2150, reported by a 7-2 vote Aug. 2, 1957 (S Rept 792), was never acted on by the Senate. It contained by and large the same provisions as the 1960 bill that was passed. It included the extension of reporting and disclosure provisions to primary elections and the higher limits on spending for party nominees for the Presidency, Vice Presidency, Senate and House, but excluded the $10,000 limit on total contributions from one individual.

S 2436, in the version reported by a unanimous vote of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee July 23, 1959 (S Rept 573), was considerably weaker than its 1957 predecessor. Four of the Committee's nine members, Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) and Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), deplored in individual statements the bill's failure to require financial reports on primary elections. Hennings and Green also called for provisions limiting an individual's total contributions in any calendar year to $10,000, and requiring that intrastate as well as interstate committees be required to report on contributions and expenditures.

After S 2436 was strengthened by the adoption of those amendments on the Senate floor, the bill was considered by one of its supporters, Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), "a measurable contribution toward banishing the evil of big money in federal elections."

Floor Action

The effort to strengthen the bill through floor amendments was led by Sens. Hennings and Keating, who co-sponsored a key amendment incorporating coverage of expenditures and contributions in primary elections into the bill. In debate Jan. 13 Keating said, "It is a well-known fact that in roughly one-third of our states today success in a primary is tantamount to election." The amendment was agreed to on a 50-39 roll-call vote Jan. 19. (For voting, see chart p. 472)

This feature of the measure, which led to its burial in the House Administration Committee, provoked a counter-attack by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), who proposed that all states be required to hold primaries for federal elections. In turn, Keating offered an amendment to Long's proposal which would have invalidated the nomination of any candidate who won a primary in which persons were denied the right to vote because of race or color. Both the Long and Keating amendments were defeated.

Another successful Hennings amendment that brought on counter-attacks limited total individual political contributions to $10,000 annually. Under existing law an individual may make any number of donations of no more than $5,000 each. Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) sponsored a motion to remove the Hennings limitation, requiring only that single contributions be limited to $10,000 at a time. Both this amendment and a proposal by Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), extending the $10,000 limit to organizations, particularly labor unions, were rejected.

On Jan. 20 the Senate agreed, by a 53-37 roll-call vote, to a Hennings amendment that required intrastate as well as interstate committees to report on campaign expenditures and contributions. In all, eight amendments to the bill were adopted before the Senate Jan. 25 passed the bill on a 59-22 roll call.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Jan. 19 -- Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Include primary election, convention and caucus expenses (in connection with federal elections) in the reporting provisions of the bill. Roll call, 50-39.

Jan. 20 -- Hennings -- Require political committees operating within a single state, as well as those operating in two or more states, to report on campaign expenditures and contributions. Roll call, 53-37.

Hennings -- Require persons who spend $100 or more in any year to influence the election of Congressional candidates in two or more states to report their expenditures. Voice vote.

Jan. 21 -- Hennings -- Limit any individual's total annual political contributions to $10,000 and repeal the ban on single contributions of more than $5,000. Voice.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Eliminate requirement in the bill that House and Senate candidates list all committees working in their behalf. Voice.

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- Set the spending limit for nominees of any political party for President and Vice President at an amount equal to 20 cents a vote for the highest number of votes cast for President in any one of the three preceding elections, and at 50 percent of this amount for candidates for nomination for President and Vice President. Voice.

Jan. 22 -- Dirksen -- Change the effective date of the act from January 1, 1960 to January 1, 1961, and make it inapplicable to contributions and expenditures made prior to that date. Voice.

Jan. 25 -- Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) -- Relieve candidates in run-off primaries from filing a final report on their expenditures in the first primary if the report covering the second primary includes all expenses in the first primary. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jan. 21 -- Dirksen -- Modify the effect of the Hennings amendment limiting any individual's total annual contributions to $10,000 by permitting any number of contributions of up to $10,000 each, and completely removing the limitation when the gift is made to a political committee. Standing vote.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Amend the Hennings amendment limiting an individual's total political contributions to $10,000 annually by likewise prohibiting total contributions of more than $10,000 by any committee except a duly organized local, state or national committee of a national political party or committees of a state political party. Voice.

Jan. 25 -- Keating -- Amend the Long amendment (below) so as to invalidate the nomination of any candidate in a primary election when a federal court determines that in that primary election persons have been systematically denied the right to vote because of race or color. Standing.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Prohibit any person from running in the general election as a candidate for Congress unless he has been duly nominated in a primary election, excepting special elections and minor party candidates (whose party received less than 10 percent of the vote in the previous election). Voice.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Authorize individuals to take an income tax deduction of up to $100 annually for gifts to political candidates or committees, or a tax credit of up to $10 on one-half of a person's political contributions in any year. Standing.

OVERHAUL URGED

DEBATE -- Jan. 13 -- Hennings -- The campaign expense limitations of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 are "hopelessly out of step with the rise in prices and cost of services", especially in view of the use of radio and television. "We know that, by and large, the 1925 provisions in practice are not observed in spirit, even if they are in letter."

Jan. 14 -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Congress should not try to regulate matters relating to primary elections but should leave the field to state legislatures.

Jan. 18 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Because of the election pattern in the South, "it would be a mockery" for Congress "to pass a clean election bill without including the primaries".

Jan. 21 -- Curtis -- In support of his amendment to the Hennings amendment: "Let us be fair about this. If we are going to have a $10,000 limitation on the total amount that a donor can give, let us treat everyone alike. Let us treat the chamber of commerce and COPE (the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education) alike."

Jan. 25 -- Kefauver -- Advocated adoption of his amendment to authorize income tax credits or deductions for political contributions: "The basic purpose...is to encourage small contributions to political campaigns and to discourage reliance upon large contributions."

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- The Senate should not consider the Kefauver amendment, because "the Constitution gives the House the exclusive right to originate tax legislation."

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Supported the Kefauver amendment because it "would be an inducement for little money to come in and take the place of big money."

Dirksen -- If the bill becomes law, "every candidate ought to be a bookkeeper, a detective, an accountant with a CPA degree, and a flair for politics, all rolled into one" because of the number of reports required under the act.

Hennings -- "It is my conviction that one of the reasons why only 60 percent of the American people entitled to vote in the country do vote is that they feel that politics is a dirty business, and that the big boys in the backroom handle the money bags and control the nominations, and, indeed, the elections." Enactment of the bill would improve that situation.

House Bills

Two versions of the Senate bill were introduced in the House on Jan. 26 and sent to the House Administration Committee, where, like similar election reform legislation, they died. Rep. Edith Green (D Ore.) sponsored HR 9924, containing all the amendments passed by the Senate, and Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz.) introduced HR 9938, deleting the coverage of primary election expenses from the bill. Noting the "strong opposition in this body to such controls", Udall said he had removed "this controversial section in order to facilitate favorable action on this measure". House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) had previously declared, "I don't think the Federal Government ought to get into the regulations of primaries."

Administration Committee Chairman Burleson agreed with Rayburn and also objected to the Senate bill's requirement that intrastate committees report on their receipts and expenditures.

POLITICAL DEBATES ON TV

S J Res 207 -- Reported June 8, 1960 by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 1539).

- Passed Senate June 27 by voice vote.
- Passed House Aug. 22 by voice vote.

PL 86-677 -- Signed into law Aug. 24.

A little more than a year after amending the "equal time" provision (Section 315) of the Federal Communications Act of 1934 to permit adequate news coverage of political campaigns, Congress in 1960 amended the provision to allow broadcasters to carry the debates between Presidential candidates John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon. In approving S J Res 207 legislators also made it possible for the radio and television networks to give free time to the Democratic and Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates in the 1960 campaign, without being compelled to give similar treatment to candidates of all minor or splinter parties.

Beginning as S 3171, a bill introduced by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, the legislation ended as a restricted suspension, termed an experiment by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.). Magnuson's proposal would have required networks to give free television time to the Presidential candidates of the major parties for eight weeks, beginning Sept. 1 of each Presidential election year. Each network would have to donate an hour a week to each candidate of a party receiving 4 percent of the vote in the last election.

Broadcasters opposed S 3171 as compulsory legislation and asked, instead, that Congress relieve them of the requirement to give equal time to minor-party candidates. S J Res 207 was worked out as a compromise meeting the broadcasters' objective on a one-year, trial basis. Specifically, though not in so many words, it enabled the networks to broadcast debates between Kennedy and Nixon.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, S J Res 207:

Suspended for the 1960 campaign Section 315 of the Federal Communications Act, requiring that broadcasting stations give equal time to all Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates.

Required the Federal Communications Commission to file a report by March 1, 1961 on the effects of the suspension and to make recommendations on possible further legislation.

Background

REFERENCE -- Political Broadcasts (1959 Almanac p. 302)

Action in 1959 on the equal time provision of the Communications Act followed a Feb. 19 ruling of the Federal Communications Commission which held that equal time on regular news broadcasts must be given to political candidates of all major and minor parties. The amendment (PL 86-274) exempted from the equal time requirement appearances by legally qualified candidates for any public office on bona-fide newscasts, interviews, documentaries or on-the-spot coverage of news events. A qualification to the law required that the candidate's appearance be incidental to the subject matter of the documentaries, but no clear ruling on the status of panel shows was included in the Act.

1960 legislation dealt exclusively with equal time for Presidential candidates and ended by suspending the equal time rule only for the duration of the 1960 campaign.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- May 16-19 on S 3171, to require networks to give free time to major Presidential candidates during each election year.

TESTIMONY -- May 16 -- Adlai E. Stevenson supported the bill and said it represented "a guarantee of free speech". He said the provision of free time would insure that all candidates reached a maximum of voters with the issues they believed to be important, without the limitations of the high cost of television time.

Party Chairman Paul M. Butler (D), in a statement submitted to the Subcommittee, and Thruston B. Morton (R), in a personal appearance, said the networks should be given the opportunity to make free time available for the 1960 campaign before compulsory legislation was passed.

May 17 -- Frank Stanton, Columbia Broadcasting System, and David Adams, National Broadcasting Co., opposed the bill. Adams said it would "appropriate the property of the broadcasters without compensation". Stanton said no legislation was required to compel broadcasters to grant free time if Congress would amend

Section 315 so that equal time would not have to be given to minor candidates.

Vice President Nixon, former President Herbert Hoover and two-time Republican Presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey filed statements opposing the bill. Nixon opposed taking network time without paying for it.

May 19 -- Whitney N. Seymour, special counsel for the National Assn. of Broadcasters, said he doubted the constitutionality of the bill.

Eric Hass, Socialist Labor party, said the bill would discriminate against minority parties and was a "mockery of democracy".

Oliver Treyz, president of the American Broadcasting Co., opposed S 3171 and said his network would make free air time available to candidates if Congress would waive the equal time section.

ACTION -- The Subcommittee May 31 approved S J Res 207 as a substitute for S 3171. The full committee reported the joint resolution June 8 (S Rept 1539). In separate views Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) said the resolution did not insure fair and equal broadcasting coverage of the candidates.

Floor Action

The Senate passed S J Res 207 by voice vote June 27. Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), floor manager for the bill, said the networks were bound by a "moral understanding" to give equal coverage to the major party candidates. Though broadcasters would not be legally responsible for equal coverage, Pastore warned that "if they dare trespass on equity, we (Congress) will close the door so quickly, next January, that it will be no laughing matter."

House

Without referring the bill to committee the House passed S J Res 207 Aug. 22 on a voice vote after suspending the rules. Rep. Harris, declaring that Section 315 had restricted coverage of the 1960 campaign, said the new law would be an experiment, inspired by the belief that more information about the candidates should be available to the voting public. Denying that Congress was giving the broadcasting industry a "carte blanche", he argued that, under the continuing requirement that stations serve the public interest, they would have to provide time "on a fair and equitable basis to all substantially newsworthy candidates for President and Vice President".

Rep. William L. Springer (R Ill.), pointing out that the broadcasters had not wanted rules imposed on them, said he believed the industry "would do a good job" because it was given the authority and responsibility for presenting the major candidates fairly.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate June 14 adopted by voice vote an amended resolution (S Res 305) authorizing the Commerce Committee to spend $35,000 to study the broadcasting of political opinions, news, and advertising, and the presentation of political candidates by broadcasters. The Committee would report to Congress by Jan. 31, 1961; the Committee's Freedom of Communications Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Yarborough, was to conduct the study.

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) June 14 opposed the resolution, saying it had "a very definite political purpose" and would exercise an influence on coverage of the 1960 campaign.

CHARGES AGAINST POWELL

S Res 285 -- Referred by Senate roll-call vote of 56-16, May 4, 1960, to the Committee on Rules and Administration. (See p. 493)

A move to investigate charges made by syndicated columnist Drew Pearson against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.) was effectively killed by the Senate in 1960. On a roll-call vote of 56-16 May 4, the Senate referred S Res 285, which would have authorized an investigation, to the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. No further action was taken on the resolution. It had been introduced March 8 by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), who said that the charges made by Pearson against the Harlem Representative "are such that we as Members of Congress cannot sit back without either confirming or repudiating them".

According to Pearson's columns printed in the Washington Post March 4, 5 and 7, Republican and Democratic party leaders in New York offered Powell money for his support for state tickets in the 1958 campaigns. The columns said Republicans offered Powell $50,000 to support Nelson A. Rockefeller for Governor and Democrats offered him $100,000 to support Averell Harriman; that Powell endorsed Harriman and was receiving payments totalling $100,000 over 10 years from Manhattan County Democratic Leader Carmine G. DeSapio. The columns did not specify whether the alleged payments were campaign contributions, or what they constituted legally.

Pearson also charged in his columns that the Justice Department in early 1957 had dropped a grand jury investigation of Powell's income tax returns because Powell had endorsed Mr. Eisenhower in the 1956 Presidential campaign.

Although Sen. Williams had wanted an immediate Senate vote on S Res 285, which would authorize the Rules and Administration Committee to investigate Pearson's allegations, there was no action until May 4. Then, instead of adopting the resolution, as Williams proposed, the Senate referred it to the same Committee, which made no recommendations on it. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), who made the referral motion, said he could "see no reason why the Senate should be snooping around trying to judge the qualifications of Members of the House."

POWELL TRIAL

On March 8, 1960 a long-postponed income tax evasion trial of Rep. Powell began in New York. Powell had been indicted on three counts May 8, 1958, but his trial had been repeatedly postponed because of illness.

When the trial ended in a hung jury April 22, only one count of the original indictment remained. Federal Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan had dismissed two counts charging Powell with attempting to evade payment of $1,399.69 in taxes owed by his wife, pianist Hazel Scott, for 1951 and with preparing a fraudulent joint return for 1952. The remaining count, charging that Powell had aided his wife in preparing a false 1951 return, caused a deadlock in the jury, which deliberated 24 hours before reporting back to Judge Bryan.

On May 23 Judge Bryan rejected a motion to dismiss the third count, making it possible for the Government to seek a new trial on the remaining charge.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT BILL VETO SUSTAINED

S 722 --Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 110) March 18, 1959.

- Passed by the Senate by a 49-46 roll-call vote March 23, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 403)
- Reported, amended, by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 360) May 14, 1959.
- Passed by the House under Calendar Wednesday procedure by a 202-184 roll-call vote May 4, 1960. (See p. 438-42)
- Senate agreed to House amendments by a 45-32 roll-call vote May 6. (See p. 494)
- Vetoed May 13.
- Attempt to override veto failed in the Senate by a 45-39 roll-call vote May 24 (56 "yeas" were needed to override). (See p. 496)

In 1960, as in 1958, President Eisenhower vetoed Democratic-sponsored legislation to provide federal aid to stimulate business in economically depressed areas -- areas with chronic unemployment. A Senate attempt to override the veto of the 1960 bill fell 11 votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

The measure (S 722) sent to the President by Congress in 1960 would have authorized a $251-million package of federal loans and grants to centers of long-term high unemployment. The bill, passed by the Senate in 1959, was refused a rule for floor action in the House, and was finally brought to the floor under unusual Calendar Wednesday procedures and passed only after nearly a dozen procedural roll-call votes.

Shortly before Mr. Eisenhower's veto was sustained, Administration supporters introduced a compromise measure (S 3569, HR 12286) calling for $180 million in federal aid and otherwise revising the vetoed bill to conform with Presidential objections. The new bill represented a change on the part of the Administration from its earlier position; President Eisenhower each year since 1956 had asked for more limited area redevelopment legislation authorizing $50 million for plant loans in industrial areas and $3 million for technical assistance grants. However, there was no action on the new Administration proposal after Senate failure to override the veto of S 722. Responsibility for defeat of area redevelopment became an issue during the 1960 Presidential and Congressional campaign, with Democrats and Republicans each blaming the other for intransigence on the issue.

Among President Eisenhower's objections to S 722 were the amount of money in the bill, the fact that it set up a new federal agency to handle the proposed program, instead of leaving administration to the Commerce Department, and the criteria for aid included in the measure.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President and vetoed, S 722:

Established within the Executive Branch an Area Redevelopment Administration to be assisted by a Cabinet-level Area Redevelopment Advisory Board and a citizens' National Public Advisory Committee.

Directed the Area Redevelopment Administrator to designate as industrial redevelopment areas those areas in which unemployment was 6 percent or more at the time application was made for assistance and in which joblessness had idled at least 12 percent of the labor force during the preceding 12 months, 9 percent during 15 of the preceding 18 months or 6 percent of the labor force during 18 of the preceding 24 months.

Directed the Administrator to designate as rural development areas those rural areas in which resided the highest numbers and percentages of low-income farm families and in which there was substantial and persistent unemployment or underemployment; included would be any county which was among the 500 counties ranked lowest in level of living of farm families or as having the highest percentage of commercial farms producing less than $2,500 worth of products annually.

Authorized the Administrator to borrow $150 million from the Treasury to set up two revolving loan funds of $75 million each, one for industrial redevelopment and the other for rural redevelopment; loans were to be made to governmental or private applicants for purchase or development of land, machinery and equipment for industrial use, for construction of new factory buildings and for improvement of existing industrial facilities but not for working capital and not for relocation of industry that might increase unemployment in the area of original location.

Specified that federal participation in a project must not exceed 65 percent of its cost; that to be eligible for a federal loan, a project had to provide more than temporary relief from unemployment or underemployment; and that the loans had to be repaid within 30 years and had to bear an interest rate one-half of 1 percent above the average interest rate being paid by the Treasury on all long-term loans outstanding at the time the redevelopment loan was made.

Authorized the Administrator to borrow from the Treasury an additional $50 million from which 40-year loans would be made for the construction and improvement of public facilities within industrial or rural redevelopment areas.

Authorized appropriations for grants of $35 million for public facilities in redevelopment areas which could not afford to repay federal loans.

Authorized annual appropriations of $4.5 million for technical assistance to redevelopment areas.

Authorized annual appropriations of $1.5 million to enable the Secretary of Labor to set up vocational training programs for unemployed workers in redevelopment areas, with an additional $10 million authorized for subsistence payments to workers being trained for new jobs.

Stipulated that workers on redevelopment projects be covered by federal wage and hour laws.

Amended the Housing Act of 1949 to make urban renewal funds available for commercial or industrial redevelopment.

Background

REFERENCE -- Area Redevelopment (1959 Almanac p. 221); Area Redevelopment Bill Vetoed (1958 Almanac p. 147); Depressed Areas (1956 Almanac p. 517)

Legislative proposals to aid the so-called depressed areas were proposed in 1955 when the Joint Economic Committee called on the Federal Government to set up an area redevelopment program. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), at that time chairman of the Committee and the

chief sponsor of area redevelopment legislation ever since, introduced a bill to implement the Committee's recommendations. The measure, which was somewhat similar to later area redevelopment bills, was referred to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee but got no further in 1955.

President Eisenhower in 1956 also called on Congress to enact a depressed areas bill but on a more limited scale. Bills were reported in both Senate and House, and the Senate passed, by a 60-30 roll-call vote, a modified version of the Douglas bill, providing loans and grants for both industrial and rural redevelopment areas. But the legislation died in the House when the Rules Committee refused to clear the measure for floor action.

In 1957 a revised bill introduced by Douglas and an Administration bill were referred to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, whose chairman at that time was Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), and in turn to the Production and Stabilization Subcommittee, which was headed by Douglas. Hearings were held but no further action was taken. Douglas said at the time that the Subcommittee was "stacked" against area redevelopment legislation.

President Eisenhower in his 1958 Economic Report again asked for a depressed areas bill. Former Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine 1953-59) introduced a new bill in an effort to compromise differences between the Douglas and Administration bills.

The Douglas-Payne bill, providing $379.5 million in federal grants and loans to labor surplus areas, was passed by the Senate in May 1958 and by the House, trimmed to $279.5 million, Aug. 15, 1958. The Senate a week later agreed to the House version and sent the bill to the White House.

President Eisenhower Sept. 6, 1958 pocket vetoed the bill, saying it called for too little "local responsibility."

ACTION IN 1959

At the beginning of the 86th Congress, Douglas and numerous other Senators cosponsored a new bill, S 722, calling for $389.5 million in federal loans and grants to depressed areas. An Administration depressed areas bill (S 1064, HR 4278) was also introduced, carrying $53 million. The Administration measure provided for a $50 million revolving loan fund for plant redevelopment in urban areas, and $3 million for federal technical assistance. The Douglas bill, in contrast, provided two $100-million loan funds (one for redevelopment of urban, one for redevelopment of rural areas), plus additional money for grants ($75 million) and loans ($100 million) to public agencies for development of local community facilities, as well as technical assistance ($4.5 million) and subsistence grants to workers being retrained ($10 million).

The Douglas bill also proposed setting up an Area Redevelopment Administration to handle the program; the Administration bill gave administration to the Secretary of Commerce. Finally, charges on loans were computed differently in the two bills, and criteria for loan eligibility were different.

The Senate passed S 722 March 23, 1959, and the House Banking and Currency Committee reported the measure (H Rept 360) May 14, 1959, cutting the total funds to $251 million. The Committee May 19 asked the Rules Committee to grant the bill a rule for floor debate, but the Rules Committee did not do so.

1960 BACKGROUND

In his Jan. 18, 1960 Budget Message, President Eisenhower again asked Congress to pass his limited area redevelopment bill. At the same time, in a separate part of the message, the President asked Congress (the request was further explained at hearings later) to authorize an additional $20 million a year for five years to supplement an existing $100 million revolving fund, administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency's Community Facilities Administration, for public facilities loans to small communities. The President said the existing $100 million in the fund was exhausted and $20 million was needed in fiscal 1961 to meet applications. (In 1958, a Senate-passed bill to expand the fund from $100 million to $1 billion reached the House floor, but the rule for debate was rejected, killing the bill. 1958 Almanac p. 151)

The Administration later in the year, just after the Presidential veto of S 722, combined the original Eisenhower depressed areas request of $53 million, raised to $80 million, with the $100 million community facilities request, in the new compromise Administration area redevelopment bill (S 3569, HR 12286). (See below)

In a Jan. 8 letter to one of the four Republicans who had voted for S 722 in the Senate, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), President Eisenhower had said he was deeply concerned with the depressed areas problem and recommended the Administration-supported legislation as the solution. He also mentioned several other methods by which the Government had attempted to help labor-surplus areas: in fiscal 1959, he said, the Defense Department had given 42.5 percent of its procurement awards to labor surplus areas; the Department of Commerce had set up two large offices of the Census Bureau in labor surplus areas (Jeffersonville, Ind. and Parsons, Kan.) for special census projects; the Housing and Home Finance Agency had approved 21 urban renewal projects in labor surplus areas; and the General Services Administration, during the 15-month period ending Oct. 15, 1959, had placed procurement contracts worth $408 million in labor surplus areas -- 62.3 percent of the dollar value of the procurement contracts awarded during this period.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

A source of ammunition for both sides in the depressed-areas bill controversy (even after the bill was vetoed) was the Bureau of Employment Security's surveys of the Nation's 149 major labor market areas. The BES classifies the areas into six categories according to the percentage of the local labor force out of work. Of the six classifications, groups D, E and F indicate "substantial" labor surplus -- 6 percent and up.

The July 1960 report of the BES classified as labor surplus areas 37 of the 149 major labor market areas. The Administration viewed this as encouraging in light of the fact that the July 1959 report showed 46 labor surplus areas and the July 1958 report an all-time high of 89. On the other hand, backers of the Douglas bill pointed out that the number of areas classified as labor surplus areas had advanced from 35 in the May 1960 report to 37 in July. They also noted that the July figure was the highest in a year. Comparative figures:

% Unemployed	July 1960	May 1960	July 1959	July 1958
Group A (0% - 1.4%)	0	0	0	0
Group B (1.5% - 2.9%)	19	21	23	0
Group C (3% - 5.9%)	93	93	80	60
Group D (6% - 8.9%)	28	28	33	49
Group E (9% - 11.9%)	6	3	6	19
Group F (12 % and up)	3	4	7	21
Total, Groups D, E and F	37	35	46	89

The BES July 1960 report also listed 116 "smaller areas of substantial labor surplus," compared to 113 in May 1960 and 143 in July 1959.

Of the 37 major industrial centers listed as labor surplus areas, 21 were reported as suffering "substantial and persistent" unemployment. Of the 116 smaller areas, 74 also qualified as chronic jobless areas. While all firms located in areas of "substantial" labor surplus were entitled to preference in bidding for federal procurement contracts, a revision of the Defense Manpower Policy which went into effect July 6, 1960 granted first preference to firms located in areas of "substantial and persistent" labor surplus. In order to qualify for this designation, an area must meet the following criteria: it must have a current unemployment of 6 percent and an average annual unemployment rate (a) at least 50 percent above the national average for three of the preceding four calendar years; or (b) at least 75 percent above the national average for two of the preceding three years; or (c) at least 100 percent above the national average for one of the preceding two calendar years.

The major areas meeting these criteria in July 1960 were: Evansville and Terre Haute, Ind.; Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell and New Bedford, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Atlantic City, N.J.; Lorain-Elyria, Ohio; Altoona, Erie, Johnstown, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.; Mayaguez, Ponce and San Juan, P.R.; Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.; and Charleston, Huntington-Ashland and Wheeling, W.Va.

Of the 74 smaller areas with chronic joblessness, almost half -- 32 -- were located in West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

Another factor in the debate was the report of the Senate Special Committee on Unemployment Problems, issued March 30. The Special Committee majority by implication endorsed the Douglas bill, and the minority also called for a depressed areas program. (See story p. 297)

House

COMMITTEE -- Rules.

ACTION -- April 21 rejected by a 6-6 vote a proposal to grant a rule to S 722. Joining the Committee's four Republicans in voting against the measure were Chairman Howard W. Smith (D Va.) and Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.). The other six Democrats voted in favor of S 722.

Seven days later, House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) notified House Members that S 722 would be brought to the House floor under the Calendar Wednesday procedure. (See Box)

Floor Action

The House May 4, by a 202-184 roll-call vote, passed its version of S 722, authorizing federal grants and loans of $251 million for the relief of chronically depressed industrial and rural labor surplus areas. (For voting, see chart p. 442)

Passage of the bill represented a victory for the Democratic "liberal" bloc, which overcame lengthy delaying tactics by some Republicans and Southern Democrats. The Administration plan for a $53-million package of federal loans for industrial areas only was defeated.

Only a day earlier, the President had sent a message to Congress in which he reiterated his insistence on a limited area redevelopment bill. Referring indirectly to S 722, the President said he could not accept "the various schemes that would perpetuate insecurity by making distressed areas dependent upon the uncertainties of continued federal subsidies, or that would pour federal dollars into areas where distress has been temporary and which are competent to meet their problems themselves".

The failure of the Democratic leaders to extract S 722 from the House Rules Committee, where it had lodged for almost a year, forced them to resort to a rarely used procedure known as Calendar Wednesday. Under this procedure the chairman of a standing committee of the House may call up legislation on which the Committee desires action. (See box)

As soon as the House met May 4 to consider S 722, Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.) asked for a quorum call. After a call of Members' names was completed, Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) made a motion to dispense with further proceedings, i.e., the locating of all Members who did not answer to the quorum call. Davis moved to table, or kill, the McCormack motion and demanded a roll-call vote on the tabling motion. Thus began a series of eight time-consuming record votes which tied up the House for more than five hours before actual consideration of S 722 began. The reading of the Journal of the previous day's proceedings, a formality which usually is omitted by unanimous consent, was forced by Davis and interrupted by quorum calls and roll-call votes.

After the Journal was approved by the House, Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) ordered the call of the committees under the Calendar Wednesday procedure. Answering for the Banking and Currency Committee, Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) called up for consideration S 722.

At this point Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) ordered a test vote on S 722 by demanding a roll call on whether or not the House would begin actual consideration of the bill. The House voted 221-171 to take it up.

After two hours of general debate, Rep. Spence offered an amendment to substitute the Committee-approved $251-million measure for the Senate's $389.5-million version of S 722. A 30-minute reading of the 32-page substitute was forced by James A. Haley (D Fla.) and then William B. Widnall (R N.J.) offered the Administration proposal for a $50-million revolving loan fund for industrial plants and $3 million in grants for technical assistance. It was rejected by a 77-152 standing vote, although Halleck raised the threat of a veto if the Committee bill were passed.

Before passage of the Committee version, Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) made a motion to recommit S 722 which was rejected by a 162-223 roll-call vote. (For voting on all record votes, see charts p. 438-42)

The only substantial amendment adopted on the bill tightened the so-called anti-pirating provisions designed to prevent migration of industry from the East to other areas of the country.

Calendar Wednesday

Supporters of the Area Redevelopment Act (S 722) relied on the unusual Calendar Wednesday procedure to get their bill to the House floor after the Rules Committee had refused to clear it.

Under this procedure, each Wednesday the names of standing committees are called out alphabetically by the Clerk. The chairman of a committee desiring immediate action on a bill may call up the bill when his committee's name is reached. Action on such a bill must be completed by the end of the legislative day, under a two-hour limit for general debate. The last previous use of the Calendar Wednesday procedure was on Feb. 15, 1950 after the Rules Committee had refused a rule to the Fair Employment Practices Commission Act. (1950 Almanac p. 375)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 4 -- Seymour Halpern (R N.Y.) -- Specify that federal funds would not be used to help an industry relocate from one area to another when an increase in unemployment would result in the first area. Voice vote.

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Require that an area designated as an industrial redevelopment area have at least 6 percent of its labor force unemployed at the time application for assistance is made. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 4 -- John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Increase appropriations for area assistance loans under the Widnall amendment (below) from $50 million to $150 million. Voice.

Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.) -- Delete the authorization of $35 million for public facilities grants in S 722. Standing, 67-135.

James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) -- Substitute for S 722 the text of HR 4878, authorizing grants and loans totaling $158 million for depressed areas. Voice.

Conte -- Substitute the text of HR 4259, authorizing redevelopment loans totaling $200 million. Voice.

William B. Widnall (R N.J.) -- Substitute for the Committee bill the text of HR 4278, the Administration bill, authorizing plant loans of $50 million and grants of $3 million for area redevelopment. Standing, 77-152.

DEBATE -- May 4 -- Perkins Bass (R N.H.) -- Objected to S 722 because (1) it failed "to identify the really hard-core depressed areas the bill is supposed to help" and (2) it authorized the use of federal funds "to entice industry away from one area into another".

Flood -- "This is not a handout bill. It is not a give-away bill. Its philosophy and purpose are to bring about increased productivity, provide needed jobs for millions in chronically depressed areas, rebuild health economies in many regions of the country and revive hope and decent prospects for careers at home for the young people of those affected areas."

Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) -- Under S 722 the Government "would be assisting unsuccessful competitors without curing the defects which prevented the borrower from launching his project in the private economy. The borrower is thus unjustly assisted in his competition with others who are not backed by the Government."

Wright Patman (D Texas) -- The bill is "an effort to help our own people...in a way that other countries are getting help now from our agencies."

Final Action

The Senate May 6, by a 45-32 roll-call vote, agreed to the House amendments to S 722, clearing the measure for the President. (For voting, see chart p. 494)

In an effort to forestall a Presidential veto, Senate supporters of the bill argued that the House version made several concessions to the Administration. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said all funds in the bill would have to come from Congressional appropriations and that Senators who felt the amount contained in the bill was too high "would get another crack at it" when the appropriation bill was considered. In addition, Clark said the amount had been reduced from the $389.5-million measure that had been passed by the Senate in 1959.

He said the "anti-pirating" provision had been strengthened by the House to prevent one area from taking employment away from another and he noted that the requirements for area-assistance had been tightened.

The Administration's coolness toward the final version of S 722 was indicated May 10 by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). Emerging with other GOP Congressional figures from a meeting with President Eisenhower, Dirksen said the depressed areas bill "almost certainly" would draw a veto. Commenting on Democratic efforts to bring the bill more in line with the Administration's proposal, Dirksen said it was still too generous to areas that actually did not need assistance. He said it would provide federal money for "communities that never knew they were distressed until they heard about the House bill".

At his news conference May 11, President Eisenhower declined to say that a veto would be forthcoming but left little doubt of his distaste for the measure. He said it was a "shotgun" approach to area-aid.

Bill Vetoed

As expected, the President May 13 vetoed S 722. In an accompanying message to Congress, he said he had vetoed the bill because its eligiblity criteria permitted assistance to areas only temporarily in a depressed condition; it unnecessarily provided $75 million for construction of industrial buildings in rural areas; it provided $35 million for direct grants for public facilities development in areas that could not afford loans, and this was too great an extension of federal responsibility; it created a new federal agency to administer the program; it permitted the federal share in certain industrial development programs to go as high as 65 percent; and it permitted certain loans to be used for acquisition of machinery and equipment for manufacturers, subsidizing them against their competitors.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) May 19 announced that on May 24 he would bring S 722 to the Senate floor in an attempt to override the President's veto.

ADMINISTRATION COMPROMISE BILL

The day before Johnson's announcement Dirksen and Rep. Widnall May 18 introduced a new Administration compromise area redevelopment bill (S 3569, HR 12286) tailored to meet the President's objections to the vetoed measure. As compared with $251 million authorized by

S 722 and $53 million authorized by the original Administration bill (S 1064), the Dirksen-Widnall bill authorized $180 million.

Of the $180 million, however, $100 million was actually the same $100 million requested earlier in the year for the Community Facilities Administration and already scheduled to be included separately in both the House and Senate omnibus housing bills. (See story p. 271)

In the new Administration area redevelopment bill the $100 million for the Community Facilities Administration, instead of being used solely for loans to localities for construction of water, gas and sewage systems (the purposes for which Community Facilities Administration loans were previously restricted), was to be channeled into labor-surplus areas for development of industrial facilities as well as water, gas and sewage works.

The vetoed bill, by contrast, contained $50 million for public facilities loans, but these had no connection with the Community Facilities Administration, for which, as noted above, both Banking and Currency Committees were recommending funds separately in their omnibus housing bills. (When the omnibus housing bills appeared certain to fail of final enactment, Congress passed a stopgap measure, enacted into law (H J Res 784 - PL 86-788), that enlarged the Community Facilities Administration's existing loan fund by $50 million. See p. 271)

The Dirksen-Widnall bill would have met President Eisenhower's objections to S 722 by cutting out the $35 million in grants and the $75 million in industrial loans for rural areas, by changing eligibility criteria to conform with the President's position, by limiting federal participation to 35 percent, and by putting administration of the program in the hands of an administrator, to be appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation, within the Department of Commerce. In funds authorized, it compared as follows with the vetoed bill (millions of dollars):

	S 722	Dirksen-Widnall
Urban industrial loans	$ 75	$ 75
Rural industrial loans	75	--
Public facilities grants	35	--
Public facilities loans	50	100
Technical assistance	4.5	1.5
Special technical assistance	--	2.0
Vocational rehabilitation		
Training	1.5	1.5
Worker subsistence	10	--
	$251	$180

Veto Sustained

The Senate May 24, by a 45-39 roll-call vote, sustained the President's veto of S 722. The vote was 11 short of the two-thirds majority (56 votes) required to override. (For voting see chart p. 496; for other 1960 vetoes, see story p. 641)

Joining 40 Democrats in voting to override were five Republican Senators: John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Margaret Chase Smith (Maine) and Hugh Scott (Pa.). Two other GOP Senators, J. Glenn Beall (Md.) and Clifford P. Case (N.J.), indicated their support for the bill by pairing in favor of overriding the veto. These seven Senators also supported the depressed areas bill on May 6 when the Senate voted 45-32 to send S 722 to the President.

Fourteen Democrats, 12 of them from the South, broke ranks and joined the 25 Republicans voting to sustain the veto. The two non-Southern Democrats who supported the President were Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) and J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del.).

During the three-hour debate which preceded the final vote on S 722, the bill's chief sponsor, Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), criticized the Administration for "demanding the most rigid obedience to (its) will and tactics in the field of foreign affairs" while refusing to cooperate with the Democrats on domestic issues.

Holding aloft a volume of foreign aid data which he said weighed 6 lbs. 4 oz., Douglas said the President insisted on spending billions of mutual security dollars to aid economic systems abroad and "yet he refuses to permit a more-work program to go into effect for the people of this Nation."

In support of the President's veto, Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said S 722 "does not focus on the real basic causes of unemployment and creates...an illusion that simply by the construction of buildings and purchase of equipment jobs can be created on a continuous, deep-rooted and dependable basis."

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) said the Democrats should "abandon attempts to reap political capital from the plight of areas having chronic unemployment" and support a compromise measure acceptable to the President. Bush cosponsored S 3569, the Dirksen-Widnall compromise.

Indicating no willingness to accept the compromise proposal, Douglas said the veto and the vote to override it would be "important, and in some cases decisive, factors in the choices which the voters will make in November." He reminded the Senate of the Democrats' successes in the Congressional elections of 1958 following the President's veto of the first depressed areas bill.

Additional Hearings

Beyond a one-day hearing, there was no further action in 1960 on depressed areas legislation, although President Eisenhower Aug. 8, in his message to Congress after it reconvened following the political party conventions, requested action on the "new area assistance bill (S 3569, HR 12286), with Administration backing, (which) was introduced immediately after my veto." (For text of message, see p. 640)

The hearing took place Aug. 18 before the Senate Banking and Currency Production and Stabilization Subcommittee. Subcommittee Chairman Douglas opened the hearing by saying he was unwilling to yield to demands by the Administration "that the Congress can only have an area redevelopment bill if it will rubber stamp the Administration proposal."

Principal witnesses were Sen. Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.), who appeared in support of S 722, and Commerce Secretary Frederick H. Mueller, who testified in favor of the Administration proposals. Testimony quickly revealed that neither side was willing to yield on certain key points: the percentage of federal participation (Administration favored a 35 percent limit, Douglas 65 percent); whether to include rural areas (Mueller opposed); who should administer the program (Administration favored Commerce Department, Democrats a separate new agency).

COMMITTEE ISSUES UNEMPLOYMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

A broad attack on the causes and consequences of unemployment was recommended March 30 in the final report (S Rept 1206) of the Senate's Special Committee on Unemployment Problems. The nine-member panel, headed by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), was created Sept. 12, 1959 on the initiative of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). (1959 Almanac p. 224) Its report followed 27 days of hearings in 12 states. The Committee expired June 30.

In minority views, the Committee's three Republican members -- Sens. John Sherman Cooper (Ky.), Winston L. Prouty (Vt.), and Hugh Scott (Pa.) -- presented their own program "because we differ in several respects from the majority." Their proposals, however, revealed a large measure of agreement with the majority, composed of Sens. McCarthy, Pat McNamara (Mich.), Joseph S. Clark (Pa.), Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), Vance Hartke (Ind.), and Gale W. McGee (Wyo.).

Data compiled by the Committee showed that the rate of unemployment after each of the three post-war recessions was higher than it had been before the recession. A major cause, the report said, was technological progress. Although industrial production advanced 53 percent from 1948 to 1959, factory production workers decreased from 12.7 to 12.2 million. Employment in the railroad, coal and automobile industries was particularly affected by the effects of automation and changing technology. Large numbers of farm workers were likewise displaced by improvements in agricultural productivity.

Looking ahead, the Committee noted that, while the country's total population was expected to rise by 19 percent between 1960 and 1970, a 46 percent increase was forecast in the number of persons under 25 years of age -- from less than 14 million to more than 20 million. Unemployment among this age group had amounted to more than twice the rate for all ages over the past 10 years; coupled with the continued impact of automation, this bulge in the number of younger job-seekers could lead to additional unemployment, the Committee concluded.

Recommendations

Both Democratic and Republican members agreed on the need for measures to alleviate hardships arising from chronic unemployment, to ease the impact of future unemployment and to overcome some of the causes of unemployment. The majority laid great stress on the importance of raising the Nation's rate of economic growth -- an issue on which Democrats and Republicans had taken conflicting positions for some time. For the rest, however, the proposals of the two groups differed more in degree than in kind.

● Depressed Areas: Both groups assigned priority to enactment of a program of federal assistance to areas in the country suffering from chronic unemployment. The majority endorsed by implication the terms of S 722, a $390-million package of loans and grants passed by the Senate in 1959. The minority called for a more limited program, but also proposed that the Federal Government be directed to locate new installations, civilian as well as military, in labor surplus areas. (President Eisenhower May 13 vetoed S 722, and the Senate May 24 sustained his veto. All Special Committee members except Prouty were recorded in favor of overriding the veto. See story p. 292)

● Unemployment Insurance: The majority called for improvements in the state-administered unemployment compensation system, along the lines of a bill (S 791) introduced by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). This would provide national standards for the first time, including payment of benefits for 39 weeks. Supplementary benefits for another 13 weeks were also recommended. The minority also endorsed a system of supplementary benefits. But it rejected the notion of national standards, long opposed by President Eisenhower as a violation of states rights, and called instead for enactment of the Administration's proposals for expanded coverage. S 791 was not passed by either chamber in 1960.

● Public Assistance: The Federal Government distributed almost $2 billion to the states in fiscal 1959 in matching grants for assistance to the aged, dependent children, disabled, and the blind. No funds were provided, however, for general public assistance, on which unemployed persons who have exhausted their benefits or who are ineligible for benefits may be dependent. Both the majority and minority endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Council on Public Assistance that federal grants-in-aid be extended to the general assistance field.

● Discrimination: Both majority and minority stressed the relatively greater impact of unemployment on certain groups, including Negroes and older workers, and proposed steps to discourage discrimination in hiring policies. The majority called for establishment of a federal agency "to combat discrimination and promote fair employment practices," and recommended enactment of legislation proposed by the Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging. The minority asked that a similar subcommittee study racial patterns in employment.

● Foreign Competition: Both groups endorsed so-called "trade adjustment" legislation to provide assistance to workers unemployed by reason of competition from imports. In the absence of such a program, the minority said, Congress should consider "developing some form of protection that will narrow wide discrepancies between our high wage levels and the low wage levels of other industrialized countries." Cooper, who once served as Ambassador to India, disagreed with this proposal.

Both groups were in essential agreement on various steps aimed at improving employment opportunities, such as additional funds for the U.S. Employment Service, expanded vocational training and guidance programs and the provision of retraining assistance for older workers displaced by technological changes. As for the cost of the various proposals, the majority said only that it "will be much less than the cost of continuing high levels of unemployment, and will represent a small fraction of the gains in production, in gross national product, and in tax yield." The minority didn't mention cost.

Nor did the minority comment on one of the majority's recommendations long discussed by Democratic liberals. This was the proposal for enactment of a series of standby measures to take effect automatically at the beginning of a recession, to stimulate economic activity through construction of housing and public works.

REFERENCES -- Public assistance grants, Subcommittee on Aging, see story p. 148; fair employment, see story p. 185.

PAYMENTS TO LOCALITIES

S 910 --Reported Sept. 1, 1959 by the Senate Government Operations Committee (S Rept 869).

- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 12, 1960. (For roll-call on recommittal and amendments, see p. 494)

The Senate in 1960 passed a bill (S 910) authorizing federal payments to communities suffering tax losses as a result of tax-free federal installations in their jurisdiction, but the House took no action on the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 910, the Payments to Local Governments Act of 1960:

Set up, through 1966, a Presidentially appointed, five-member Federal Board for Payments to Local Governments to hear applications from local taxing authorities for payments in lieu of taxes on federal property.

Specified three tax categories for which payments for the tax years 1960-64 could be sought: (1) special assessments or taxes for public improvements (roads, sewers, etc.) levied on real property in urban or suburban areas after enactment of the bill; (2) taxes on federal real property leased or contracted to taxable persons (private companies); (3) taxes on industrial or commercial real property acquired by the Federal Government since June 30, 1950.

Authorized the Board, after hearings, to determine the amount of federal payment due, if any, and specified that the Board's decisions would be binding except in the case of adverse findings by a court or the General Accounting Office.

Directed the Board to make a comprehensive study of the problems imposed on local taxing authorities by the Government's immunity from local real and personal property taxes and of the local benefits received from federal properties, and directed it to make a final report to Congress within two years.

Authorized the President to set up a 12-member committee, composed of six federal officials, three state officials and three representatives of local taxing authorities, to advise the Board.

Directed that payments would be made by the federal agency whose installation caused the locality's tax loss.

Background

S 910 was sponsored by a bipartisan group of 35 Senators, headed by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Prescott Bush (R Conn.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.). Although the Eisenhower Administration had supported the principles of the legislation in 1956, when a similar bill failed to pass in the closing days of the session, the Budget Bureau in a July 8, 1959 letter to the Government Operations Committee opposed S 910.

The Bureau gave two reasons for its go-slow approach: the lack of reliable cost estimates and the uncertain effect of recent Supreme Court decisions. In four decisions rendered in 1958 the Court ruled that Government contractors and leaseholders were required to pay local taxes on federal real or personal property in their custody. The Bureau said contractors had billed the Defense Department and Atomic Energy Commission for over $125 million as a result of the Court's decisions.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Government Operations.

HEARINGS -- March 19-20, 1959. Testimony and statements in support of the measure were submitted by 11 Senators, the National Assn. of County Officials, the American Municipal Assn., the National Assn. of Tax Administrators, and numerous state and local government officials. Most of the testimony was by representatives of Western states with large areas of public lands.

ACTION -- Sept. 1, 1959 reported S 910, amended (S Rept 869), with Sens. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) dissenting. Major Committee amendments clarified the survey and other functions and procedures of the Board and added provisions to guarantee that no communities which gained taxes from leased federal properties as a result of the Court rulings could also receive federal payments in lieu of taxes.

The majority report said the bill was "a modest attempt to deal with a problem" that Congressional committees had studied for over 10 years. "It represents the firm conviction of the Committee that no comprehensive program is possible, and that the only feasible approach to the problems involved is by means of a limited program of payments in lieu of taxes, coupled with a case-by-case consideration by an administrative board of the relative merits of individual cases."

The comprehensive study to be undertaken by the Board, the report said, would enable Congress "t evolve a uniform program on a national basis which will provide local taxing authorities with the relief to which they may be entitled without unduly burdening the Federal Treasury."

In a minority report Sen. Mundt said the bill would initiate a "vast, unrestricted" program "which is certain to expand rapidly and widely, without first measuring and defining the potential costs involved...." He called for establishment of a study commission to lay the foundation for a comprehensive program.

Floor Action

The Senate May 12 passed S 910 by voice vote. A recommittal motion by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) was rejected May 12 on a 30-52 roll-call vote and a substitute bill proposing that a commission be established to recommend a program to aid hard-pressed communities was defeated May 11 on a 24-53 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 494) Another amendment was rejected by standing vote and three amendments were accepted by standing and voice votes (see below). Dirksen May 12 said payments to communities under S 910 might amount to $500 million in the first year.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 11 -- Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) -- Include special taxes, as well as assessments, for public improvements under the tax categories qualifying for federal payments. Voice vote.

May 12 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Exclude electrical generating plants from the definition of industrial and commercial properties qualifying for payments to communities (all major power projects already were covered by specific statutes). Standing vote.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Make the District of Columbia eligible for payments under the bill. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 11 -- Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Substitute for the bill a provision calling for establishment of a commission to study and report by June 1, 1961 its recommendations for a comprehensive program of aid to communities suffering from the tax-exempt status of federal property. Roll-call vote, 24-53.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) -- Delete the qualification that only commercial and industrial properties acquired after June 30, 1950 were liable for in-lieu-of-tax payments. Standing vote.

DEBATE -- May 11 -- Clair Engle (D Calif.) -- The bill is needed to take care of situations where defense industries, such as aircraft companies, give the Government title to basic construction materials "and thus exempt that property from local taxation".

Mundt -- The bill involves "fiscal irresponsibility" and "uncontrolled, back-door spendng".

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- Congress in passing the bill "will only be recognizing its clear responsibility to overburdened communities...invaded by federal installations."

A.E.C. AUTHORIZATION

HR 11713 -- Reported by Joint Atomic Energy Committee April 19, 1960 (H Rept 1525)
- Passed by the House by a 321-2 roll-call vote May 6. (See p. 444)
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote May 10.

PL 86-457 -- Signed into law May 13.

Congress in 1960 authorized appropriation of $256,476,000 for Atomic Energy Commission construction projects and AEC's civilian power program -- the amount recommended by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee after it made a net reduction in budget requests of $82,400,000.

As in 1959, the Committee refused to authorize construction of a proposed $100-million accelerator for research purposes pending further study. At the same time, the Committee abandoned its earlier efforts to enlarge the civilian power program, in tacit recognition of the slump in nuclear power prospects, and gave general endorsement to a 10-year development program proposed by AEC (see below).

Funds for projects authorized by HR 11713 and prior measures, as well as for AEC operating expenses, were provided subsequently in a public works appropriation bill that included $2.7 billion for AEC. (See story p. 386)

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 11713:

Authorized $211,476,000 for new AEC construction projects in fiscal 1961.

Authorized an additional $40 million for the civilian power program, and increased by $5 million AEC's authority to waive fuel charges.

Authorized $5 million for cooperative research with Canada.

Increased prior authorizations by $19 million and rescinded others totaling $18,290,000.

Extended for one year, until June 30, 1961, AEC's authority to approve proposals from industry under the third round of the power demonstration program.

Authorized AEC to undertake design studies on facilities for food irradiation, and for a steam-cooled power reactor, and to submit reports by April 1, 1961.

Committee Bill

Following hearings March 8-11 and April 5-7, the Joint Atomic Energy Committee April 19 reported identical clean bills (HR 11713 -- H Rept 1525, S 3387 -- S Rept 1277) authorizing fiscal 1961 appropriations of $256,476,000 for AEC. A budget request for $107,200,000 to build a two-mile-long linear electron accelerator at Stanford University -- first proposed by President Eisenhower in 1959 -- was denied because the Committee was "not satisfied" with the cost estimates for the project; only $3 million, to cover design and engineering work, was allowed. In separate views, six of the Committee's eight Republican members protested that "no convincing reasons" had been advanced for denying the full authorization.

While cutting AEC's request by $104,200,000, the Committee added $21,800,000 for other projects, for a net reduction of $82,400,000. The additions included $13 million for three or more power reactor plants for U.S. installations in the Antarctic, $7.8 million for two university laboratories, and an additional $1 million for biomedical research on the effects of radiation. The Committee also agreed to AEC's request for increases totaling $19 million in prior authorizations, and rescissions totaling $18,290,000.

The Committee approved in full AEC's request for $40 million for the civilian atomic power program. Of this, $25 million would be used for construction of an organic cooled prototype reactor, while $15 million would be available for research and development assistance to private power projects. In addition, the Committee approved AEC's request for $5 million for research and development on heavy water moderated nuclear powerplants, in cooperation with Canada.

Floor Action

The House May 6 and the Senate May 10 passed HR 11713 without amendment, after rejection of efforts on the floor of both chambers to restore the full authorization for the Stanford accelerator.

House passage, by a 321-2 roll-call vote, followed the defeat, by a 128-195 roll-call vote, of a motion by Rep. Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) to recommit the bill to the Joint Committee with instructions to add the full budget request of $107,200,000. An amendment to the same effect, offered earlier by Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.), was rejected by a 53-86 standing vote. (For voting, see chart p. 444)

Senate passage of the bill by voice vote likewise followed rejection, also by voice vote, of an amendment by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to add the Stanford project to the authorization measure. In passing HR 11713, the Senate postponed indefinitely action on S 3387, the companion bill.

10-Year Program

A long-simmering controversy over the pace and scope of nuclear power development in the United States was all but officially buried on Feb. 16, 1960, when AEC Chairman John A. McCone laid before the Joint Committee a 10-year program for the achievement of competitive nuclear power. The retirement in 1958 of McCone's

predecessor, Lewis L. Strauss, whose personality as well as policies had irritated the Joint Committee's Democratic majority, had paved the way for reconciliation. At the same time, Democrats had begun to lose their earlier enthusiasm for a "crash" program of Government construction as both the Soviets and the Euratom countries scaled back their own ambitious plans for building nuclear power plants.

The Joint Committee nevertheless issued, late in 1958, a "Proposed Expanded Civilian Nuclear Power Program," calling for 21 new reactor projects over a five-to-seven-year period at an estimated additional cost of $875 million. It was in response to this proposal that AEC in 1959 accepted the goal of achieving competitive nuclear power within 10 years, and proceeded to draft the detailed program submitted to the Joint Committee on Feb. 16, at the beginning of its annual hearings on the "Development, Growth, and State of the Atomic Energy Industry."

As outlined by McCone, the AEC 10-year program envisioned no basic change in the scope of Government responsibility. The Commission proposed that it continue to construct promising experimental power reactors, assist industry in building larger prototypes, and leave to industry primary responsibility for large commercial-size nuclear power stations. No mention was made of McCone's 1959 proposal that Congress authorize AEC to subsidize the construction of large-scale demonstration plants.

In two other respects, however, the new program marked a departure from past policy and practice. First, AEC called for "the development of prototypes for large central station power plants," in contrast to its earlier emphasis on a variety of plant sizes. Second, the Commission, for the first time, envisioned a rough schedule for the achievement of competitive nuclear power under the various reactor concepts in use. While this schedule focused on 1968 as the target date for achieving competitive power in high cost energy areas, it indicated an expectation that certain types of plants might prove to be economical much sooner.

AEC's projections encompassed six reactor concepts, as follows: pressurized water reactors -- five plants in operation, under construction, or planned, totaling about 350,000 electrical kilowatt capacity; boiling water reactors -- six plants under way or planned, totaling about 350,000-EKW; nuclear superheat reactors -- two projects underway, totaling 80,000-EKW, which if successful would justify adding a 100,000-EKW prototype; organic moderated reactors -- two plants underway and another contemplated, totaling 100,000 to 150,000-EKW; sodium cooled reactors -- two plants underway, totaling 170,000-EKW; and gas-cooled reactors -- two projects underway, totaling about 60,000-EKW.

In presenting this program Feb. 16, McCone estimated it would cost AEC about $200 million a year through 1969, or about the same amount the Commission had been spending on the civilian power program. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), chairman of the Joint Committee noted "a big gap in prototype construction with no starts from now until fiscal 1962." The Committee's April 19 report on the annual authorization bill expressed some doubt as to "whether the level of expenditures and pace of the effort is sufficient to achieve the goals set out" in the 10-year plan. But the Committee agreed that the plan was a "step forward," and made no effort to alter it during the 1960 session.

REFERENCES -- AEC Authorization (1959 Almanac p. 268); AEC Construction Funds (1958 Almanac p. 313); Atomic Construction (1957 Almanac p. 583); Atomic Energy Reactors (1956 Almanac p. 542); Expansion of Atomic Energy Program (1954 Almanac p. 534).

NATIONAL FORESTS

HR 10572 -- Reported April 24, 1960 by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1551).
- Passed, amended, June 2 by voice vote of the House.

S 3044 -- Reported May 23 by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1407).
HR 10572 -- Passed by voice vote of Senate June 8.
PL 86-517 -- Signed into law June 12.

Congress in 1960 passed a bill (HR 10572 -- PL 86-517) to develop national forest land resources in accord with practices which sponsors of the bill said the Secretary of Agriculture was already following.

National forest lands consist of forests, range-lands and high mountain watersheds in 41 states and Puerto Rico -- 181 million acres in all, administered in 151 national forests, mainly in the West. They consist largely of land reserved from the public domain in 1891. In fiscal 1959, timber, range and land use exceeded $122 million.

PROVISIONS: As enacted, HR 10572:

Established as formal Government policy that the national forests' surface resources be administered according to the principles of multiple use and sustained yield for development of outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed and fish and wildlife resources.

Defined the principle of multiple use as management of the forests so "that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people... and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output."

Directed the Secretary of Agriculture, who administers the national forest surface resources, to avoid uses that would impair the productivity of the land, and to manage the resources so that a perpetually high level of renewable resources like timber could be maintained.

Made clear that the bill was not intended to restrict mining, prospecting or water development operations in national forests or other federal lands; limit existing state jurisdiction over fish and wildlife; preclude development of wilderness areas; prevent grazing on range; or affect the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior over mineral resources.

BACKGROUND -- The House Agriculture Forests Subcommittee March 16 and 18 held hearings on HR 10572 and similar bills, and Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson's report, "Program for the National Forests", which he submitted to Congress March 24, 1959. The Secretary's report outlined to the year 2000 the needs and uses of the Nation's forests.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 24 -- The Senate by voice vote passed S J Res 95, to provide for reforestation by the Agriculture and Interior Departments of 48 million acres of idle and non-productive federal, state and private lands. The joint resolution had been reported June 22 by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 1653). No action was taken on it in the House.

BANK MERGERS

S 1062 -- Reported April 17, 1959 by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 196).
- Passed by the Senate May 14, 1959, by voice vote. (1959 Almanac p. 277)
- Reported, amended, by House Banking and Currency Committee March 23, 1960 (H Rept 1416).
- Passed, amended, by the House April 4 by voice vote.
- House amendments agreed to by the Senate May 6 by voice vote.

PL 86-463 -- Signed into law May 13.

Enactment of S 1062 culminated a five-year effort to strengthen federal regulation of bank mergers following a decade during which 1,503 commercial banks, representing more than 10 percent of the Nation's total, disappeared through mergers. As finally approved, the bill fell short of President Eisenhower's original recommendations, but it provided uniform standards for the guidance of federal banking authorities in approving or disapproving mergers of insured banks, which comprise 95 percent of the Nation's banks holding 97 percent of total bank assets.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, S 1062:

Prohibited mergers or consolidations of insured banks "without the prior written consent" of the appropriate supervisory agency -- the Comptroller of the Currency for national banks, the Federal Reserve Board for state member banks, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. for non-member insured banks.

Required these agencies, in granting or withholding consent, to consider the effect of the merger "on competition (including any tendency toward monopoly)" and to obtain the views of the other two agencies and the Attorney General on this question, except in cases of emergency.

Provided that no merger be approved unless, after considering all banking and competitive factors, the responsible agency "finds the transaction to be in the public interest".

Background

President Eisenhower first asked Congress in 1956 to strengthen federal regulation of bank mergers, most of which were accomplished through the acquisition of assets and were therefore outside the purview of Section 7 of the Clayton Act, which prohibits any merger achieved through the acquisition of stock, the effect of which "may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly."

The Justice Department supported an amendment to Section 7, extending the prohibition to bank mergers involving the acquisition of assets as well as stock. But the banking fraternity argued for a more flexible approach, on grounds that competition was only one of several factors to be weighed in assessing the impact of a proposed merger. This split was reflected in Congress, when the House passed a bill amending Section 7 while the Senate passed an entirely different bill, requiring advance approval of all mergers and barring those tending "unduly to lessen competition" -- a new standard whose exact meaning was uncertain. Both bills died, however, in a session-end parliamentary tangle. (1956 Almanac p. 523)

The same split developed in 1959 when the Senate Banking and Currency Committee passed over an Administration bill amending the Clayton Act and reported S 1062 in substantially the same form as the bill passed by the Senate in 1956. It directed the three supervisory agencies, before approving a merger, to (a) consider various banking factors, (b) seek the views of the other two agencies, (c) consider whether the merger's effect "may be to lessen competition unduly or to tend unduly to create a monopoly" and (d) obtain a report from the Attorney General on that question.

The Senate passed S 1062 as reported, after voting 29-55 to reject a substitute offered by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) to prohibit mergers fitting the test of the Clayton Act, to provide for a public hearing whenever the supervisory agencies disagreed, and to authorize court review of disputed decisions. (1959 Almanac p. 277)

House

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 16-18, 1960.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 18 -- Robert A. Bicks, acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, urged approval of the O'Mahoney amendment, including its provisions for hearings and court review.

ACTION -- The Committee March 23 reported S 1062 with amendments (H Rept 1416). For the disputed "lessen competition unduly" phrase in the Senate version, the Committee substituted consideration of "the effect of the transaction on competition (including any tendency toward monopoly)." The Committee also added language requiring a finding that the proposed merger would be in the public interest. Arguing that "some bank mergers are in the public interest, even though they lessen competition to a degree," the report added that "approval of a merger should depend on a positive showing of some benefit to be derived from it."

FLOOR ACTION -- The House April 4, by voice vote, suspended the rules and passed S 1062 as reported, without debate.

Final Action

The Senate May 6, by voice vote, agreed to the House amendments, sending S 1062 to the President.

During debate Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) inserted in the Congressional Record a series of questions he had prepared on the purpose and effect of the bill and the answers as supplied by Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee. The exchange brought out that the measure was not intended to place limits on the size of banks or discriminate against those which had been unable to merge in the past, and that the federal banking agencies in considering proposed mergers would take into account all elements of competition and the capital requirements of the area served.

DEBATE -- May 6 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- The House and Senate agreed that control of bank mergers should be based on both banking and competitive factors and that the anti-merger provisions of the Clayton Act "should continue to be inapplicable to bank mergers".

Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- "Representatives of the American Bankers Assn., the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp." said the bill was acceptable to them. The Comptroller of the Currency had slight reservations about the House language but was "willing to accept the House bill."

SMALL BUSINESS CAPITAL

S 2611 -- Reported by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 833) Aug. 27, 1959.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 10, 1959.
- Reported, amended, by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1608) May 14, 1960.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House May 16.
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote June 2.

PL 86-502 -- Signed into law June 11.

Congress completed action in 1960 on an Administration-backed bill (S 2611) amending the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, to provide greater flexibility in the operations of small business investment companies (SBICs) receiving loans from the Small Business Administration under authority of the 1958 law. The changes were designed to stimulate activity under the Investment Act.

PROVISIONS: As enacted, S 2611:

Authorized SBICs to furnish equity financing to small businesses "in such manner and under such terms" as may be fixed by SBA regulations, rather than solely through the purchase of convertible debentures as stipulated in the original law.

Made permissive the formerly mandatory provision requiring a small business to reinvest up to 5 percent of any capital acquired from an SBIC in that company's capital stock.

Authorized banks owned by bank holding companies to invest 1 percent of their capital and surplus in any SBIC, including one owned by the same holding company.

Repealed a provision authorizing SBICs to act as depositories or fiscal agents for the U.S. Government.

Background

The financial problems of small businessmen led Congress in 1953 to set up the Small Business Administration, authorized to make loans from three revolving funds totaling $275 million. But SBA was not authorized to supply equity capital to small businesses and its loans were limited to a 10-year maturity. To help bridge the gap between supply and demand for equity financing and long-term loans, Congress passed the Small Business Investment Act of 1958. Under its terms, SBA was authorized to charter and help finance small business investment companies, which in turn would furnish equity capital or long-term loans to small businesses. (1958 Almanac p. 258)

Following hearings at which SBA Administrator Wendell B. Barnes proposed certain changes in the 1958 law, the Senate in 1959 passed S 2611. In addition to removing the restriction on equity financing, the bill repealed provisions requiring borrowers to reinvest a certain amount in SBIC stock and permitting SBICS to require borrowers to refinance all outstanding indebtedness with the SBIC. The House took no action on the bill before adjournment. (1959 Almanac p. 276)

House

An amended version of S 2611 was reported (H Rept 1608) May 14, 1960 by the House Banking and Currency Committee, following hearings March 7-11 by its Subcommittee No. 3. The Committee reinstated both of the 1958 provisions repealed under the Senate version, but made the stock-purchase proviso permissive instead of mandatory. The House May 16, by voice vote and without debate, passed S 2611 as amended, and the Senate June 2 agreed to the amendments, also by voice vote.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 27 -- The Senate Small Business Committee issued a report (S Rept 1293) on administration of the 1958 law. Noting that 79 SBICs with total private capital of $40 million had been licensed as of March 7, the report concluded that the program had "proved the soundness of its basic design." But the total equity needs of small business, it said, were "in the billions of dollars -- not in the tens of millions." Urging enactment of S 2611, the report also recommended six other changes in the 1958 act:

- Increase the maximum amount of subordinated debentures the Small Business Administration may buy in an SBIC from $150,000 to $1 million, and double the limit on SBA loans to SBICs, from 50 percent of the company's capital to 100 percent. These changes would permit an SBIC with $1 million in private capital to acquire total resources of $4 million and give it the same "leverage" of 4-to-1 now available to the smallest SBIC with $150,000 in private capital. The changes are needed, the report said, because "the minimum economic size for an independent SBIC is in the range of between $1 million and $5 million of lendable funds."
- Allow SBICs to grant restricted stock options to employees to attract and keep able managers. SBICs, the report said, "should not be saddled with this disadvantage during their pioneering stage."
- Permit SBICs to set up tax-deductible bad-debt reserves up to 20 percent of capital, in keeping with the similar reserve authorized by law for savings and loan associations.
- Permit SBICs to "pass through" to their stockholders, free of tax, any capital gains, a privilege enjoyed by regulated investment companies. "If this is advisable for investment trusts, a huge, established, and booming industry, it ought a fortiori to be extended to SBICs, a pioneering experiment in helping small business," the report said.
- Authorize SBICs to participate in regular SBA loans of more than 5 years' maturity. "All other financial institutions are able to augment their income and help offset their overhead by the fees they receive from SBA for servicing participation loans," the report said. "Why should SBICs be the lone outcast?"
- Place a ceiling on maximum SBIC interest charges of double the prime long-term-credit rate. Congress, the report said, "did not think it was conferring Government approval of loan sharks, nor did it anticipate it would lend SBICs public dollars at 5 percent interest for relending at 15 percent interest," a practice permitted by the Small Business Administration.

These proposals were embodied in bills (S 3785, 3786) subsequently inroduced by Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and nine other Small Business Committee members, but no action was taken on them in 1960.

SBA LOAN AUTHORITY

HR 11207 -- Reported by House Banking and Currency Committee (H Rept 1738) June 2, 1960.
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 6.
- Reported, amended by Senate Banking and Currency Committee (S Rept 1748) June 27.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate July 1.

Senate and House conferees were unable to compose the differences between two versions of a bill (HR 11207) increasing the business loan authority of the Small Business Administration, and the legislation died with adjournment. An increase of $150 million was approved by the House; the Senate agreed to $75 million only. The barrier to compromise, however, was a series of provisions, added by the Senate, respecting small business subcontracting.

Background

The Administration in 1959 asked Congress to increase SBA's business loan authority by $200 million, from $500 million to $700 million. The House approved the request, but the Senate cut the increase to $75 million and the House concurred. (1959 Almanac p. 276)

In 1960 the Administration returned with a request for a further increase of $150 million, from the $575 million approved in 1959 to $725 million. (Only $60 million was requested in actual appropriations, however, of which Congress approved about $50 million. (See p. 380)

House

As reported (H Rept 1738) June 2 by the House Banking and Currency Committee and passed June 6 by voice vote of the House, HR 11207 raised SBA's business loan authority by $150 million, as requested. The bill also repealed a provision of existing law requiring the Attorney General to exercise special surveillance over SBA programs to prevent undue concentrations of economic power. The provision, Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) told the House, added nothing to the Attorney General's responsibilities and created an erroneous impression that SBA programs needed special attention.

Senate

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 27 reported an amended version of HR 11207 (S Rept 1748), raising SBA's business loan authority by $75 million. As reported, however, and as passed by voice vote of the Senate July 1, the bill also contained several provisions to which House conferees proved unwilling to agree, resulting in the failure to enact either version of HR 11207. These disputed provisions:

Directed the SBA Administrator to establish a small business subcontracting program which would ensure the equitable participation of small business concerns as subcontractors or suppliers to concerns holding Government procurement contracts.

Required every concern making a contract with a federal agency for property or services in excess of $1 million, or a subcontract over $500,000, to conform to the regulations of the small business subcontracting program.

Required daily publication by the Department of Commerce of all proposed defense procurement action of $10,000 or above and all civilian procurement actions of $5,000 or above, except procurements which are of a security nature, involve perishable subsistence supplies or utility services, or which are of an emergency nature.

Directed the Attorney General to make surveys of any Government activities that would injure small business (revising broader language in the original law).

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

S 1638 -- Reported by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee June 10, 1960 (S Rept 1545).

A bill (S 1638) to revise government personnel management by giving the President more direct authority over civil service policy was reported to the Senate in 1960, but was not acted on.

As reported, S 1638:

Created an Office of Personnel Management in the Executive Office of the President and transferred to it the policy-making functions of the Civil Service Commission.

Restricted the activities of the Civil Service Commission to those of an appeals board and a "watchdog" over the merit system.

Established nine-year (instead of the existing six-year) terms for the three Civil Service Commissioners, with one term expiring every three years.

Established a career service including appointive offices in the Executive Branch and courts.

Held each agency head responsible for personnel administration within his agency in accordance with rules issued by the President.

Background

A "merit system" for government employment, administered by a semi-independent Civil Service Commission, was established by the Pendleton Act in 1883. Subsequently, several governmental committees periodically recommended that a personnel agency would be more efficient than the Civil service Commission, and that the personnel policy-making functions ought to be separated from the "watchdog" responsibilities of the Commission. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) introduced S 1638 in 1959.

The President's Special Assistant for Personnel Matters, Rocco C. Siciliano, supported the objectives of the bill in a speech to the Public Personnel Assn. Oct. 5, 1959. But Vaux Owen, president of the National Federation of Civil Service Employees, opposed Siciliano's view Oct. 6.

Senate

The Post Office and Civil Service Committee held hearings May 13, 14, 27, and June 22, 1959 and June 10, 1960 reported S 1638 with amendments (S Rept 1545). The report said the President was in fact responsible for personnel management, and that the "semi-independent" status of the Civil Service Commission was a hindrance to sound administration.

In minority views Sens. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), C. Norman Brunsdale (R N.D.) and Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) said S 1638 involved "risks to the merit system."

REFUGEE IMMIGRATION

HJ Res 397 -- Reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 1433) March 29, 1960.
- Passed by a voice vote of the House April 4.
- Reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 1651) June 22.
- Passed, amended, by a voice vote of the Senate July 1.
- House and Senate agreed to conference report (H Rept 2088) July 2.

PL 86-648 -- Signed into law July 14.

Congress in 1960 passed a joint resolution (H J Res 397) authorizing resettlement in the United States of refugees under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The new law set up a program under which the Attorney General would admit, of the estimated 28,000 or fewer refugee-escapees in Western Europe, one-fourth of the total number resettled by other countries.

Sponsors of the program said it would give the U.S. an opportunity to make a significant contribution to the UN's World Refugee Year, which ran from July 1, 1959 to June 31, 1960.

The proposal was passed with bipartisan support in both chambers, although many Members maintained that the program was inadequate to meet the demands of the refugee problem and said there should be an over-all revision of the immigration laws.

President Eisenhower in 1960 asked Congress to liberalize existing immigration restrictions by doubling the 154,000 quotas available for immigrants to the U.S. each year and by making special provision for entry on parole of political refugees and others fleeing persecution abroad. As enacted, H J Res 397 contained none of the President's immigration revision requests and fell short of his requests for a refugee program. Upon signing the bill into law July 14, Mr. Eisenhower said he was approving the measure because of its "general merit and the urgent need to accomplish" its purpose.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, H J Res 397:

Authorized parole admission into the U.S. of refugee-escapees who, when the application is made, are not within a Communist-dominated country, are not a national of the country from which they apply and who fall under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Directed the Secretary of State to inform the Attorney General of the number of refugee-escapees resettled between July 1, 1959 and June 30, 1960 by other nations and, on each succeeding Jan. 1 and July 1, of the number of refugee-escapees resettled within the preceding six months.

Limited the number of refugees the Attorney General could admit during a six-month period to 25 percent of the number reported by the Secretary of State as resettled in the preceding six-month period by other countries.

Required that the refugees must qualify for admission under the terms of existing immigration law.

Required the Attorney General to submit to Congress by Jan. 15 and June 15 of each year a detailed statement concerning each refugee admitted under the program.

Provided for termination of the program on July 1, 1962 or earlier, if either the House or Senate within 90 days of the Attorney General's report adopted a resolution stating the program should be discontinued.

Authorized the Attorney General to include 500 handicapped, "difficult to resettle" refugees, limited to those of good moral character who are not institutional cases.

Authorized the exclusion or deportation of an alien convicted of illicit possession of marijuana.

Permitted an alien admitted to the U.S. with non-immigrant status to qualify for permanent residence without leaving the country to obtain an immigrant visa.

Increased by 500 the number of special non-quota visas available for Portugese nationals from the Azores; added a year's annual quota (3,136) to the number of special visas available for Netherlands nationals expelled from Indonesia; and extended the expiration date for issuance of the visas to June 30, 1962.

Extended from June 30, 1960 to June 30, 1961 the special program for admission of alien orphans.

Background

REFERENCES -- McCarran-Walter Act (1952 Almanac p. 154); Refugee Relief Act (1953 Almanac p. 242; 1954 Almanac p. 283); Immigration Revisions (1956 Almanac p. 479); Administration Requests (1957 Almanac p. 670); Immigration (1959 Almanac p. 74, 96).

The basic immigration and naturalization law, the McCarran-Walter Act, was enacted in 1952 over President Truman's veto. It retained the existing national origins system as the basis for establishing quotas, but simplified the method of calculation by making the quota equal to one-sixth of 1 percent of those in the U.S. in 1920 attributable to a given national origin. The Act also continued the exemption from quota limitation for most natives of the Western Hemisphere.

Congress in 1953 passed the Refugee Relief Act, admitting 209,000 refugees over a three-year period. The 209,000 were divided into 15 different classes and quotas were established for each class. The quotas were set up without regard to those established under the McCarran-Walter Act. The Refugee Relief Act also gave immigration status to 5,000 refugees already in the U.S. In 1954 the law was amended to permit the transfer of quota numbers in certain categories.

The quota system set up by the McCarran-Walter and Refugee Acts proved inadequate, as many refugees in West European countries were not taking advantage of the program and most of the quotas for these countries which were not filled could not be transferred to other countries where the demand was high. Consequently, in 1955 and subsequent years President Eisenhower asked that the laws be substantially amended to permit the transfer of unused quotas to areas where they were needed, but Congress made no major changes in immigration or refugee laws.

ADMINISTRATION REQUESTS

In a March 17 special message to Congress, the President submitted a two-part immigration program. (For text, see p. 630)

The President made these specific proposals for revision of the McCarran-Walter Act:

(1) Remove the ceiling of 2,000 on quotas within the Asiatic-Pacific Triangle.

(2) Use the 1960 instead of the 1920 census as the statistical basis for over-all limitations on immigration.

(3) Accept annual immigration equalling one-sixth of 1 percent of over-all U.S. population.

(4) In distributing the additional immigration quotas, give each nation a quota proportional to the actual number of immigrants from that country between 1924 and 1959, instead of using the existing ethnic composition of the entire U.S. population. The effect of this request would be to give a larger proportion of the additional quota numbers to Central, Southern and East European countries from which there was heavy immigration in the period 1924-59.

(5) Distribute unused quotas of undersubscribed nations among the oversubscribed countries.

In the second part of his message, the President asked for authority to permit the entry on parole of political refugees and others fleeing from persecution abroad. As later spelled out in HR 11235 and S 3225, the Administration program would have given the Attorney General the power to admit up to 10,000 refugees annually, to be selected by the Secretary of State. The President, by special proclamation, could suspend the 10,000-person ceiling if he found that a situation had arisen creating a special class of refugees in need of help and that it was in the interest of the U.S. to admit them as parolees. The program would have applied to persons who had left Communist-occupied or Communist-dominated areas, or the Middle East, and could not return for fear of racial, religious or political persecution. It also applied to a number of other types of refugees.

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Judiciary Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee March 17 said the Administration's immigration program had "no chance" and that it was "just a warmed-over version of what was offered four years ago."

House

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

HEARINGS -- July 15, 1959 and March 24, 1960 on H J Res 397, authorizing resettlement in the U.S. of certain refugees under the mandate of the U.N.

ACTION -- March 29 reported H J Res 397 (H Rept 1433) with amendments which set up a quota system of 25 percent of those refugees admitted by other countries and ending the program on July 1, 1962, if not terminated earlier by Congress.

Since the end of World War II, the report said, the U.S. had admitted about one third of the more than 2 million refugees who had been resettled since 1945. In addition, 711,212 displaced persons and refugees had been admitted to the United States under special programs. Officials estimated that 23,000 to 28,000 refugees currently were in camps run by the U.N. in Western Europe.

Floor Action

The House April 4, by voice vote, passed H J Res 397 as reported. House passage was under suspension of the rules which required two-thirds vote and prohibited floor amendments.

As sent to the Senate, H J Res 397 was in the form eventually enacted, except for technical amendments and provisions of two House-passed bills which were added by the Senate.

DEBATE -- April 4 -- Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.) -- The bill involves a minimum of risk for the U.S. since in "all probability not more than 2,500 to 3,000 people" would be admitted annually.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 22 reported H J Res 397 with amendments (S Rept 1651).

The Committee attached to the bill provisions of two other immigration measures previously passed by the House. They were: HR 9385, making the possession of marijuana grounds for exclusion or deportation and permitting an alien admitted with non-immigrant status to qualify for permanent residence without leaving the country to obtain an immigrant visa; and HR 10419, authorizing increases in special non-quota immigration visas for Netherlands nationals expelled from Indonesia after the country gained its independence and Portugese victims of an Azores Islands earthquake, and extending for one year a program for admission of certain alien orphans adopted by U.S. citizens. (1959 Almanac p. 198)

The House had passed HR 9385 by voice vote Jan. 18. As added to H J Res 397, two provisions were excluded: one granting non-quota status to spouses and children of aliens with first preference quota status, and the other providing a three-months admission period for alien fiances or fiancees of U.S. citizens, with deportation at the end of the period if there was no marriage.

HR 10419 was passed by voice vote of the House March 7.

Floor Action

The Senate July 1 passed H J Res 397 by voice vote with the committee amendments and an amendment by Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii), which was accepted on a standing vote. The Fong amendment permitted the Attorney General to parole into the United States 2,250 refugees a year for two years from areas not within the mandate of the U.N. High Commissioner. Fong in offering his amendment said the bill as reported was "grossly discriminatory" but that his amendment would eliminate the "bias" from the Nation's program to help solve the world's refugee problem.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) objected to the amendment on the grounds that it would jeopardize final enactment of the bill and that it went beyond the scope of H J Res 397, which was designed to enable the U.S. to participate in the World Refugee Year by helping to close European refugee camps.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

July 1 -- Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii) -- Authorize the Attorney General to parole into the United States between July 1, 1960 and June 30, 1962 a total of 4,500 refugees not under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Standing vote.

Final Action

Both chambers July 2 by voice votes agreed to the conference report on H J Res 397 (H Rept 2088). The final version included all Senate-passed provisions except the Fong amendment. Fong, noting that House Immigration Subcommittee members had announced they would study the refugee problem in the Far East before the 87th Congress assembled, said he would press for his amendment again in 1961.

CQ Fact Sheet **On White House Youth Conference**

YOUTH CONFERENCE STRESSED STRONG GOVERNMENT ROLE

Definite sentiment for a larger federal and state government role in welfare and educational programs was expressed by the sixth decennial White House Conference on Children and Youth, held March 27-April 1 in Washington, D.C., and attended by over 7,500 professionals, laymen and young people.

A Congressional Quarterly study of 670 recommendations released by the conference indicated the group believed a strong government role was necessary if problems affecting all ages in the Nation, but youth in particular, were to be solved. Many recommendations stressed the importance of increased federal and state financial aid and a more active concern of governmental agencies to provide better opportunities and legislative action to ensure the realization of certain basic rights. Only a few of the recommendations favored reducing governmental activity.

The report touched on the problems and opportunities of children and youth in their physical and social environments, in religion and in the fulfillment of their rights as individuals. Prominently mentioned in the recommendations was the importance of state compliance with the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation, more adequate educational facilities at all levels with expanded federal and state scholarship programs free of loyalty-oath provisions, improved living and working conditions and the elimination of discrimination in all aspects of American life.

Background

Youth conferences have been held every 10 years since President Theodore Roosevelt convened the first White House Conference on the Care of Dependent Children in 1909. Subsequent conferences included the White House Conference on Child Welfare Standards (1919), the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection (1930), the White House Conference on Children in Democracy (1940) and the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth (1950).

The organization of the 1960 conference was directed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and was initiated by President Eisenhower in May 1958. Financed largely by private funds ($750,000 through private contributions plus a Congressional appropriation of $350,000), the conference was developed around one governmental committee -- the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth -- and two non-governmental committees -- the National Council of State Committees on Children and Youth and the Council of National Organizations on Children and Youth. All three were organized for the fifth conference, held in 1950.

Of the 7,500 delegates who attended the conference to discuss the problems of children and youth and take new ideas back to their communities, approximately 1,400 were young people between 16 and 21 years of age. Professionals attending included college presidents, judges, labor leaders, psychiatrists and social workers.

Recommendations

The list of recommendations was the major product of the conference and reflected the thought of the 18 different forums on the variety of topics discussed. In many instances the recommendations were not limited in their effect on young people, but touched on the lives of all U.S. citizens (e.g., better housing, welfare services and employment opportunities) in which case the emphasis was on the benefit which would be derived for youth. Since the recommendations were submitted by the various forums rather than the conference as a whole, in many cases they overlapped or were similar in content. The recommendations were not voted on by the conference as a whole.

A Congressional Quarterly tabulation showed that 127 of the recommendations made specific proposals or took specific positions while the remainder were more generalized in nature. Of the 127 specific recommendations, CQ found that 59 referred directly to action which should be taken by the Federal Government, 29 to action by state and local governments and 39 to action by all levels of government. The majority of these -- 69 -- involved administrative or planning action, 28 called for the enactment of legislation and 30 for some degree of government spending.

Following is a list of the major recommendations:

General Recommendations

Federal, state laws -- Liberalization of federal and state laws with respect to minimum wage, fair employment practices, workman's compensation, unemployment compensation, public assistance, housing, public recreation and racial desegregation. (For specific recommendations, see below)

Federal aid -- Increased federal aid for research and planning in the social and behavioral sciences, health, welfare, housing and recreation.

Children's Bureau -- Elevation of the Children's Bureau to a major agency within HEW; increased appropriations for its operation.

Physical Environment

Planning -- Community development of comprehensive plans to ensure safety and health of all children based on their needs regardless of residence, race, color, creed, economic or social situation; planning board membership to include professional and lay persons and young people; additional public and private funds for planning purposes to be provided.

Urban affairs -- Establishment of a federal Urban Affairs Department within the Executive Branch to provide research and planning services needed by urban areas; state encouragement of regional and metropolitan planning groups.

Improved environment -- More adequate school facilities, library services, health facilities, non-commercial recreation, public utilities, sewage facilities, water supply, low-rent public housing, middle-income housing, residential planning, slum clearance and housing for young married couples.

Highways -- Coordination of the federal highway system with state and local highway programs.

Social Environment

Planning -- Development of federal and state plans to deal with the various social and technological problems in a comprehensive and coordinated manner which would improve planning both vertically (between levels of government) and horizontally (between various agencies, public and private); establishment of committees to develop a sense of community responsibilities; development of federal and state policies to make rural life more attractive economically, socially and culturally.

Education -- Establishment of a cabinet-level Education Department and a consistent federal policy and program on public education; passage of federal legislation providing federal aid to public education; increased federal aid for research; establishment of a comprehensive federal scholarship and fellowship program free of any loyalty-oath requirements; increased programs of federal matching grants and long-range flexible interest loans for college housing; additional facilities and programs for gifted children; expanded school curricula designed to provide more motivation to children.

Schools, pupils -- Organization of public school systems which reflect in the schools the religious, ethnic and economic make-up of the community; evaluation of a pupil's progress by standards which take into account his potential, rather than evaluation by arbitrary standards; extension of public education to include kindergarten and college.

Vocational training -- Continuation of joint federal, state and local responsibility for vocational training; additional federal and state support for vocational counseling and guidance programs.

Families -- Recognition of the family as the basic unit of society; adding social workers to school staffs for counseling and guidance to families; extension of facilities for parent education; increased income tax exemptions for children.

Marriage, divorce -- Passage by the states of uniform marriage and divorce laws.

Recreation, leisure -- Establishment of a federal recreation bureau; additional federal and state aid for increasing recreational and leisure facilities; greater consideration of recreational needs when developing conservation programs, national parks and wilderness areas; wider use of radio and television facilities for children's leisure and education, including designation by the Federal Communications Commission of certain frequencies for such purposes.

Welfare services -- Increased federal and state aid to welfare services, particularly where the service benefits children; establishment of federal and state programs for the administration of public health services; periodic physical and dental examinations of all children and youths.

Overcrowded areas -- Federal aid to areas overcrowded by immigration, for improved health, education, welfare, recreation and housing.

Obscene literature -- Passage of federal legislation to control the use of the U.S. mails for the dissemination of obscene literature.

Unemployment -- Federal aid to improve employment opportunities in depressed areas or in areas with seasonal fluctuations; establishment of a federal commission to study the effects of automation; establishment of federal and state apprenticeship programs and joint federal-state workcamps.

Minimum wage -- Increased federal minimum wage to $1.25 per hour and extended coverage to migratory workers and other groups specifically exempted from existing laws.

Farm workers, migrant labor -- Extension of provisions of the National Labor Relations Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act to include farm workers; termination of the admission of foreign seasonal farm workers except where there was the intent to establish citizenship; adoption by the various states of the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulations governing transportation of migrant workers; revision of federal and state programs of domestic farm labor recruitment to provide additional security for the workers and their children; establishment of federal facilities to provide better education, health and welfare services for the children of migrant families; federal grants and matching funds to help states establish facilities for migrant workers; federal long-term, low-interest loans for migrant housing.

Child labor laws -- Passage of child labor laws to protect children under age 16.

Unemployment compensation -- Revision of state unemployment laws to increase payments to 50 percent of the individual's wages, for a period of 39 weeks; extension of the laws to include groups presently excluded.

Voting age -- Passage of state laws lowering the voting age to 18 years; encouragement of youth to participate in partisan politics.

Poll tax -- Passage of state laws abolishing poll taxes; establishment of policies at all levels of government to safeguard the basic voting rights of individuals.

Draft -- Establishment of a committee to study the effect on youth of peacetime compulsory draft laws.

Personnel

Nationwide program -- Establishment of a nationwide personnel program to meet critical shortages of qualified personnel in health, social welfare, education and recreation; increased opportunities to train professional personnel.

Human Rights

Discrimination -- Abolition of discriminatory practices which deny equal opportunities in education, employment and public places; compliance by state and local governments with the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in schools; abolition of college and university entrance-quota systems.

Housing -- Adoption of federal regulations prohibiting segregation in federal housing projects and requiring that new housing financed with federal funds be made available without racial restrictions; enactment of state laws prohibiting discrimination in housing because of race, creed or color.

Fair employment -- Enactment of federal and state legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment;

expansion of federal committees having jurisdiction over discrimination in employment.

Children and Youths as Individuals

National program -- Provision of federal and state funds for a nationwide program to include youth conservation camps, residential treatment centers for severely disturbed children, resident schools and day-care facilities on the state and local levels.

Juvenile delinquency -- Establishment of a federal commission to advise the President and Congress on matters relating to juvenile delinquency; provision of federal funds on a matching basis for programs of prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Juvenile courts -- Enactment of state laws containing the essential elements of the model juvenile court laws recommended by the Children's Bureau and others.

Narcotics -- Improvement of federal facilities, followup treatment and parole services for narcotic addicts.

Crippled children -- Provision of additional federal funds for programs benefiting crippled children.

Mentally retarded children -- Provision of additional federal aid for the training and education of the mentally handicapped; establishment within each state of competent mental health facilities.

Medical programs -- Greater use of federal funds for improving health facilities and medical care programs.

Adoption -- Enactment by states of uniform adoption laws.

Indians -- Additional federal attention to the needs of Indian children and the development of programs to provide more adequate health, education and welfare services on reservations.

World Concerns

Continued economic aid and technical assistance to other countries upon their request, especially in areas of child development and growth.

Future Conferences

Follow-up committees -- Establishment of a permanent follow-up committee to help carry out the recommendations of the conference, establishment of continuing permanent committees within each state devoted to children and youth.

1970 conference -- Planning the seventh decennial White House Conference on Children and Youth as a prelude to a world conference to be held during the summer of 1970 under the direction of the United Nations.

Plans for 1970

The President's National Committee on the White House Conference scheduled a final meeting for early October to create a new National Committee for Children and Youth to prepare for the 1970 conference. An additional responsibility of the National Committee will be to aid the state groups, which acted as the nucleus of the recent conference, in carrying out the recommendations where applicable.

The National Committee will be an independent organization staffed largely by volunteers and financed by private funds. No plans have been made to submit to Congress legislative proposals embodying the conference's recommendations; however, committee spokesmen said the various federal agencies concerned with these problems have indicated they may embody applicable recommendations in future legislative requests.

Legislative Requests

The conference made a number of requests for the enactment of federal legislation. Following is a list of major requests and action on them by the 2nd session of the 86th Congress (page references are to this volume):

- College housing -- The President Sept. 14 signed PL 86-788 authorizing an additional $500 million for the college housing program. (Page 271)
- Depressed areas -- The Senate May 24 sustained the veto of S 722, the depressed areas bill. (Page 292)
- Civil Rights -- The President May 6 signed PL 86-449, the Civil Rights Act of 1960. (Page 185)
- Education -- The House and the Senate passed differing aid-to-education bills, but the House Rules Commitee blocked a conference. (Page 232)
- Health personnel -- The President Sept. 8 signed PL 86-720 to provide for an expanded graduate public health training program.
- Juvenile delinquency -- The House Education and Labor Committee May 18 reported HR 12108 authorizing a $25 million, five-year program of federal aid to state, community and non-profit private agencies to help control and prevent juvenile delinquency.
- Student affidavit -- The Senate June 15 passed S 2929 changing the non-communist affidavit requirement of the National Defense Education Act. (Page 238)
- Minimum wage -- House and Senate conferees failed to reach an agreement on differing minimum wage proposals. (Page 309)
- Middle-income housing -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 17 reported S 1342 to provide $100 million for the operation of a federal limited-profit mortgage corporation to make loans on housing for middle-income housing.
- Obscene literature -- The President July 14 signed PL 86-673 authorizing the courts to permit the Post Office Department to detain obscene mail until the conclusion of legal proceedings.
- Public housing -- The Senate June 16 passed S 3670 which included an authorization for the construction of an additional 25,000 public housing units, but the final housing bill (PL 86-788) made no provision for additional units. (Page 271)
- Sewage facilities -- The House Feb. 25 sustained a veto of HR 3610 to increase federal grants to communities for sewage plant construction. (Page 250)
- Slum clearance -- The Senate June 16 passed S 3670 which included a $350 million increase in the capital grant authorization of the urban renewal program, but the provision was not included in the final bill enacted. (Page 271)
- Urban affairs department -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee June 16 reported S 3292 creating a Cabinet-level Department of Housing and Metropolitan Affairs.
- Youth work camps -- The Senate Aug. 13, 1959 passed S 812 creating a federal youth conservation corps; no action was taken in 1960. (1959 Almanac p. 237)

MINIMUM WAGE BILL DIES IN CONFERENCE

HR 12677 -- Reported by the House Education and Labor Committee June 22, 1960 (H Rept 1933).
S 3758 -- Reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee June 27 (S Rept 1744).
HR 12677 -- Passed by the House, amended, June 30 by a 341-72 roll-call vote. (See p. 460)
- Passed by the Senate, amended, Aug. 18 by a 62-34 roll-call vote. (See p. 513-14)
- Conference committee recessed Aug. 30 after failing to reach agreement.

Although Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), at a press conference July 31 at Hyannis Port, Mass., following his nomination as Democratic Presidential candidate, called minimum wage legislation a major objective of his party during the August session of Congress, no bill was enacted into law in 1960.

Senate and House conferees, meeting the last week of August, were unable to reconcile differences between versions of the bill passed earlier by each chamber, and the conference broke up in disagreement Aug. 30. Kennedy, the conference chairman and sponsor of the Senate bill, said the House conferees would not make significant compromises to get a bill passed and therefore "we'd rather come back and try to do it in January."

The conference broke down over the two major differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill. The first was the minimum wage rate. The House version raised the minimum required to be paid to workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (as most recently amended in 1955) from $1 an hour to $1.15 an hour; the Senate version raised the minimum to $1.25. Kennedy several times indicated he was willing to yield on this to the House if the House would yield to him on the other major difference, extension of coverage: the House version added to some 23.7 million workers already covered by the FLSA a net of 500,000 to 700,000 additional persons; the Senate version covered 4 million additional. No compromise was reached, however.

One factor in the impasse apparently was the reluctance of the AFL-CIO (which supported the Kennedy version of the bill) to sacrifice increased coverage in order to win a higher hourly minimum.

Background

The first successful federal attempt to regulate working hours and establish a "floor" for wages was the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, sometimes called the "Federal Wage-Hour Law". It set a minimum hourly wage for covered workers of 25 cents, to rise to 40 cents in 1945. It also made 40 hours the normal work week for most workers covered by the law and required employers to pay time and a half for overtime. For overseas possessions, however, the statutory minimum wage did not apply. Instead, industry committees were established to recommend minimums in accord with local conditions. This law provided the basis for all subsequent legislation.

Wartime conditions favorable to labor served to postpone further change in the Act until 1949, when Congress raise the minimum to 75 cents. In 1955 it raised the minimum to $1, with little other change except for amendments strengthening wage-setting procedures in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Organized labor was pressing at that time for a $1.25 minimum.

The majority of American workers did not receive wage and hour protection under the Fair Labor Standards Act. The actual number covered in 1959, according to U.S. Labor Department figures, was about 23,723,000 million out of a labor force of about 65 million. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, speaking in 1953, said that he was "shocked" to learn that the wage-hour provisions covered only about one-third of the labor force. Even if some 23 million executive, professional, Government, self-employed and unpaid farm family workers were excluded from total employment figures, the covered workers would make up little more than half the remainder of the labor force. The others, including millions of retail clerks, farm hands, domestic servants, construction workers and "outside salesmen", as well as fishermen, seamen, local transit system workers and many others, did not fall within the provisions of the law, either because they were not engaged in interstate commerce, or because they were specifically exempted.

In the years since the Fair Labor Standards Act first was passed, efforts to amend it centered on extending the coverage as well as raising the minimum. But Congress through 1959 never extended coverage. In 1949, when the minimum was brought up to 75 cents, net coverage was actually reduced, through language changes and amendments exempting certain additional workers. Meanwhile, employment in groups largely excluded, particularly the service trades, expanded at a relatively high ratio, increasing the percentage of uncovered workers.

One result was that unionized industrial workers enjoyed the fruits of collective bargaining as well as the underpinning to bargaining provided by a rising federal wage floor, while unorganized workers in retail trade, small business and other activities had recourse neither to bargaining nor federal wage protection, and some continued to make less than 75 cents an hour.

1959 DEBATE

Each year since 1955, when the minimum wage law was last amended, President Eisenhower asked Congress for limited expansion of coverage but not for an increase in the $1 minimum. During the same period, organized labor, led by the AFL-CIO, pressed for an increase to $1.25 an hour and a larger expansion of coverage than the Administration favored. President Eisenhower Jan. 20, 1959, in his Economic Message, repeated his earlier request.

Early in 1959, Kennedy introduced a bill (S 1046), corresponding to AFL-CIO proposals, raising the minimum to $1.25 an hour and extending coverage to upwards of 8 million additional persons. An Administration bill (S 1967) also was introduced simply expanding coverage to about 3 million additional persons. Key provisions of the two bills:

- S 1046 -- The bill was introduced Feb. 16, 1959 by Kennedy; a corresponding House bill (HR 4488) was introduced the same day by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.).

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee, headed by Kennedy, May 7-June 4 held hearings on S 1046, S 1967 and other measures and subsequently approved S 1046 with amendments July 10, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 306)

S 1046 as approved by the Subcommittee raised the minimum for presently covered workers to $1.15 three months after enactment and to $1.25 a year later.

Its coverage provisions introduced several new concepts in minimum wage legislation. It extended coverage beyond persons "engaged" in interstate commerce and the production of goods for interstate commerce, and brought in as well those employed in enterprises "engaged in activities affecting (interstate) commerce." "Activities affecting" interstate commerce would include activities "necessary to" interstate commerce or to the production or distribution of goods in interstate commerce. The clause provided the basis for shifting the coverage provisions of the Act, but its precise application was complicated and in some cases might depend on court interpretations. It was designed particularly to bring in retail, service and other industries which might not be covered otherwise because the workers were not "engaged in" interstate commerce. S 1046 made a

Congress and the Court: Minimum Wage Landmarks

In the historic legal struggle over Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution, giving Congress the power "to regulate Commerce...among the several states", minimum wage legislation has been one of the key battle-grounds.

By 1960 Congressional authority in the wage and hour field was subject to little dispute. Extension of wage and hour protection in 1960 to "activities affecting" interstate commerce, as proposed by the Kennedy bill, would have added a further dimension to federal regulation in the wage-hour field, but would have set no precedents constitutionally, and in contrast to the charged atmosphere of the early 1930s, was not likely to be opposed on purely legal grounds. Wage legislation through 1960 is summarized below:

1913 -- First state minimum wage law went into effect in Massachusetts.

1918 -- Congress enacted a law governing minimum wages paid to women and children in the District of Columbia.

1923 -- The Supreme Court ruled the District of Columbia law unconstitutional (Adkins v. Children's Hospital), terming it a violation of the due process clause of the 5th Amendment. This decision served to invalidate similar state laws and effectively halted national minimum wage efforts for a decade.

1931 -- Congress enacted the Davis-Bacon Act, requiring prevailing wages to be paid laborers and mechanics on Government construction jobs.

1933 -- Congress enacted the National Industrial Recovery Act, setting up a system of "codes of fair competition" among different trades and industries, covering hours, wages and other conditions of employment. The codes were to be drawn up by representatives chosen by the trades and industries themselves. Upon approval by the President, they were to become binding on all persons engaged in each trade and industry, with heavy fines for violation. Some 500 codes were put into operation during the first year of the act. The same year seven states passed laws providing for investigations to determine whether wages paid were fair and reasonable.

1935 -- The Supreme Court declared the NIRA unconstitutional (Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.), finding that Congress had stretched the commerce power unreasonably to include manufacturing, and had delegated legislative authority to the President.

1936 -- The Supreme Court ruled that neither the Federal Government nor the states were empowered to enact a general minimum wage law (Morehead v. New York ex rel. Tipaldo). The same year Congress enacted the Walsh-Healy Act requiring that prevailing wages be paid in production of goods under Government contract.

1937 -- The Supreme Court March 29 ruled the minimum wage law of the state of Washington constitutional (West Coast Hotel Co. v. Parrish), specifically overturning Adkins v. Children's Hospital and making possible a reconsideration of federal legislation establishing wage and hour standards in areas involving interstate commerce. In a famous related decision April 12, the Court ruled that manufacturing fell within the scope of Congressional regulation under the commerce clause (National Labor Relations Board v. Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.).

The same year President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress to establish minimum wage and other employment standards and convened a special session Nov. 15 for this purpose, after the House failed to take action during the regular session. However, the House again balked and recommitted the bill to committee.

1938 -- After long and heated debate, the Fair Labor Standards Act (PL 75-718, 29 USC 8) was passed and signed by the President June 25. It set an initial 25 cent minimum hourly wage, to be raised to 40 cents by October 1945, in employee categories covered. No major changes have been made since 1938 in categories of domestic workers covered by the Act.

1941 -- The Supreme Court Feb. 3 upheld the Fair Labor Standards Act (U.S. v. Darby Lumber Co.). Related decisions: The Court ruled in 1941 that activities affecting interstate commerce, regardless of degree or volume, fell within Congressional power of regulation (National Labor Relations Board v. Fainblatt). In 1942, the Court recognized the authority of Congress in activities which affect commerce but are not themselves commercial in nature (U.S. v. Wrightwood Dairy Corp.; Wickard v. Filburn).

1949 -- The Fair Labor Standards Act was amended, raising the minimum hourly wage to 75 cents, effective Jan. 25, 1950.

1955 -- The Act was again amended, raising the minimum to $1 per hour, effective March 1, 1956. (1955 Almanac p. 321)

specific policy declaration that detrimental labor conditions in such establishments constituted unfair competition and a burden and obstruction to interstate commerce. However, the bill included provisions limiting its application to establishments that did a specified amount of business annually. These excluded many small businesses.

One new feature of the coverage section was "establishment" coverage, under which minimum wage and hour protection would be extended to all workers in establishments doing more than $50,000 annual business when it was found that any individuals in the establishment were entitled to protection. Existing law applied only to individual employees involved in interstate commerce, not to employees of the firm or business as a whole.

● S 1967 -- The Administration bill, introduced May 15, 1959 by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.), and a companion measure, HR 7490, submitted June 2, 1959 by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.), provided for extension of wage, but not overtime, coverage to all employees of enterprises employing 100 or more persons in a number of specialized categories presently exempted. These included: hotels, and laundries and retail establishments doing more than half their business in-state, seafood processing, transit systems, small telephone exchanges, taxicabs and seamen. Another provision, called the "million dollar inflow test", extended both wage and overtime coverage to all employees of enterprises not otherwise exempted in which 100 or more persons were employed and which received for their operations $1 million or more annually in merchandise or supplies that moved directly across state lines to the place of business. The million dollar inflow test would extend the coverage of construction workers, and provide coverage for all employees in a number of big business enterprises in which only certain employees were covered under the FLSA.

For tips, S 1967 permitted the Secretary of Labor to determine the average amount which could be expected and adjust accordingly the prescribed minimum wage to be paid by the employer. Neither S 1046 nor S 1967 made any change in the existing exemption for farm workers.

Throughout 1959, and at the Subcommittee hearings May 7-June 4, debate on the bills centered on charges, by opponents of increasing the minimum, that a substantial mandatory hourly wage increase would be inflationary for the entire economy and could drive many small businesses to ruin by sharply increasing their wage bill. Sources favorable to the Kennedy bill said these charges were untrue, and union leaders also argued that $1 an hour -- or even $1.25 -- was not really a decent living wage. The Administration argued for extended coverage but not a higher wage. The opposing positions were set forth by various union, business and Labor Department spokesmen, including Secretary of Labor Mitchell.

The Labor Position -- Summing up arguments in favor of S 1046 in testimony May 7, 1959 before the Senate Labor Subcommittee, AFL-CIO President George Meany said the proposed increase to $1.25 was "modest enough" in terms of human needs. "When we talk in terms of $1 an hour or less, we are not talking about poverty -- we are talking about destitution." Meany said that the average industrial wage has gone up more than three times as much as the federal minimum wage over the previous nine years; and that even at $1.25, the minimum would be about $1 under the average hourly wage in manufacturing industries. The failure of low-wage industries and retail groups to keep pace with national wage trends was creating a "widening gulf" between high-paid and low-paid workers and a "depressed class" of workers. This, Meany said, reduced purchasing power, weakened the economy, and was a "social and moral disgrace" to the Nation.

Other proponents of S 1046 argued that the cost of raising wages to $1.25 for workers already covered would be only 1 percent of the total wage bill for these workers -- the same percentage as the 1955 increase from 75 cents to $1 -- and that even if the entire wage increase were passed on to the consumer in price increases, it would not appreciably affect the national economy.

Administration -- In his March 12, 1959 annual report to Congress on the minimum wage, Secretary Mitchell opposed any increase at that time, "because of the effect it would have on the economy, especially in the low-wage industries." Mitchell said his conclusions were based on a 700-page Labor Department report. After studying this report, George Meany March 25 sent a letter to Vice President Richard M. Nixon and House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) in which he said: "It is one thing for the Secretary to oppose an increase in the minimum wage on the basis of his own beliefs and prejudices. It is quite another, and we think reprehensible, matter for the Secretary to pretend to the Congress that his opposition is based upon this report." Meany said the report "in no way" substantiated the Secretary's opposition to an increase in the minimum, and showed that the previous increase to $1 had been "readily taken in stride by the American economy, and a remarkably smooth adjustment was made even in the South, the region most affected." Meany said that even in the industries where one would expect difficulties, there were remarkably few ill effects, and these were offset by the general benefits to the communities.

In May 19, 1959 testimony before the Senate Subcommittee, Wage and Hour Administrator Clarence T. Lundquist, answering questions about the 700-page report, said that of the 2.1 million employees affected by the 1956 increase to $1, about 1,800 were discharged or otherwise adversely affected, according to information available, and this was "certainly" a small percentage of the total. However, he said that in a number of low-wage industries, concentrations of workers at the $1, $1.05 and $1.10 figure "would indicate that the adjustment is not complete." The possible adverse affects of new wage increases on these low-wage industries were at the heart of the Administration's opposition to the Kennedy proposals (an estimated 41 percent of employees in these industries were earning less than $1.25 in 1959).

Secretary Mitchell said in May 19 testimony, "Many of the workers whom the (Kennedy) bill proposes to benefit would not obtain wage increases -- instead they would lose their jobs."

Mitchell said he emphasized the low-wage industries because they were the ones most dramatically affected by any minimum wage increase. He said the risk of curtailing employment in these industries through a mandatory wage increase "would appear to be significantly greater than in 1956-57," and he recommended against taking the risk "at this time".

Other points in his testimony:

● "I don't think that I would agree with those persons who say that an increase in the minimum wage would result in widespread business failures."

● Although the original Kennedy bill would call for an increase of "$3 billion plus" in the national wage bill, "it would be very difficult to say that this would positively result in definite price increases all along the line. Our major argument here is directed to the thesis that such a large wage bill imposed on essentially low-wage industries would have the effect of curtailing employment opportunities, which is contrary to the purposes of the act."

President Eisenhower at a July 15, 1959 press conference was asked if he shared Mitchell's opinion that the Kennedy bill (S 1046), which had been approved by the Senate Labor Subcommittee July 10, might be inflationary. He said he agreed "absolutely".

ADMINISTRATION POSITION CHANGED

As the 1960 session of Congress opened, debate resumed on the minimum wage issue. The AFL-CIO called the Kennedy bill "must" legislation "of the highest priority" for the 1960 session. It set up a special joint minimum wage committee of 22 member unions to press for passage. Ranged against the bill were an array of hotel, retail, restaurant, theatre, logging, food processing, manufacturing and other organizations, including the National Retail Merchants Assn., the National Assn. of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and many others. Arguments advanced were that it set wages by legislative fiat; was inflationary; would bring genuine imbalance, hardship and loss of jobs in a number of fields; and covered areas better left to regulation by the states.

Bill proponents said state minimum wage regulations covered only a fifth of the workers excluded from federal protection and were inadequate; opponents said the states were better able to base minimum levels on prevailing local conditions.

President Eisenhower Jan. 20, 1960 again repeated his request for extension of coverage only.

In a major development, however, Secretary Mitchell, in his annual minimum wage report Feb. 15, said that data obtained through surveys in 1959 "suggest that the adjustment to the $1 minimum (since 1956) is fairly complete." He said that "with respect to a very large majority of employees now protected by the Act, a modest increase in the minimum wage" would not have the effect of curtailing employment in the low-wage industries. In effect, the Administration now favored an increase in the minimum wage although it had opposed it in 1959.

Mitchell subsequently defined a "modest increase" as 10 cents to 15 cents an hour in testimony before the House Education and Labor Committee April 21 (see below); and President Eisenhower, in messages to Congress May 3 and Aug. 8, endorsed Mitchell's position by calling for a "modest upward adjustment" in the minimum hourly rate.

House

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Labor Standards Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On two bills (HR 4488, 7490) to amend the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. HR 4488, sponsored by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.), was the counterpart of the Kennedy bill (S 1046). HR 7490 was the House version of the Administration bill (S 1967).

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO), favored increasing the minimum wage to $1.25 and said this would have a negligible effect on clothing prices. He said a $1.25 minimum was essential to end "poverty in the midst of plenty."

March 17 -- George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, said an increase in the federal minimum wage would put an end to the suffering of "millions of unfortunate workers." He said there was no legitimate basis to claims that HR 4488 would handicap business or contribute to inflation.

He said the $1 minimum wage was "far too little to maintain the minimum standard of living necessary for the health, efficiency and general well-being of workers"; that at least 20 million workers were denied any protection under the law.

March 24 -- James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks International Assn. (AFL-CIO), said the Administration proposals for extended coverage in the retail field under HR 7490 were "hollow and empty". He supported HR 4488.

A.F. Hartung, president, International Woodworkers of America (AFL-CIO), objected to existing exemptions from minimum wage and hour coverage for logging operations employing 12 persons or less and urged that exemptions should be limited to employers owning 70 acres or less of land. He said that under existing legislation, large pulp and timber companies, by parceling out timber cutting on their own lands to small "independent contractors", were able to bypass minimum wage provisions, depress wages and keep costs down. He said the "independent contractor" was a "captive" in this situation and was "exploited about as badly as his employees", in that the independents were unorganized and in competition with each other while the companies were large, strong and "fabulously profitable" and appeared to have no price competition either in buying the pulpwood or selling products made from it. The economic situation in the logging industry was "at fault", Hartung said, and it would require legislation to change it. He said that none of the witnesses testifying for retention of the existing law represented the really small operators, and that one bona fide small operator whom Hartung brought to Senate minimum wage hearings in 1959 was "so frightened that he could hardly talk" and was "threatened" upon his return to Mississippi for having come to Washington to testify.

March 29 -- Representatives of the Forest Farmers Assn., the Louisiana Forestry Assn., and the Georgia Forestry Assn. opposed removal of the existing 12-employee logging exemption on grounds that it would overburden small operators with bookkeeping to comply with wage-hour law requirements, would be inflationary and would cause some workers to lose their jobs. Charles H. Lewis of the Louisiana Forestry Assn. said A.F. Hartung, who testified March 24, had a "basic lack of understanding" of logging and pulpwooding as conducted in the South. Carroll W. Maxwell of the Louisiana Forestry Assn. said the southern pine industry was in a "depressed condition".

March 30 -- Bernard E. Esters, National Editorial Assn., said an increased minimum wage and removal of exemptions for newspapers with less than 4,000 circulation under HR 4488 would have "serious economic consequences" for thousands of papers and would accelerate business failures and mergers.

Max Greenberg, president, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (AFL-CIO), supporting HR 4488, said that whereas the average hourly earnings of retail workers, not covered by FLSA, were higher than those of production workers when the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed in 1938, the average hourly earnings of industrial workers were presently one-third higher than those of retail workers.

March 31 -- Rowland Jones Jr., president, American Retail Federation, said HR 4488 was "highly discriminatory" in its extended coverage provisions, would be "virtually impossible to police equitably" and would lead to "highly inflationary" cost and price increases. The bill represented an "unwarranted extension of federal power" into purely local retail conditions.

J.T. Meek, president, Illinois Retail Merchants Assn., said Congress, in passing "any of these measures", would be "upholding the power and the ruthlessness" of AFL-CIO President George Meany.

April 7 -- A representative of the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) said substandard wages resulted from discrimination, lack of organization on the part of the workers, and the superior economic position of employers. He said the proportion of textile workers earning less than $1.25 was well below 5 percent, but it was "imperative" to increase the minimum to $1.25 to promote fair competition in the industry and prevent the "chiseling fringe" of employers from paying lesser rates.

Representatives of Pennsylvania retailing groups opposed HR 4488.

April 11 -- David Dubinsky, president, International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO) said the proposed $1.25 minimum could be absorbed with relative ease. Even though some 15 percent of workers covered by the FLSA would get some wage adjustments under a $1.25 minimum, he said, the increased cost would be "less than 1 percent of the covered payrolls" and "only four-tenths of 1 percent" of all payrolls.

Reid Murphy, president, Signal Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., said he supported an increase to $1.25.

April 13 -- Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary of Commerce, said he opposed the whole philosophy behind minimum wage legislation, that raises should be earned and reached by economic processes. Opposing HR 4488, he said the bill would increase wages by "$3 billion plus", which "represents a corresponding increase in labor costs to the industry". An increase of this magnitude offered "greater harm and risk to the stability and welfare of the American economy than should be contemplated at this time", and would set in motion "inflationary forces" that could "very quickly raise the cost of living so perceptibly as to rob (affected workers) of any real benefit." The "inflationary and unsettling effects" of HR 4488 would be "manifested immediately" in the direction of price increases and increased pressures for further wage increases. He said industries which had traditionally paid wages lower than the national average, notably the textile industry, accounted for a "very significant portion" of exports. "To increase the minimum wage to $1.25 at this time would place our exports at further disadvantage in world markets" and "would tend to add to our balance of payments difficulties". Mueller said that where business was local in character, working conditions should be regulated by local authority "in the light of conditions prevailing in that area." He said he favored HR 7490, extending $1 minimum wage coverage to an additional 2.3 million workers, some 400,000 of whom were estimated to be receiving less than the $1 minimum. He said this step did not "present the risks to the economy which I have described earlier" and "would be confined in its application to areas bearing reasonable and substantial relationship to interstate commerce as that term is generally understood in the American community." He said he concurred with Secretary Mitchell that a modest increase in wage floors for presently covered workers would not create unemployment or wreck low-wage industries.

O. Holt Allen, National Ice Assn., opposed HR 4488.

April 20 -- Representatives of the lumber industry, hotel resorts and the Council of State Chambers of Commerce opposed HR 4488. Willard S. Bromley of the American Pulpwood Assn. said if the Act were extended to include the lumber industry it would require considerable revision in current operations, based largely on part-time and piece work. "Elimination of the exemption would make this kind of work virtually impossible," Bromley said.

Resort hotel owners said compliance with a 40-hour work week and an increase in wage rates would "add between $950,000 and $1,000,000" to annual payroll costs for some of the larger hotels and ruin many.

MITCHELL BACKS INCREASE

April 21 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell endorsed HR 7490. Mitchell recommended an increase in the minimum wage of 10 to 15 cents, but opposed an increase of 25 cents which, he said, with the increased coverage proposed by HR 4488, would result in job losses to many.

April 26 -- Representatives of the New York Hotel Trades Council, affiliated with the AFL-CIO and consisting of a number of New York trade unions, and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union (AFL-CIO) endorsed HR 4488.

Russell R. Mueller of the National Retail Hardware Assn. opposed an increase in the amount of the minimum wage required under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Mueller said wages and hours in retail hardware stores were matters "so local in character that they are not susceptible to controls designed for nationwide application".

April 27 -- In a statement submitted to the Subcommittee, Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO), said enactment of HR 4488 would help to "ameliorate the poverty of some 6½ million workers...correct some of the imbalances in our economy, prevent the occurrence of still another recession and restore an adequate rate of annual growth in our national economy."

Representatives of the National Restaurant Assn. said if the provisions of HR 4488 were applied to its members it would force unemployment in the industry. Thomas W. Power, Washington counsel for the Assn. said a "$1.25 minimum would require a 37.9 percent (pay) increase", resulting in a $2 billion cost rise for the hotel industry.

May 4 -- George W. Anderson of the American Transit Assn. said elimination of the minimum hour exemption presently applied to local transit employees would seriously affect "hundreds of principally small transit companies which presently have a basic work week in excess of 40 hours." A 40-hour work week would mean a reduced work week and thus a cut in take-home pay, increased rates and curtailed service, Anderson said.

May 5 -- Representatives of various transportation associations and companies opposed HR 4488. They said wages of transportation workers were well above $1.25 and minimum hour regulations would be extremely difficult to apply. Ralph E. Casey, president of the American Merchant Marine Institute Inc., said application of the FLSA to the merchant shipping industry would upset the structure of maritime collective bargaining, and the 40-hour work week would be unworkable at sea.

Marvin E. Walsh of Safeway Trails Inc. said extending the FLSA would "impose an unwarranted and crippling financial hardship" on the trucking industry.

May 10 -- In a statement submitted to the Subcommittee, the National Assn. of Manufacturers said if HR 4488 were enacted the cost of living would go up, probably resulting in renewed "demands for another increase in the minimum wage."

May 11 -- Representatives of the American Farm Bureau and the American Trucking Assns. opposed extension of minimum wage and hour provisions and removal of certain exemptions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

May 17 -- Peter J. Salmon, representing various organizations for the blind, opposed a bill (HR 9801) to increase to 40 cents an hour the minimum wage for the blind working in sheltered workshops. He said the Labor Department already had sufficient authority to "review, control and certify" sheltered workshops for the blind.

In a statement filed with the Subcommittee, the National Federation of Independent Businesses opposed minimum wage increases.

May 18 -- Representatives of the Texas Canners Assn., the Texas Citrus and Vegetable Growers and Shippers and the National Cottonseed Products Assn. opposed extension of the minimum wage and hour regulations to their industry because of its seasonal characteristics.

Lorne S. Hamme of the Texas Canners Assn. said elimination of minimum wage exemptions for the seasonal canning industry would affect many aspects of the agricultural industry and reduce employee earnings because of the shorter number of working hours.

May 19 -- Representatives of the Texas Manufacturers Assn. and the Southern Hardwood Plywood Producers opposed increases in the minimum wage.

Clyde McFarlin, president of the Montezuma Mutual Telephone Co., opposed any change in the existing exemption of certain switchboard operators from minimum hour and wage regulations.

Emerson P. Schmidt of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. opposed HR 4488, which he said would "curtail real purchasing power, contribute to inflation and cause substantial unemployment."

Following the hearings, the Subcommittee June 1 sent a draft bill to the full Committee.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 28 -- In a statement filed with the Subcommittee, Andrew J. Biemiller of the AFL-CIO said his organization was not "dead set against" the step system for increasing the minimum wage, although he did not believe such a system was necessary.

Bill Reported

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- June 16 approved a clean bill (HR 12677) raising the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour for an estimated 23.7 million employees already covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and extending wage and hour coverage under the Act to an estimated 3.5 million additional workers.

The Committee approved the bill by a 19-9 vote. All Democrats present except Rep. Phil M. Landrum (Ga.) voted for approval; Reps. Stuyvesant Wainwright (N.Y.) and Joe Holt (Calif.) were the only Republicans voting for approval.

The bill raised the minimum for those already covered from $1 an hour to $1.25 an hour, effective in three stages over a two-year period: $1.15 an hour on Nov. 1, 1960 and for the first year thereafter; $1.20 during the second year; and $1.25 as of Nov. 1, 1962.

For newly covered workers, minimum wages and the 40-hour work week would be brought into effect over a longer period: $1 an hour and a 48-hour work week for a year beginning Nov. 1, 1960; $1.10 an hour and a 46-hour work week during the second year; $1.20 an hour and a 44 hour work week during the third year; $1.25 an hour and a 42-hour work week in the fourth year; and a 40-hour work week as of Nov. 1, 1964.

Workers who would be newly covered under the bill included an estimated 3 million employees of large retail establishments and about one-half million workers in service trades, large laundries and local transit operations. Such workers would be brought under the Act if their employer had an aggregate sales volume of $1 million or more annually.

However, HR 12677 as approved exempted the following workers from wage-hour protection, even when their employers had annual sales in excess of $1 million: food preparers and food servers in restaurants; hotel and motel employees who relied on tips for a "substantial" part of their wages; employees of radio or television stations in communities with a population of less than 100,000; members of the immediate family of the employer; employees of seasonal recreation and amusement establishments; employees of motion picture theaters; and employees who had made contracts or agreements for a work week in excess of the required maximum more than 30 days before the new law went into effect.

The Committee bill retained existing provisions of the Act exempting seafood processers, farm workers, employees of small county newspapers, taxi drivers, seamen, loggers in operations employing 12 or less persons, telephone operators of small exchanges and certain others from wage and hour protection, and retained provisions exempting fish and vegetable canners and certain others from maximum hour protection.

The bill also made new wage provisions for Puerto Rico, Samoa and the Virgin Islands.

In extending coverage to workers in retail and service trades, laundries and transit operations, the bill wrote new language into the Fair Labor Standards Act which broadened it to cover employees of enterprises engaged in "activities affecting" interstate commerce provided their employer met the $1 million sales volume test.

REPORT FILED

HR 12677 was reported (H Rept 1933) June 2, with a number of separate views filed.

Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) said coverage of additional workers was "long overdue" and a 25-cent increase in the hourly minimum was "required" to enable the Act to continue to serve its declared purposes of eliminating labor conditions detrimental to minimum

living standards. He said there had been no adjustment in the minimum wage since 1955, whereas the cost of living had increased 10 percent, general economic productivity had increased 15 percent and wages generally had increased 15 to 20 percent. He said the proposed step-by-step increases in wage and hour protection would "minimize and cushion the alleged impact" of the bill on sections of the economy which would be brought under the wage-hour law for the first time. Because existing law covered only those employees (with certain specific exemptions) who were directly engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce, it was necessary to resort to a "broader concept of coverage" in order to give blanket coverage to retail and service employees, Roosevelt said.

Rep. John H. Dent (D Pa.) said the bill was "only a beginning in the fight to cover with protective covenants the millions of low-wage, low-standard wage earners."

In minority views, Republican Reps. Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.), William H. Ayres (Ohio), Robert P. Griffin (Mich.), Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.), Albert H. Quie (Minn.) and Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.) said extension of coverage to "activities affecting" commerce represented a "sharp and, we believe, an undesirable departure of the interstate commerce principle upon which the original Act was based". They also said the bill would "work harm on many marginal employees" and the physically handicapped, and "almost certainly would result in considerable unemployment and extensive economic dislocation".

The initial increase in wage costs necessitated by HR 12677 was nearly $700 million annually, and this would have "a serious impact on the segments of the economy most affected", the minority said. They said Congress should not set the minimum above $1 for newly covered workers and $1.15 for previously covered workers.

In additional views, Reps. Goodell and Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.) said HR 12677 "by implication accepts the Federal Government's responsibility and right to set standards in purely intrastate and local activities" and the increases to $1.25 "can result in extensive curtailment of employment and economic dislocation". They said Congress should set minimum rates at $1 for newly covered workers and $1.15 for those previously covered, and for further increases should "rely on the procedures contemplated" in an existing provision of the Act. This provision required the Secretary of Labor to submit to Congress every January an evaluation and appraisal of the effects of the Act, together with recommendations for additional legislation. They said the bill's overtime protection for newly covered workers should be postponed until the Labor Department submitted reports on the effects of the wage increase.

In additional views, Reps. Hiestand and Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) said HR 12677 was "bad legislation", "cruel to marginal workers" and it had "built-in escalator increases, guaranteeing future inflation as far as four years ahead".

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 28 -- The House Rules Committee approved an open rule (H Res 581 -- H Rept 2027) providing for two hours of debate on HR 12677. The rule also specifically provided for the consideration of a substitute bill (HR 12853) introduced June 28 by Rep. A. Paul Kitchin (D N.C.).

Floor Action

The House June 30 passed HR 12677, amended, by a 341-72 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 460)

Because of a drafting error in an amendment offered by Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) and accepted by voice vote, the House-passed bill inadvertently removed all wage-hour protection from an estimated 14 million previously covered workers. Smith said July 1 he regretted the mistake, had discussed it with the Chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, and was certain the error would be corrected when wage-hour legislation was acted upon by the Senate.

In passing HR 12677, the House did not vote on the bill as it was reported from the Education and Labor Committee June 22, but instead accepted an amendment offered by Rep. A. Paul Kitchin (D N.C.) in the form of a substitute for the entire bill.

The Kitchin amendment was identical to a bill (HR 12822) introduced June 25, 1960 by Rep. William H. Ayres (R Ohio). It provided a $1.15 minimum wage for previously covered workers, made certain additional exemptions from coverage, and extended minimum wage coverage at $1 an hour to employees of retail chains having five or more stores and operating in more than one state. The Kitchin amendment was in line with recommendations by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who proposed a narrower extension of coverage than the Roosevelt bill and indicated the President would veto any increase in the minimum wage to more than $1.15 an hour.

The Kitchin amendment was accepted by a 197-141 standing vote and a 211-203 roll-call vote, in which the support of the "conservative coalition" of Republicans and Southern Democrats was decisive. Kitchin said the new coverage provisions in his amendment would bring about 1.4 million retail workers under minimum wage protection, although it was subsequently estimated by the Labor Department that the Smith amendment would reduce this figure to 500,000 to 700,000. (For voting, see chart p. 460)

Smith, who introduced his amendment to the Kitchin amendment under rules allowing only a brief explanation, told the House July 1 that his proposal had been "designed only to write into law a definition of 'area of production'" in relation to workers engaged in the processing and canning of agricultural, horticultural and dairy products. Existing law exempted such workers from wage-hour protection if they were employed in the "area of production" of the products, but the definition of "area of production" was left to the Secretary of Labor. The Labor Department subsequently held a canning or processing plant to be within the area of production if it was located more than a specified distance from communities of over 2,500 population and if the meat or produce was raised within a certain distance of the plant. Smith's amendment defined an "area of production" as any county, outside the corporate limits of cities of more than 250,000, in which agricultural or horticultural commodities were produced in commercial quantities. The drafting mistake consisted of not limiting the exemption for such areas to workers engaged in agricultural or horticultural processing. The Wage-Hour Division estimated that the amendment stripped wage-hour protection from 14 million of the 23.7 million previously covered workers, and that if redrafted to meet Smith's intention it would remove coverage from about 700,000 workers.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 12677:

Raised the minimum wage to $1.15 an hour for previously covered workers.

Extended $1-an-hour minimum wage coverage, but not overtime coverage, to employees of retail chains having five or more stores and operating in two or more states. For employees in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa affected by this proviso, the minimum rate would be set by the Secretary of Labor "pursuant" to the recommendations of a special industry committee.

Exempted certain additional cigar tobacco and seafood processors from minimum wage and overtime coverage.

Exempted from overtime coverage all employees of radio and television stations in communities of less than 100,000 persons.

Exempted from minimum wage and overtime coverage all employees working in counties in which any agricultural or horticultural product, including livestock and poultry, was produced in commercial quantities, provided that the place of employment was not within the corporate limits of a municipality of more than 250,000 persons.

Made the new provisions effective Jan. 1, 1961, except where extension of coverage would conflict with contracts or collective bargaining agreements entered into more than 30 days before enactment of the new law, in which case the new provisions would go into effect upon expiration of such agreements or by Jan. 1, 1962 at the latest.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

June 30 -- Kitchin (substitute for the Committee bill) -- Raise the minimum wage to $1.15 for previously covered workers, extend $1-an-hour minimum wage protection to workers in interstate retail chains, exempt certain additional cigar tobacco and seafood processors from wage-hour protection, exempt employees of broadcasting stations in communities of less than 100,000 population from maximum hours protection; make act effective Jan. 1, 1961 except where it would conflict with contracts or collective bargaining agreements; and, as amended (voice vote) by Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.), exclude from wage-hour coverage employees outside the corporate limits of towns of more than 250,000 population. Standing vote, 197-141; roll call, 211-203.

DEBATE -- June 30 -- William H. Ayres (R Ohio) -- "I can tell you that the President and the Vice President do not object to the substitute bill."

James Roosevelt (D Calif.) -- "I think the President and the Vice President should speak for themselves once in a while.... I think it is significant that the (Kitchin substitute amendment)...is really the bill of the gentleman from Ohio (Ayres)....It was considered expedient to try to get a Democrat to also introduce it in order to re-create the long-time coalition."

Roosevelt, who was acting as floor manager for the Committee bill, said he would be willing to accept amendments setting $1.15 as the minimum wage for newly and previously covered employees, lessening the bill's impact on hotels conducting a restaurant business, and exempting all retail gasoline service stations from coverage -- if the Kitchin substitute were defeated.

John H. Dent (D Pa.) -- "The substitute bill is shockingly inadequate." Multi-state retail chains could escape its "token coverage by reorganizing to re-establish themselves as separate, smaller chains of four of fewer outlets or as separate corporate chains in separate states".

Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) -- Roosevelt and others who "have been so enthusiastic for this bill have been very, very reasonable in making concessions and adding exemptions. They want to get the bill through. I must say I suspect the reason they are doing it, is that their bill for the first time establishes in this Congress the responsibility of the Federal Government to move into any enterprise which is engaged in an activity affecting commerce. That is so important to them that they are willing to concede almost anything to get it.... If we... say that Congress has such a responsibility to invade purely local situations, we will have no defense from federal invasions in this field hereafter."

Edith Green (D Ore.) -- When told by Kitchin that Macy's, Gimbel's and Marshall Field in Chicago would not be covered by his substitute bill: "...Under the substitute bill, a corporation with 20 retail stores in one state would not be covered. I say this is a fraud on the American people."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare.

ACTION -- June 7, 1960 began voting on amendments to the Kennedy bill (S 1046), which had been approved July 10, 1959 by the Labor Subcommittee.

The Committee June 22 voted 12-2 to report a clean bill incorporating its changes in S 1046. Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) voted against reporting the draft.

The clean bill (S 3758 -- S Rept 1744) was subsequently reported June 27. As sent to the Senate, it raised the minimum wage to $1.25 for workers already covered by the FLSA and broadened wage and hour coverage under the Act to include an additional 5 million workers. All increases and coverage extensions were to take place over a period of two to three years after the bill went into effect on Jan. 1, 1961.

As approved by the Committee, the bill would extend coverage to employees of major retail and service establishments for the first time since enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. With the exception of motion picture theater employees, tipped employees of hotels and restaurants and certain others specifically exempted, retail and service employees would be brought under wage-hour coverage if they were employed by enterprises with a gross volume of sales in excess of $1 million annually. Wage-hour coverage also would be extended to certain laundries which grossed more than $250,000 annually and were in competition with laundries meeting the $1 million sales volume test, and minimum wage protection only would be extended to employees of gasoline service stations grossing more than $250,000 annually.

The bill would bring retail and service trade workers under the Act as persons engaged in "activities affecting" interestate commerce -- thus broadening the scope of federal regulation in this area. Existing law covered only workers directly "engaged" in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce.

The bill also would provide for "establishment coverage", under which all employees of an enterprise grossing more than $250,000 annually ($350,000 in the case of construction firms) would be subject to the law if any employee of the company was subject to the law because his work involved interstate commerce.

The impact of the bill on the economy in 1961 was spelled out in statistics released June 22 by Committee aides, based on the lastest available (1959) figures prepared by the Labor Department. According to these figures, most of the 3.5 million retail and service workers and 1.5 others who would be covered for the first time under the bill were already making $1 an hour, so their wages would not be affected when the $1 minimum for newly-covered workers went into effect Jan. 1, 1961. However, about 950,000 of the newly-covered workers were making less than $1 an hour; 700,000 of these in retail and service trades were averaging 85 cents an hour.

According to the Committee sources, the cost to employers of bringing the wages of the 700,000 below-minimum retail and service workers up to $1 an hour on Jan. 1, 1961 would be 2.2 percent of the total wages paid in 1959 to all of the 3.5 million service workers who would be brought under the Act, or one-fourth of 1 percent of the sales volume in the establishments employing the 3.5 million covered workers. Thus, they said, if the initial wage increase was passed along to the consumer, it would mean a price increase in these establishments of one-quarter of a cent per dollar.

Of the 23.7 million workers already covered by the Act, they said some 2.4 million were currently making less than $1.15 an hour and therefore would receive an increase when the bill's first-stage $1.15 minimum for already-covered workers went into effect Jan. 1, 1961. Other covered workers would have their wages raised as the minimum rose to $1.20 in 1962 and to $1.25 on Jan. 1, 1963. Pay raises for the 2.4 million affected by the initial increase would average about 9 cents an hour in 1961, or four-tenths of 1 percent of total wages paid to all currently covered workers, the Committee aides said.

The Committee said the existing $1 an hour minimum wage had "fallen far behind the upward movement of wages, the increase in productivity and the rise in the cost of living" and the recommended increase to $1.25 an hour was "modest". An employee earning $1.25 an hour for a 40 hour workweek would make $50 a week, $216 a month and $2,600 a year, which would "still be below the barest budgets set for relief clients by many states", the Committee said.

The Committee said it was "satisfied that the economy can safely absorb these increases without curtailing employment or earning power and without a perceptible increase in prices." At the same time the bill would benefit the entire economy by "providing needed purchasing power to millions of additional workers".

For newly covered employees, the gradual approach of the bill "should permit industry to adjust without substantial impact on labor costs or prices and without curtailing employment or earnings", the Committee said.

The Committee said the argument that an increase in the minimum wages would lead to wage increases "all along the line" was "exaggerated" and reflected a "widespread misunderstanding of the extent of the indirect effects of a statutory minimum wage".

In minority views, Republican Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and C. Norman Brunsdale (N.D.) said it was the "responsibility of each state" to provide minimum wage levels and the existing $1 an hour federal minimum should "remain unchanged". They said they also were "opposed to any change in the present coverage provisions" of the Act. They said the bill was directed at "big business" but would also affect smaller businesses competing in the same labor market, so that the coverage exemptions were "nothing but a delusion". The minority said the bill could "result in inflationary wage increases", with the increase reflected in all wages "since unions have an obligation to their members to preserve existing differentials".

Floor Action

The Senate Aug. 18 passed by a 62-34 roll-call vote an amended bill (HR 12677) raising the minimum wage from $1 to $1.25 by stages and extending minimum wage and overtime protection to an estimated 4 million additional workers. There were nine roll calls on the bill, including passage. (For voting, see charts p. 513-14)

As passed by the Senate, HR 12677 extended wage-hour protection by stages to employees of large retail laundry and service chains, but floor compromises resulted in the specific exclusion of automobile salesmen and all employees of hotels, motels, restaurants and small units of retail chains from protection they would otherwise have received under the definitions of the bill.

Retained, however, were two key provisions sought by organized labor: (1) a broadening of the coverage concept of the wage-hour law to take in "activities affecting" interstate commerce, and (2) application of coverage on a storewide or companywide basis. Under existing law, which remained substantially unchanged in its coverage provisions since initial passage in 1938, coverage was dependent on the activities of the individual employee and was limited to employees "engaged" in interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce.

The "activities affecting" clause was a focal point of more than a week of Senate debate. Opponents, led by Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), argued that the clause extended federal wage-hour regulation into fields which should be left to the states, and was being introduced as a basis for much broader expansion of coverage in the future.

Proponents, led by Kennedy, contended that the basic question was payment of an adequate minimum wage, and that state legislatures had failed to take proper action in this field. Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), a supporter of the bill, said it would serve to equalize working conditions and help prevent the attraction of industries from one area of the country to another on the basis of below-standard wage scales.

The Senate Aug. 10 began minimum wage debate, working with its own Committee-approved bill (S 3758), which was reported June 27. Before passing HR 12677, the Senate substituted for the House text the language of S 3758 as amended on the Senate floor.

The key vote on the Senate bill came on a motion to table an amendment by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) restricting the proposed extension of retail and service coverage to employees of chains operating in two or more states. The tabling motion carried, 50-48, after Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), a cosponsor of the bill, and Kennedy said an amendment to be introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), dropping auto salesmen and hotel, motel and restaurant employees from coverage, would be more acceptable to the Democratic leadership. The Anderson amendment was then accepted by an 87-8 roll-call vote. In earlier roll calls, amendments by Holland, Dirksen and Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.), aimed largely at limiting coverage and bringing the bill closer

to Administration wishes, were defeated. One amendment offered by John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) was agreed to, 50-46; a second, barring the Secretary of Labor from regulating conditions of work of migrant farm workers, was rejected, 18-80. (For details, see below)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 12677 amended the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 as follows:

Raised the minimum hourly wage for workers already covered by the Act (approximately 23.7 million) to $1.15 in 1961, $1.20 in 1962 and $1.25 thereafter.

Extended wage and overtime protection to new categories of employees (see below) according to the following schedule: $1 an hour and no overtime protection in 1961; $1.05 an hour and a 44 hour workweek in 1962; $1.15 an hour and a 42 hour workweek in 1963; $1.25 an hour and a 40 hour workweek in 1964.

Brought the following new categories of employees under the Act:

- Employees of laundry, retail or service enterprises engaged in activities affecting interstate commerce or the production of goods for interstate commerce, provided the enterprise had annual gross sales of $1 million or more exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level. (Enterprise was defined as an activity having unified operation or common control; a locally owned retail or service establishment would not be considered part of an enterprise on the basis of franchise selling agreements or similar arrangements.)
- All employees of individual establishments having $250,000 in gross annual volume of sales ($350,000 in the case of construction companies) if any employees of the establishment were directly engaged in interstate commerce or the production of goods for commerce.
- Employees of local transit enterprises, regardless of dollar sales volume.
- Employees of gasoline service stations having $250,000 or more in gross annual sales.
- Employees of laundries having $250,000 or more in gross annual sales if they were in "substantial competition" with laundries doing more than half their business across state lines. (Employees of the latter were already covered by existing law.)

Specifically exempted from coverage all employees of hotels, motels and restaurants; all automobile and farm implement salesmen; a parent, spouse or child of the owner in establishments where only such persons are employed; employees of individual retail stores doing less than $250,000 in annual business, regardless of whether they are part of a $1 million chain enterprise; outside salesmen; persons engaged in the catching, initial processing and unloading of seafood; all agricultural employees; all employees of local weekly, semi-weekly or daily newspapers with circulations under 4,000; motion picture theatre employees; persons engaged in handling, packing, storing, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing or canning agricultural commodities and flowers, or in making dairy products in the "area of production" of the product as defined by the Secretary of Labor; switchboard operators on independently owned exchanges of 750 telephone stations or less; taxicab drivers; certain telegraph employees in public places; employees in lumbering operations where the total number of persons employed does not exceed 12; and employees in seasonal recreation and amusement establishments.

Exempted from overtime coverage only: certain employees subject to provisions of the Motor Carrier Act, the Interstate Commerce Act or the Railway Labor Act; gasoline service station employees; local transit employees; announcers, news editors and chief engineers in radio or television stations with major studios in communities of 50,000 population or less; persons employed in marketing, distributing, canning or otherwise processing seafood; outside buyers of raw dairy products or poultry; seamen on American flag vessels; persons making decorative wreaths in their homes; drivers and drivers' helpers paid on the basis of trip rates where the rate of pay is twice the required minimum wage; employees of local establishments engaged in the wholesale or bulk distribution of petroleum products and doing more than 75 percent of their business in the state in which they are located. Of the above categories, seamen, local transit workers and certain persons employed as telephone operators and seafood processors were exempt under existing law from both minimum wage and overtime protection.

Increased minimum wage rates in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by 15 percent in 1961 and by an additional 5 percent in each of the next two years, subject to review by an industry committee in hardship cases.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 18 -- Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Exempt all employees of hotels, motels, restaurants, and automobile and farm implement dealerships from wage and overtime coverage (an estimated 913,000 workers). Roll-call vote, 87-8.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Include farm implement dealerships in Anderson amendment (see above). Voice vote.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Exclude excise taxes from computation of gasoline service station volume of annual business. Voice.

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Exempt from wage and overtime coverage employees of retail units doing less than $250,000 in annual business regardless of whether such units are a part of a $1 million a year enterprise. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Exempt homeworkers making decorative wreaths from overtime coverage. Voice.

Goldwater -- Exempt employees of seasonal amusement or recreational establishments from wage and overtime coverage. Voice.

Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) -- Exempt from overtime coverage drivers and drivers' helpers paid on a trip basis and with wages of twice the prescribed minimum wage. Voice.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Retain existing 14-week complete overtime exemption and 14-week partial overtime exemption (12 hour workday or 56 hour workweek) for employees of seasonal industries engaged in the processing of fresh fruits and vegetables, or in initial processing of agricultural and horticultural commodities within the "area of production", or in the processing of poultry or livestock. (The amendment deleted a proposal in the Committee bill to cut the periods of complete and partial exemption to 10 weeks each.) Roll call, 50-46.

Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Exempt from overtime protection employees of establishments engaged in the wholesale or bulk distribution of petroleum products and doing more than 75 percent of their business within the state in which they are located. Voice.

Vance Hartke (D Ind.) -- Extend wage and overtime coverage to employees of laundry, cleaning or linen supply establishments deriving 25 percent or more of their revenue from sales to commercial businesses. (Existing law provided coverage on the basis of 25 percent or more sales to mining, manufacturing, transportation and communications businesses.) Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 16 -- John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Substitute for the pending Holland (D Fla.) amendment (see below) an amendment prohibiting the Secretary of Labor from regulating conditions of employment of migrant agricultural workers who did not move from state to state. Roll call vote, 18-80.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Prohibit the Secretary of Labor from regulating conditions of employment on all U.S. migrant agricultural workers. Roll call, 42-56.

Aug. 17 -- Holland -- Reduce the number of new workers to be covered from about 5 million to about 280,000. Roll call, 39-56.

Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Substitute for the bill pending an amendment to: raise the minimum wage to $1.15 for workers already covered and provide $1 an hour minimum wage protection but no overtime protection for workers employed by retail or service chains having five or more establishments and operating in two or more states; exempt employees of radio and television stations in communities of less than 100,000 population from overtime protection and temporarily waive overtime protection for employees in cases where such protection would be in conflict with collective bargaining agreements entered into more than 30 days before enactment of the act. Roll call, 39-54.

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) -- Retain the proposed graduated increase to $1.25 an hour for workers already covered; extend coverage to workers in $1 million a year enterprises "substantially engaged in doing business as an integral part" of interstate commerce (instead of engaged in "activities affecting" interstate commerce); for newly covered workers provide $1 minimum wage and no overtime protection the first year, and $1.10 minimum wage and 45 hour overtime protection the second year and thereafter; exempt employees of auto dealers, hotels, motels and restaurants from the new coverage provisions. Roll call, 41-56.

Aug. 18 -- A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) -- Retain "activities affecting" clause, but restrict proposed extension of minimum wage and overtime protection for retail and service employees to employees of chains operating in two or more states; extend protection to such employees regardless of the employer's volume of business. Tabled by a 50-48 roll-call vote.

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Require that laundry enterprises must have $1 million in gross annual sales in any one state before employees are entitled to wage and overtime protection. Voice.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- Exclude employees of tax-exempt enterprises from wage-hour coverage. Voice.

Conference Deadlock

The House Rules Committee Aug. 25 voted 8-3 to send the differing versions of the House- and Senate-passed minimum wage bill (HR 12677) to conference.

House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) Aug. 23 asked the House for its unanimous consent for a conference, but Rep. August. E. Johansen (R Mich.) objected and the bill automatically was sent to the House Rules Committee for clearance.

The Committee Aug. 24 was assured by Barden, chairman of the House conferees, that in conference he would insist upon the $1.15 an hour minimum established by the House bill over the $1.25 minimum of the Senate.

Voting against clearance of the bill were Republican Reps. Allen (Ill.), Budge (Idaho) and Reece (Tenn.). Voting for were Democratic Reps. Smith (Va.), Colmer (Miss.), Madden (Ind.), Delaney (N.Y.), Trimble (Ark.), Thornberry (Texas), O'Neill (Mass.) and one Republican, Brown (Ohio). Rep. Bolling (D Mo.) was absent.

After four days of conference meetings, Aug. 25, 26, 29 and 30, Democratic Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy, sponsor of the Senate version and conference chairman, Aug. 30 said the House representatives wanted their version "or nothing", that the House bill "would not be progress' and "we'd rather come back and try to do it in January." Kennedy Aug. 31 said acceptance of the House bill would have meant no new wage legislation for several years.

The House-Senate conference formally recessed in disagreement Aug. 30.

The conference broke down on the question of extended coverage, rather than the wage level. Kennedy at various points said he was prepared to settle for the $1.15 wage floor voted by the House June 30.

At the Aug. 25 meeting House conferees rejected Kennedy offers to delay the rise to $1.25 beyond the 1963 effective date set by the Senate bill, and to raise the volume-of-business cutoff for retail stores to $1.5 million.

Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) submitted five compromise proposals in the course of the talks, three of which were rejected by the Senate conferees and therefore not submitted to the House conferees.

The first Prouty compromise accepted by the Senate members would have dropped the "activities affecting" clause and extended coverage instead to an estimated 3.1 million employees of an "employer engaged in" interstate commerce who had at least five establishments and operated these establishments in more than one state, or who purchased, for use in his business, $1 million or more annually in goods which moved across state lines.

This so-called "inflow" test, closely resembling the minimum wage proposals introduced by the Eisenhower Administration in 1959, was approved 5-2 by the Senate conferees and rejected 2-4 by the House conferees. Voting for: Sens. Kennedy, Prouty, Morse (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Randolph (D W.Va.), and Reps. Roosevelt (D Calif.) and Dent (D Pa.). Voting against: Sens. Dirksen (R Ill.) and Goldwater (R Ariz.), and Reps. Barden (D N.C.), Kearns (R Pa.), Ayres (R Ohio) and Hiestand (R Calif.).

The second Prouty compromise accepted by the Senate members was similar to the first, except that the five-store requirement was dropped for interstate chains and the inflow test was replaced by a $2 million annual sales volume test. This was accepted 4-3 by the Senate members and rejected 2-5 by the House members, with Phil M. Landrum (D Ga.) joining Barden, Kearns, Ayres and Hiestand in voting against.

Prouty's final proposal, rejected by the Senate conferees, was similar to the others but would have replaced his $2 million sales volume test with a requirement that workers be covered in stores doing at least $100,000 annually in sales across state lines. Prouty Aug. 30 said this plan would have brought about 2,840,000 employees under coverage, including those in most large single-state retail stores.

COMMON-SITE PICKETING

HR 9070 -- Reported (H Rept 1556) by the House Education and Labor Committee April 27, 1960.

Despite endorsement by the Administration and influential Democrats, including sponsor John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) in the Senate, the bill (HR 9070, S 2643) to legalize common-site picketing in the construction industry did not reach the floor in either chamber of Congress in 1960. The combined opposition of building contractors, the House Rules Committee and the chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), was strong enough to prevent action.

The bill would have permitted unions to picket a firm at a construction site even if the effect was to stop the work of other firms, working in cooperation with the struck firm, at the same site. A 1951 Supreme Court ruling held that such picketing, usually called common-site picketing, was an illegal secondary boycott under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Although HR 9070 was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee, the House Rules Committee refused to grant the bill a rule for floor action. An attempt to force Barden to seek floor action without a rule failed (see below).

In the Senate, S 2643 was approved by the Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee Aug. 9, but there was no further action. In the brief August session of Congress, Kennedy devoted most of his efforts to an unsuccessful attempt to reach a House-Senate compromise on the minimum-wage bill (HR 12677). (See p. 309)

BACKGROUND -- In 1951, the Supreme Court upheld a 1949 National Labor Relations Board ruling (Denver Building Trades Case) curtailing common-site picketing as a secondary boycott. In the Denver case, the NLRB held that where a number of contractors were engaged in a joint venture or in subcontractual relationships on a construction job, a union that struck against or picketed one of the firms was guilty of secondary boycotts against the other firms if the effect of the refusal to work or the picketing was to stop the work of or deliveries to and from the other firms.

The result of the Denver ruling was sharply to curtail union activities at common construction sites, and unions argued that the ruling deprived them of the right to strike. President Eisenhower in 1959 asked a change in the law on common-site picketing, but a provision embodying his request was deleted from the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 168, 170)

Subsequently, bills (HR 9070, S 2643) to enact the provision were introduced Sept. 3, 1959 by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D N.J.) and Sens. Kennedy and Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.).

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 16-29, 1960 by the Labor-Management Relations Subcommittee. Highlights:

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 16 -- Richard J. Gray, AFL-CIO building trades department, said construction workers were effectively denied the "basic freedom" to engage in peaceful picketing because of a "technicality in the law which did not take into account special facts of the building and construction industry."

Feb. 23 -- Robert Patten, Carolinas Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, said that if there was complete unionization of construction work, which was "inevitable" under HR 9070, thousands of non-union Negro employees in the Carolinas would be thrown out of work because virtually all construction locals in the region excluded Negroes.

Feb. 26 -- Frank J. Rooney, Associated General Contractors of America, opposing HR 9070, said it would: encourage picketing, extend shutdowns to neutral employers who happened to be located on the same construction site, weaken the control of responsible international union officials over the locals, encourage the transfer of unlawful disputes and secondary boycotts involving use of materials and supplies to the construction site, result in a virtual closed shop for the industry, legalize secondary boycotts in jurisdictional disputes between unions, and through an increase in work stoppages raise costs and consequently prices. Rooney said the NLRB had ruled many times that unions might conduct lawful pickets or strikes against employers with whom they had a primary or direct dispute, and that this applied to construction sites.

Feb. 29 -- Under Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell, supporting HR 9070, said the Denver Building Trades ruling had the effect of "diminishing the right to strike of employees in the construction industry." He said any construction firms engaged in joint ventures, or having contractor-subcontractor relationships at a single construction site could not validly be regarded as so "neutral" that they "should be insulated from the effects of otherwise lawful primary concerted activities" by employees.

ACTION -- The full Committee April 27 reported the bill (H Rept 1556) after an April 8 vote of 21-5 in favor of the measure.

Voting for: Powell (D N.Y.), Bailey (D W.Va.), Perkins (D Ky.), Wier (D Minn.), Elliott (D Ala.), Green (D Ore.), Roosevelt (D Calif.), Zelenko (D N.Y.), Thompson (D N.J.), Udall (D Ariz.), Holland (D Pa.), Teller (D N.Y.), Dent (D Pa.), Pucinski (D Ill.), Daniels (D N.J.), Brademas (D Ind.), Giaimo (D Conn.), O'Hara (D Mich.), Frelinghuysen (R N.J.), Quie (R Minn.) and Goodell (R N.Y.).

Voting against: Barden (D N.C.), Landrum (D Ga.), Wainwright (R N.Y.), Griffin (R Mich.) and Hoffman (R Mich.).

Absent and not recorded: Kearns (R Pa.), Holt (R Calif.), Ayres (R Ohio) and Hiestand (R Calif.).

The Committee said unions having grievances against a single employer should be allowed to strike against all employers on a joint construction site because the employers on that site, in practice if not legally, operated as partners.

Committee Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) opposed HR 9070 in additional views. He said unions with common-site picketing power could close down any construction project and this could have a "devastating effect...on the health and welfare of a community, or upon our national defense effort". Barden said employers on a construction site normally did not act factually as partners or co-partners. "It is not uncommon for one contractor to make a profit on a construction project while another contractor on the same project suffers a substantial loss", Barden said.

Ranking Committee Republican Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.) said enactment of HR 9070 would be a "dis-

service to all concerned". Kearns said supporters of HR 9070 had not agreed on its meaning and that the bill would intensify racial discrimination by certain unions who would use common-site picketing to force such discrimination.

Reps. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) and Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.) said HR 9070 should be rejected because it would: establish a "disastrous" precedent; subject employers not involved in construction labor disputes to undue harassment; legally force construction employees to join construction labor unions; help labor racketeers; help Teamster Union President James R. Hoffa; enable certain unions to get a "stranglehold" on many construction materials; increase the cost of construction; encourage undesirable restraints on trade; permit secondary boycotts in the construction industry; conflict with state laws governing the letting of contracts for state and local construction projects.

Reps. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R N.Y.) and Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) opposed HR 9070 and said that existing law protected construction unions' rights to engage in primary picketing at construction sites provided it did not have the effect of a secondary boycott.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 2 -- The Education and Labor Committee formally asked the House Rules Committee to grant HR 9070 a rule for floor debate. The Rules Committee took no action on the request either immediately or during the remainder of the session.

June 23 -- Eighteen members of the Education and Labor Committee met in Barden's absence and adopted a resolution ordering Barden to seek floor debate on HR 9070 through Calendar Wednesday procedures if no rule were granted. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) later in the day ruled action taken at the meeting invalid. (For explanation of Calendar Wednesday, see story on depressed areas bill, p. 292)

June 29 -- The Committee met, with Barden in the chair, but failed, in the face of his opposition, to reach a vote on proposals by several members that he be ordered to seek floor action through Calendar Wednesday procedures.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 24, 27, 28, 29 on S 2643.

TESTIMONY -- June 24 -- Under Secretary of Labor James T. O'Connell endorsed the bill, despite a comment from Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), a Subcommittee member, that while President Eisenhower had specifically requested legislation to permit common-site picketing in his 1959 labor message, he had not repeated the request in 1960.

June 27 -- C.J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, representing about 3 million workers, supported the bill, and also cited a May 6 AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution supporting it.

June 28 -- Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) opposed S 2643 because it could do "irreparable harm" by permitting unions to shut down defense construction jobs.

Charles B. Keller Jr., Associated General Contractors of America Inc., opposed S 2643. He said the bill would permit unions to picket a contractor and shut down his entire job, because of their dispute with one of his subcontractors, despite the fact that a contractor did not always have free selection of subcontractors. He said six states -- Arkansas, California, Delaware, Idaho, Massachusetts and Wisconsin -- limited free selection of contractors. Even where there was free selection, the contractor only infrequently was able to control the labor policies of his subcontractors, Keller said.

June 29 -- The National Assn. of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the Building Contractors Assn. of New Jersey opposed the bill.

The Subcommittee Aug. 9 approved the bill by unanimous vote of the three members present, Kennedy, Pat McNamara (D Mich.) and Jennings Randolph (D W. Va.).

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

S J Res 41 -- Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 243) May 11, 1959.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate May 20, 1959 by a 63-17 roll-call vote. (1959 Almanac p. 411)

H J Res 694 -- Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1915) June 17, 1960.

S J Res 41 -- Passed, amended, by the House by a 259-114 roll-call vote June 24. (See p. 458)
- Senate June 30 by voice vote agreed to House amendments.

PL 86-610 -- Signed into law July 12.

S J Res 41, the International Health Research Act of 1960, provided a program of international cooperation in medical research and investigations relating to causes, prevention and cure of diseases and disabilities. The measure was a revised version of the "Health for Peace Act" which had only limited Administration support when it was passed by the Senate in 1959.

House revisions met Administration objections and reemphasized the President's powers under the Mutual Security Act to cooperate in international health matters. The resolution also expressed the sense of Congress that the President should use, to the fullest extent practicable, available foreign currencies or credits and stipulated that use of counterpart funds would require specific appropriation.

Funds to implement the program were included in the fiscal 1961 appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare (HR 11390). Under the bill, the National Institutes of Health received $5 million for international medical research and $3,707,000 for purchase of foreign currencies accruing under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) for use in scientific activities overseas. An NIH report on 1960 international activities said the $5 million would go toward establishment of International Research Training Centers and that the foreign currencies were available in eight countries for use in developing research activities.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S J Res 41:

Authorized the Surgeon General to support international research through fellowships, grants, loans of equipment and interchange of research scientists.

Authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to establish fellowships and make grants for research in rehabilitation of the handicapped and in child welfare.

Authorized the President to encourage and support an international research program and to delegate authority to carry out the program to the HEW Secretary.

Expressed the sense of Congress that the President should use, to the fullest extent practicable, foreign currencies or credits available through the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (PL 83-480), Mutual Security Act or other foreign programs, and made such expenditures subject to specific appropriation.

Directed the President to submit a report on the program to each session of Congress and stipulated that his activities should not extend to any operational health program.

BACKGROUND -- S J Res 41 was introduced in February 1959 by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and 63 co-sponsors. Hill said its purpose was to implement domestically a policy statement in the 1958 Mutual Security Act which said the United States should continue and strengthen "mutual efforts among the nations for research against diseases such as heart disease and cancer." The 1959 resolution authorized an annual $50 million appropriation for the program, opposed by the Administration which sought an "open end" authorization under which Congress would provide whatever funds it considered necessary. The Senate measure also established a new Institute under the Public Health Service, with the HEW Secretary in general charge. The Administration favored placing the program directly under the President. (1959 Almanac p. 197)

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Safety Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 9 on S J Res 41 and related House bills. The Subcommittee March 9 approved a clean bill, H J Res 649, which authorized a $10 million-a-year program.

ACTION -- The Committee June 17 reported H J Res 649 (H Rept 1915), after revising the Subcommittee version. The report said H J Res 649 sought to meet Administration objections to S J Res 41 by not authorizing new appropriations; by not establishing in HEW a new National Institute for International and Medical Research; and by granting certain powers to the President as distinguished from those given the HEW Secretary and Surgeon General.

Floor Action

The House June 24, by a 259-114 roll-call vote, passed H J Res 649. Following the roll call, the House amended S J Res 41 by substituting the text of H J Res 649, then returned the measure to the Senate. (For voting, see chart p. 458)

DEBATE -- June 24 -- John B. Bennett (R Mich.) -- It was "a perfectly meaningless piece of legislation".

John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) -- The bill would be an "explicit expression" of a substantial U.S. stake in furtherance of health sciences.

Paul F. Schenck (R Ohio) -- Since health research "can be conducted in other nations at very little...cost to the U.S. through the use of foreign currencies...we should take advantage of this unusual opportunity."

Final Action

The Senate June 30 agreed by voice vote to the House amendments to S J Res 41, sending it to the White House.

INTERNAL SECURITY

HR 1992 -- Espionage overseas, reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 42) Feb. 23, 1959.

- Passed by the House March 2, 1959, by voice vote.

HR 2369 -- Smith Act amendments, reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 39) Feb. 18, 1959.

- Passed by the House March 2, 1959, by voice vote.

HR 6817 -- Registration of foreign agents, reported by House Judiciary Committee (H Rept 949) Aug. 19, 1959.

- Passed by the House Aug. 31, 1959, by voice vote.

HR 9069 -- Passport regulations, reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 1151) Sept. 4, 1959.

- Passed, amended, by the House Sept. 8, 1959, by a 371-18 roll-call vote. (See 1959 Almanac p. 394).

S 2652 -- Omnibus internal security bill, reported by Senate Judiciary Committee (S Rept 1811) June 30, 1960.

HR 12753 -- Propaganda dissemination, reported by House Un-American Activities Committee (H Rept 2025) June 28, 1960.

- Passed by the House Aug. 22, by a 395-3 roll-call vote. (See p. 466)

Despite House passage of five separate bills sponsors claimed would strengthen the Nation's internal security, and the incorporation of four of them in an omnibus bill reported to the Senate floor, the 86th Congress failed to enact new internal security measures.

The attempt to strengthen existing laws began in 1959 with House passage of four bills dealing with prosecution of espionage committed overseas (HR 1992), the definition of "organize" under the Smith Act (HR 2369), registration of foreign agents (HR 6817) and passport regulations (HR 9069). Although an omnibus bill (S 2652) containing provisions corresponding to each of the four House-passed measures was reported June 30, 1960 by the Senate Judiciary Committee, there was no Senate floor action during the remainder of 1960.

The last attempt to enact internal security legislation was made Aug. 22, 1960 when the House passed a bill (HR 12753) to broaden the definition of those persons required to register with the Justice Department when disseminating propaganda within the United States. The Senate, however, did not take up either HR 12753 or another House measure (HR 8121) furnishing specific statutory authority for the Government's industrial security program. (For HR 8121 see story p. 281)

Senate (S 2652)

BACKGROUND -- See 1959 Almanac p. 205-211.

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

ACTION -- June 30, 1960 reported a four-part omnibus internal security bill (S 2652 -- S Rept 1811) sponsored

by Sens. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.). It was approved by the Internal Security Subcommittee Sept. 7, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 210) Each of the four provisions corresponded to a bill passed by the House in 1959. As reported, S 2652:

● Foreign Agents -- Amended the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to require persons employed by U.S. groups "supervised, directed, controlled or financed" by foreign governments or parties to register under the Act. Under existing law, such persons did not have to register unless they worked for groups "subsidized" by foreign governments or parties. A bill containing this provision (HR 6817 -- H Rept 949) was passed by voice vote of the House Aug. 31, 1959. It was supported by the Justice Department.

● Espionage -- Provided judicial procedures for prosecution of espionage and other acts against the United States committed anywhere in the world. The provision would have repealed a section (18 USC 791) of the federal espionage laws restricting prosecution for espionage to acts committed in the U.S., on the high seas or within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the U.S. A House bill with this provision in it (HR 1992 -- H Rept 42) was passed by voice vote of the House March 2, 1959. In the 85th Congress, the House Aug. 18, 1958 passed a bill (HR 13676) similar to HR 1992 but it died in the Senate.

● Smith Act -- Defined the Smith Act prohibition (18 USC 2385) against organizing a group advocating forcible overthrow of the Government as applying not only to the initial act of bringing the group into being, but also to continuing organizational activities such as recruiting members, reorganizing units and conducting classes. The provision, in effect, overturned part of a June 17, 1957 Supreme Court ruling, in the Yates case, which held that the prohibition against organizing applied only to the initial act of bringing a group into being. This provision of S 2652 would have made continuing activities like recruiting a crime, even if they took place long after the organization was initially created. A similar provision was contained in a bill (HR 2369 -- H Rept 39) passed by voice vote of the House March 2, 1959. In the 85th Congress, the House Aug. 12, 1958 passed a bill (HR 13272) similar to HR 2369 but it died in the Senate. (1958 Almanac p. 288)

● Passports -- Permitted the Secretary of State to declare certain areas off-limits for travel by persons with U.S. passports and to deny passports, after a hearing, to Communists and Communist sympathizers whose presence abroad the Secretary thought would endanger U.S. security. The Secretary could use confidential information which he would not have to reveal in deciding the case. The House Sept. 8, 1959 passed a passport bill (HR 9069) which, however, required the Secretary to reveal the confidential information to the applicant and to a federal court if his decision to deny a passport were appealed, or excise it from the record on which the court decided the appeal.

Both S 2652 and HR 9069 were aimed at redressing a Supreme Court decision of June 16, 1958, in the Kent-Briehl case, in which the Court held that Congress has never given the State Department power to deny a passport to an applicant solely on the basis of his "beliefs or associations," including Communist party membership. President Eisenhower July 7, 1958 and Jan. 19, 1959 asked remedial legislation, and the House, in 1958, as well as 1959, passed a passport bill, but the Senate Foreign Relations Committee did not approve any passport bills in 1958, 1959 or 1960. (1958 Almanac p. 702; 1959 Almanac p. 209)

In a Senate speech July 1, Foreign Relations Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said passport legislation fell under the jurisdiction of his Committee. He said that if S 2652 were brought to the floor, he would move to have it referred to his Committee for a study of the passport provisions. The bill, however, was not taken up by the Senate in 1960 and died with the 86th Congress' adjournment.

MINORITY REPORT

A minority report on S 2652, signed by Sens. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) and John A. Carroll (D Colo.), was filed Aug. 26 (S Rept 1811, Part 2). The minority opposed the passport provisions of S 2652 on the grounds that the State Department would be permitted to use classified reports containing information from secret informers and because the bill permitted the Department to deny a passport to anyone going abroad contrary to the national interest but did not define national interest or set criteria for determining it. The minority said passport legislation was properly the province of the Foreign Relations Committee. The minority report also said the provision expanding the number of persons required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act was so broad it would cover ordinary business men with some connections overseas and that the provision permitting the U.S. to prosecute individuals for offense against the U.S. committed anywhere in the world had not been studied thoroughly enough.

House (HR 12753)

COMMITTEE -- Un-American Activities.

ACTION -- June 28, 1960 reported HR 12753 without amendments (H Rept 2025). The report said that loopholes in the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (as amended in 1950 by the Subversive Activities Control Act) were being used by the "Communist conspiracy" to pour an "ever-increasing flood of Communist propaganda... into the United States." The 1938 Act required registration with the Department of Justice of agents of foreign governments and of persons and groups disseminating political propaganda in the U.S. on behalf of a foreign principal, and also required such political propaganda to be labeled.

The report also said various Government agencies shared responsibility for administering the Act, and there was an "urgent need for fixation of responsibility for administration" in one agency. Consequently, the Committee recommended enactment of HR 12753, amending both the 1938 and 1950 Acts, to tighten registration requirements and to create an Office of the Comptroller of Foreign Propaganda. (For detailed provisions, see below)

Floor Action

The House Aug. 22, by a 395-3 roll-call vote, suspended the rules (two-thirds majority required) and passed HR 12753 without amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 466)

The three voting against the proposal were Reps. William H. Meyer (D Vt.), Byron L. Johnson (D Colo.) and Frank Kowalski (D Conn.). Meyer said the bill would restrict the flow of valuable information into the U.S. and

Johnson said it would contravene the constitutional ban against interference of freedom of the press and freedom of speech.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 12753 made these changes in the 1938 Foreign Agents Registration Act, as amended in 1950:

Required any individual or group to register with the Department of Justice if they were the agent of any domestic group that was supervised, or directed, or controlled, or financed, in whole or in part, by a foreign government, foreign political party or other foreign "principal". (Under existing law, agents of a domestic group had to register only if the group was subsidized directly or indirectly by a foreign principal.)

Required such agents who imported or transmitted political progaganda in any form to report the fact to the Attorney General within 48 hours and file copies of the propaganda with the Justice Department and Library of Congress. (Under existing law, these requirements applied only if the propaganda being transmitted was in printed form or in a form adaptable for circulation among two or more persons).

Required labeling of all political propaganda. (Under existing law, labeling was required only if the propaganda was printed or in a form adaptable for circulation among two or more persons.)

Stipulated that anyone outside the U.S. who disseminated or circulated foreign political propaganda into the U.S., except to someone already registered under the Act, would be considered an agent of a foreign principal and would be subject to the Act.

Established, within the Customs Bureau of the Treasury, an Office of the Comptroller of Foreign Propaganda, to be headed by a director who would perform the functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury involving control of Communist and other foreign propaganda sent into the U.S.

Narrowed the exemption from registration of persons engaged in certain commercial activities.

DAIRY SUPPORTS

S 2917 -- Reported June 15, 1960 by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1592).
- Passed Senate Aug. 19 by voice vote.
- Reported Aug. 29 by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 2182).
- Passed by the House Aug. 31 by standing vote.

PL 86-799 -- Signed into law Sept. 16.

Despite Administration opposition in recent years to high price supports for agriculture, President Eisenhower Sept. 16 signed a bill (S 2917 -- PL 86-799) raising Government price supports on butterfat and milk used for manufacturing. President Eisenhower had indicated that he signed the bill reluctantly to avoid "intensely partisan political charges" in the dairy regions.

S 2917 raised minimum support prices on dairy products from 77 percent to about 80 percent of parity from the date of enactment (Sept.16) until the end of the marketing year (March 31, 1961). In dollars and cents, this meant an increase in supports from $3.06 to $3.22 per hundredweight on manufacturing milk and from 56.6 cents to 59.6 cents per pound on butterfat. The bill did not raise the actual prices paid for these products above existing market levels.

Passage of S 2917 was recommended by the National Milk Producers Federation and the National Farmers Union. It was opposed by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Department of Agriculture.

Senate

S 2917 was introduced Jan. 27, 1960 by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) and reported June 15 by the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1592).

Prior to Senate approval by voice vote Aug. 19, the bill's proponents argued that the cost of the price support raise to the Government would be negligible since the actual prices received by dairy farmers were the same as, or exceeded, the minimum price support level. They also pointed out that the inventory of milk products held by the Commodity Credit Corp. was low. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said Government-held milk supplies were "below what is a safe reserve for this country's present needs, for its future needs, or for its overseas operations."

Speaking in opposition to S 2917, Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) said it was an election-year measure designed "to buy votes out of the Federal Treasury." Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) called the bill "completely unrealistic" because it "set a specific minimum support in dollars and cents for an agricultural commodity without taking into account either consumption or demand, as is accomplished through the concept of parity."

House

The bill was reported to the House Aug. 29 by the House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 2182). It was passed Aug. 31 by a standing vote of 171-32.

Speaking in favor of S 2917, House Agriculture Committee Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) said it would put "a floor under the price the farmers are now receiving" and did not "pretend to increase the farmer's check". Other supporters of the bill said it would allow many farmers to remain in business "by providing a realistic floor to dairy income", and the bill would assure sufficient production of dairy goods to meet domestic and foreign needs.

Rep. Henry Aldous Dixon (R Utah) submitted a statement by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson opposing S 2917. Benson said the bill would hurt farmers, "increase prices to consumers and pile up surpluses in Government warehouses at heavy costs to farmers and other taxpayers.... Congress should quit tinkering with the dairy industry". Also opposed to the bill was Rep. John W. Byrnes (R Wis.) who said it was "not aimed at the economic well-being of the dairy farmer" but was "aimed at the dairy farmer's vote".

Eisenhower Approval

Signing S 2917 Sept. 16, President Eisenhower said the bill "would have little practical effect", could do little to benefit or harm dairy farmers, and would not add "materially" to Government costs. Had the bill been presented to him while Congress still had recourse from his veto, he said, he would have refused to approve it because "the bill on its face violates long-established and well-known policies of this Administration." But because of election-year politics, the President said a veto "would only serve to engender intensely partisan political charges and counter-charges in the dairy regions."

WHEAT BILL REJECTED BY HOUSE

S 2759 — Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1306) May 2, 1960.
HR 12261 — Reported by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1635) May 20.
S 2759 — Passed by the Senate by a 44-36 roll-call vote June 9. (See p. 500)
HR 12261 — Rejected by the House by a 171-236 roll-call vote June 23. (See p. 456)

Congress made no real effort at enacting general farm legislation in 1960, despite President Eisenhower's pledge to sign "constructive" legislation that followed the guidelines he laid down in a special farm message.

Instead, Congress tried to pass a bill dealing with the one commodity in greatest surplus, wheat. The effort failed. In the price-support field, all Congress could accomplish were two minor laws stabilizing tobacco support prices (HR 9664 -- PL 86-389) and temporarily raising minimum prices on dairy products (S 2917 -- PL 86-799). (See stories, p. 324, 334)

Background

REFERENCES -- Veto of Wheat bill (1959 Almanac p. 238); Agricultural Act of 1958 (1958 Almanac p. 269); Omnibus Farm Program, Price Supports (1954 Almanac p. 100).

Although farm surpluses are the most publicized of numerous farm problems, they are the concern of only about half the farmers in the U.S. -- an estimated 8.3 million farm operators and members of their families with gross annual cash sales from farming of $2,500 or more. These "commercial" farmers make over 90 percent of all cash sales. For them, the questions of surpluses and the cost-price squeeze are at the heart of the farm problem.

Central to the surplus problem is the rapid growth of farm productivity, which has increased yields steadily since World War II. Between 1946 and 1959, corn production rose from 36.7 bushels per acre to 51.5; grain sorghums, from 15.9 to 37.2.

Food consumption has not risen as rapidly. This has produced an imbalance: the farmer grows more every year than people are buying. This surplus, if added to the market, would drive prices down sharply and hence lower the farmer's rate of profit. Less efficient farmers, operating on small profit margins already, would be forced out of business.

To prevent this, the Government tries to cut back supplies. It imposes acreage allotments -- limitations on how much land may be planted to certain crops. If a surplus nevertheless develops, the Government steps in and buys it up. It does this in two ways. First, it enlarges the "normal" market by buying about $2 billion in food for foreign aid and welfare programs. Second, it stands ready to buy up the rest of the surplus, whatever it may be, at a fixed price. This has the effect of maintaining the general market level at that price. Food purchased in this second way is simply put into a stockpile. Some of it is later sold. The net cost is about $2 billion a year, half of it for storage costs. At cost value, the U.S. stockpile as of Aug. 31 was worth $7,259,663,945.

The net effect of these surplus disposal and price-support operations is to enlarge the farmer's market by about $4 billion a year over normal commercial sales.

Closely tied to the surplus problem is the cost-price squeeze, which simply means that commercial farmers' production costs are rising faster than gross receipts. This means lower net income. According to the Agricultural Marketing Service, net income has dropped fairly steadily from 42 percent of gross income in 1950 to 31.1 percent in 1959.

The price-support system helps the small commercial farmer by attempting to maintain prices at a level at which he can operate and still make a profit.

Price Programs

The Government maintains numerous price-support operations. All are designed to keep surpluses off the market -- either by restricting production, or by Government "removal" of surpluses -- and thus maintain a high market price. Most are administered by a special U.S. agency set up for this purpose, the Commodity Credit Corp. (CCC). These programs (with their annual costs) are:

Foreign Aid and Welfare -- In order to help exporters compete in world markets, the Government pays subsidies to exporters of grains, cotton and rice. This enables the exporters to sell at the lower world price, after buying at domestic prices, without a loss. Such subsidies probably amount to several hundred million dollars a year; their cost is not shown separately in the budget but is distributed among various other items.

Under the National School Lunch Act and the special school milk program (included in PL 81-439) the Government makes direct cash grants to the states for purchase of food and milk for school nonprofit food programs. This in effect creates new markets for these products. Costs in fiscal 1960: $153 million and $82 million respectively.

Under Section 32 of PL 74-320 (1935), 30 percent of annual tariff receipts may be used to purchase farm goods for which some immediate use may be found. Section 32 funds, totalling $88 million in fiscal 1960, are used in a number of ways for food welfare donations and stimulating exports.

Under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 83-480), the Treasury, in effect, with the aid of private merchants, buys U.S. farm goods and sells them overseas for foreign currencies, which the Government then uses for various purposes. Cost in 1960: $1,059,000,000.

Under Title II of PL 480, the Government ships food overseas for disaster relief. Cost in 1960: $70 million.

Under Title III of PL 480, the Government donates food to the unemployed and persons in disaster areas of the U.S. ($1,093,667); and makes food donations to welfare agencies in the U.S. ($82 million) and abroad ($130.8 million). Also under Title III, food stocks are swapped for strategic materials ($171 million).

Under other laws, donations of food are made to federal and state penal institutions, and payments are made to veterans' and armed forces hospitals for certain milk purchases in excess of normal requirements ($23 million).

Expenditures for Agriculture

The chart below shows federal budget expenditures for agriculture programs for fiscal 1960. Export subsidies, except for those supporting the International Wheat Agreement, are distributed into various categories, as are certain of the food donations. (Under the International Wheat Agreement, the U.S. and a number of other wheat-surplus nations agree to provide fixed quantities of wheat at certain prices to members of the agreement that are wheat-deficit nations. Since these prices are generally below the domestic U.S. price, the Government subsidizes the exports.)

The Commodity Credit Corp.'s net annual loss is computed by deducting dollar cash income received by the Government from sales of items in the CCC stockpile from cash expenditures for items going into the stockpile.

"Sales for foreign currencies" represents annual dollar cost of the program; it does not take into account any use of the foreign currencies so acquired. Figures for REA and FHA represent loans made in fiscal 1960. These loans are wholly repayable.

(Millions of dollars)

PRICE SUPPORT AND SUBSIDY PROGRAMS	
Regular CCC operations, net loss	$1,705
Special surplus-disposal programs	
*Sales for foreign currencies (PL 480, Title I)	1,059
*Emergency overseas famine aid (PL 480, Title II)	70
*Bartered for strategic materials (PL 480, Title III)	171
*Overseas military housing	6
*International Wheat Agreement subsidies	51
*Section 32 food distributions	88
*School lunch program	153
*School milk program	82
*Veterans' and armed services special milk program	23
Conservation Reserve Program	323
Wool Act payments	92
Sugar Act payments	74
Miscellaneous	41
OTHER OPERATIONS	
Agricultural Conservation Program	239
*REA loans (repayable)	321
*FHA loans (repayable)	272
Agriculture Department Services	
*Forest Service	205
*Agricultural Research Service	172
*Soil Conservation Service	131
*Extension Service	64
*Farmers Home Administration (expenses)	31
*Other	18
*Agricultural Marketing Service	38
	$5,429

Classified as multiple benefit programs by Agriculture Department.

Price Supports -- The Government also supports farm prices by standing ready to buy any and all supplies at some fixed price. This sustains the market at the support level, since no one need sell for less when he can get the support price from the Government. Congress has made supports mandatory at present for wheat, cotton, rice, corn, peanuts, tobacco, butterfat and manufacturing milk, honey, tung nuts, small feed grains (oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums) and wool (the wool program is somewhat different, involving a direct payment). Supports are optional for other crops, according to the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture. In 1960, crude pine gum, dry edible beans, flaxseed, soybeans and cottonseed were also supported.

The level of support is based on the parity concept and is fixed by law within certain limits. The parity concept involves a complicated formula which attempts to determine how much a farmer should receive for a unit of produce -- say a bushel of wheat -- in order to buy as much with his receipts as he could in the years 1910-14 with the proceeds from a bushel of wheat. Ninety percent of parity is generally considered a high support level, 70 or 75 percent middling, below that relatively low.

In recent years Democrats generally have supported high support levels, the Administration lower levels.

Although supports are available for only a small number of crops, they are the most important crops. A House Government Operations Committee report (H Rept 2219) of Aug. 31 estimated that about 42 percent of farmers' cash receipts come from sales of crops and dairy products for which supports are available; and another 42 percent from sales of meat and poultry products, which are raised largely on feed grains for which price supports are available.

The four biggest items in the $7.3 billion Government stockpile as of Aug. 31 were (by cost value): wheat, $3 billion; corn, $2.1 billion; upland cotton, $865 million; grain sorghum, $839 million. Under a 1954 law, a large portion of stocks was designated as defense "set-asides."

Acreage Allotments -- Also to restrict the supply reaching the market, the Government imposes limits on acreage that may be planted to wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice and tobacco. (A national allotment is set, then shared out among producers on the basis of their history of production.) Rising yields per acre, particularly for wheat, have reduced the effectiveness of acreage restrictions in cutting supply. Under the wheat program, the "basic" allotment is 82 million acres. This may be lowered by the Secretary of Agriculture if an oversupply appears likely, but the minimum it can be lowered to is 55 million acres, set in 1938.

Soil Bank -- Another device for reducing production is the soil bank, created in 1956. (1956 Almanac p. 375) Under this program, land was temporarily retired from production of crops in surplus (acreage reserve program) or retired over longer fixed periods of up to 10 years and devoted to specified conservation practices (conservation reserve program). Farmers received compensatory payments from the Government for crops they would have planted. The acreage reserve program expired with the 1959 crop year and was not renewed. Authority for the Government to make new contracts with farmers for conservation reserve lapsed in 1960 and was not extended by Congress. But 10-year conservation reserve contracts concluded in 1960 will run through 1970, so costs of the program will continue until then. The fact that farmers put only their poorest acres into the soil bank, or put

their whole farms into the conservation reserve and then left the area, or allegedly did not comply with conservation requirements, made this a controversial program. Cost in 1960: $323 million.

Direct Payments -- Instead of using price supports the Government aids sugar and wool producers by making direct payments to them. These amounted to $94 million for wool and $74 million for sugar in 1960.

Wheat Problem

More than twice the amount of wheat consumed in the U.S. in one year is stored in commercial elevators, in bins owned by the Commodity Credit Corp. and in 167 ships of the Maritime Administration's "moth-ball fleet." Normally, the U.S. wheat crop runs 1.1 billion bushels or more; 500 million bushels are consumed in the U.S., another 450 million sold overseas with the aid of export subsidies, leaving an annual surplus of about 150 million bushels or more.

The seriousness of the wheat surplus was underlined by President Eisenhower Feb. 9 in a special message to Congress. (See p. 629) In urging Congress to act "quickly and constructively" to revise the programs which have resulted in excessive overproduction of wheat, the President warned that these programs might "collapse under the pressure of public indignation." He pointed out that federal funds tied up in wheat approximated $3.5 billion -- well over 30 percent of the total funds invested in inventories and loans of the CCC -- but that wheat provided only 6 percent of the cash receipts from sales of farm products. He said it cost the Government about $1.5 million each day the year around to stabilize wheat prices and income.

Calling for "constructive" solutions to farm problems that were "largely due to economic distortions induced by years of federal interference," the President delineated three definite guidelines within which he would approve "any constructive solution that the Congress wishes to develop." They were:

- That price support levels be "realistically" related to production controls, with recognition that "the higher the support the more regimented must be the farmer." Mr. Eisenhower said he preferred a program that would "ultimately free the farmer rather than subject him to increasing governmental restraints."
- That price supports be set at levels that would not "stimulate still more excessive production, reduce domestic markets, and increase subsidies required to hold world outlets."
- That new legislation contain no "direct subsidy payment programs for crops in surplus; likewise, we must avoid programs which would invite harmful counter measures by our friends abroad, or which, while seeking to assist one group of farmers, would badly hurt other farmers."

Within those three guidelines the President said he would "approve any one or a combination of constructive proposals."

For wheat, the President said he preferred (as in 1959) new legislation that would eliminate acreage allotments and marketing quotas and provide for lowered support levels by setting price supports as a percentage of the average price of wheat during the three preceding years, rather than on the parity standard that reflected cost-price relationships of a previous period.

The President also recommended an "orderly expansion of the Conservation Reserve Program up to 60 million acres, with authority granted the Secretary of Agriculture to direct the major expansion of this program to areas of greatest need." (In 1960, an estimated 28 million acres were banked in the CRP). Within the CRP, the President also said he would accept an authorization "with proper safeguards" to make payments-in-kind in whole or part for the withdrawal of acreage from cultivation.

In addition to these legislative proposals, Mr. Eisenhower mentioned three agriculture programs being expanded administratively: The Food-for-Peace program, designed to use federally held commodities to supplement food supplies of friendly foreign countries; the Rural Development Program, to assist rural people in low-income areas to achieve a better living; and a utilization research program to develop new markets and new uses for farm products. The President added that a "coordinator for utilization research" would be named shortly. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), chairman of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, said that although the President's message "casts a ray of hope that we may soon enact wheat legislation," in order to do so it was also necessary "that we obtain the active support" of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. Ellender said there was "no prospect of Committee members agreeing on an over-all farm bill," and that the Committee should try instead to solve the wheat problem.

Ellender said he believed the only wheat legislation which would "receive the blessings of Congress" was his own bill, S 2759, which he introduced Jan. 7.

As Congress prepared to take up various wheat proposals, it faced two sets of conflicts that made a solution more difficult: the conflict between corn and wheat producers, and the conflict between large wheat producers and small.

Wheat-Corn -- Farmers in the corn-belt area, centering around Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and Indiana, are extremely wary of any proposed solutions to the wheat problem that might result in "dumping a lot of cheap wheat in the corn-feed grain area," as Rep. Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) put it March 10 at a House Agriculture Committee hearing.

At its current support prices, wheat cannot compete with corn and small feed grains as an animal feed. But if the wheat price were permitted to drop, as it might be under some plans which envision a two-price system under which wheat used for feed would not be supported by the Government, it might fall low enough to compete with corn as an animal feed. Such proposals have advocates in the Great Plains wheat belt. Corn-belt farmers also fear cutbacks in wheat acreage allotments that would result in planting of feed grains, in competition with those in the corn belt, on acres cut back from wheat, as occurred in Texas where grain sorghums became a major crop in former wheat areas.

15-Acre Exemption -- Except in a few states where production is negligible, all wheat farmers have wheat acreage allotments. Farmers who plant more than the permitted acreage must pay penalties. But a farmer whose allotment is less than 15 acres may overplant, and grow up to a total (including his allotment) of 15 acres without having to pay penalties. He frequently takes full advantage of this exemption. Farmers who come under this exemption number about 1.3 million. They plant 8 million acres of wheat a year and grow 240

million bushels of wheat. These farmers are located almost entirely in Ohio, Virginia, New York, Michigan, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Minnesota and Missouri.

In the wheat belt -- the Dakotas, Montana, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and Texas -- there are 500,000 farmers who plant 52 million acres and harvest 950 million bushels of wheat a year. Their complaint is that overplanting under the 15-acre exemption produces a large share of the annual wheat surplus of approximately 150 million to 250 million bushels.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HEARINGS -- April 20, 21 on proposed wheat legislation (S 2759, 3159, 3335 and others).

TESTIMONY -- April 20 -- Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Marvin L. McLain verified reports that the Administration was willing to compromise on wheat legislation. The reports had started April 5 when Senate GOP leaders emerged from a meeting with President Eisenhower with the assertion that the President "might" sign a bill increasing wheat price supports from 75 percent to 80 percent of parity and reducing the national wheat acreage allotment by 20 percent. McLain also repeated the Administration's opposition to the so-called wheat certificate plan embodied in S 3159 and HR 11011-11022 (for House bills, see House Agriculture Committee hearings, below).

McLain said the Administration would not be opposed to a bill (S 2759) sponsored by Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) if certain modifications were made. The Ellender bill would raise wheat price supports to 80 percent of parity for the 1961 wheat crop and drop them to 75 percent in 1962, 70 percent in 1963 and to a floor of 65 percent in 1964 and following years. It also would cut wheat acreage allotments by 20 percent for the 1961 crop and 25 percent in 1962 and thereafter.

McLain proposed keeping the price supports at their present level of 75 percent for the 1961 wheat crop, dropping them to 70 percent in 1962 and to 65 percent thereafter, at the same time cutting acreage by 25 percent in 1961.

McLain said the Administration still preferred the proposal it made to the House Agriculture Committee March 14 to eliminate acreage allotments and to set supports at 75 percent of the average wheat prices for the three previous years. But, he said, "If this is the direction Congress insists in going, we would not be opposed."

The president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Charles B. Shuman, urged adoption of the plan developed by his organization and introduced as S 3335. The Farm Bureau bill would eliminate acreage allotments and marketing quotas and base wheat price supports on support levels for corn.

April 21 -- A North Dakota farmer and seed company operator, Russell Duncan, said wheat production controls should be based on bushel allotments instead of acreage. He said wheat growers should receive 100 percent of parity for wheat consumed in the U.S. and world prices for that sold abroad.

ACTION -- May 2 reported an amended version of S 2759 (S Rept 1306). The measure was approved by the Committee April 27 after it had rejected by an 8-8 vote the wheat certificate bill, S 3159. The wheat certificate measure had the backing of the National Assn. of Wheat Growers, National Farmers Union and the National Grange. (For explanation of plan, see House hearings, below) The bill sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation, S 3335, also was rejected April 26 by a 3-14 vote.

Approval of S 2759 came on a motion by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) to report the bill with a provision to increase price supports to 80 percent of parity for the crop years 1961, 1962 and 1963. The Mundt motion carried by an 8-7 vote and S 2759, which also provided for a cut in national wheat acreage by 20 percent, was ordered reported to the Senate.

Earlier the Committee took the following action:

- Rejected by an 8-9 vote a motion by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) to set price supports at 85 percent.
- Rejected by an 8-9 vote a motion by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) to set price supports at 75 percent of parity.
- Rejected by a 5-10 vote a motion by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to increase and extend the Conservation Reserve Program (soil bank).
- Voted 6-5 to agree to an amendment by Mundt to establish a permanent wheat advisory council to aid the Secretary of Agriculture on long-range planning.
- Agreed unanimously to accept an amendment by Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) to give the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to increase acreage of durum, soft fed and other wheats not part of the surplus.

In its report accompanying S 2759, the Committee said the Department of Agriculture had estimated that the 1960 wheat crop would total about 1.2 billion bushels, the fifth largest on record. Supplies during the 1959-60 marketing year were 2.4 billion bushels compared to estimated wheat disappearance of 1.1 billion. The carryover of wheat on July 1, 1960 therefore, the Committee said, would be 1.3 billion bushels. It said a further increase appeared likely by July 1, 1961.

Floor Action

The Senate June 9, by a 44-36 roll-call vote, passed S 2759, with amendments, and sent it to the House.

The bill called for a cut of 20 percent, or 11 million acres, in the Nation's 55 million wheat-producing acres. At the same time, it froze wheat price supports at the existing level of 75 percent of parity.

The Senate agreed to the 75 percent subsidies in lieu of the 80 percent level that had been recommended by the Senate Agriculture Committee May 2. The lower figure was proposed in an amendment by Agriculture Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.), which was adopted 48-34. (For voting, see charts p. 499-500)

During the debate, Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said it was his personal opinion that the President would not sign a bill providing supports at 80 percent of parity. That morning he had asked Mr. Eisenhower about rumors he might sign an 80-percent bill, and the President had replied, "I made no such commitment and I gave no such assurance."

In earlier action, the Senate, 32-59, rejected an amendment by Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) to continue the soil bank Conservation Reserve Program for three more years, through 1963, and to permit up to 60 million acres to be placed in the soil bank, compared with 28,620,000 acres currently in it.

A series of four roll-call votes in two hours spelled defeat for an Ellender amendment that would have drastically cut wheat price supports. In the first vote, the

Senate, on a 45-41 roll call, agreed to the amendment, proposing to cut national wheat acreage permanently by 20 percent and to continue price supports at 75 percent of parity for the 1961 wheat crop, dropping to 70 percent in 1962 and 65 percent in 1963 and each year thereafter.

Then, with several Democrats who had voted for the amendment switching their votes, the Senate, by a 41-45 roll-call vote, rejected a Holland (D Fla.) motion to table a move to reconsider the action on the amendment. This opened up the possibility of more voting on the amendment. By a 45-42 vote, the Senate next agreed to the motion to reconsider the amendment. Finally, the amendment, on reconsideration, was rejected on a 39-46 roll call.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 2759:

Set wheat price supports at 75 percent of parity for the 1961, 1962 and 1963 crops.

Provided for a permanent cut of 20 percent in total wheat acreage, currently about 55 million acres, starting with the 1961 crop.

Authorized payments-in-kind of Government-owned wheat stocks to farmers agreeing to the 20 percent acreage-cutback; the payments-in-kind would be equal to one-half the value of the wheat that would have been produced on the withdrawn land.

Authorized increased payments-in-kind to farmers taking more than 30 percent of their wheat acreage out of production if they used the land for soil and water conservation.

Reduced the maximum size of wheat farms exempt from marketing quotas and other controls ordinarily applicable to the wheat program from 15 acres to either 12 acres or the maximum number of acres planted in the previous five years, whichever was smaller.

Prohibited price support payments for any other commodity produced in 1961, 1962 or 1963 to wheat producers failing to comply with wheat requirements.

Preserved farm wheat acreage history on the land on which no wheat would be planted during the three-year period.

Provided that if the 1961 marketing quotas should be disapproved by more than one-third of the producers voting in a referendum, wheat marketing quotas and acreage allotments would be ended for 1961 and all subsequent years and wheat price supports would be reduced to 50 percent of parity.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 9 -- Ellender -- continue existing price supports at 75 percent of parity, provide 20 percent permanent cut in total wheat acreage and fix payments-in-kind at 50 percent of production potential of withdrawn land for crop years 1961-63. Roll-call vote, 48-34.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- Strike section authorizing establishment of nine-member Advisory Committee on the Production, Marketing and Utilization of Wheat. Voice vote.

Milton R. Young (R N.D.) -- Prohibit payments-in-kind on acreage voluntarily retired, above the mandatory 20 percent, if this brought total payments-in-kind to more than $10,000. Voice.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- In future wheat referenda, permit only producers who planted more than the acreage-exemption maximum the previous year (12 or 15 acres) to vote. Voice.

John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Permit small producers to plant either 12 acres or the maximum number of acres that they planted in any one of the five preceding years (instead of three), without losing their exemption from marketing quotas. Voice.

Young -- Permit farmers participating in the Great Plains program to abandon wheat acreage and remain out of wheat production and still not lose wheat acreage history. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 9 -- Hickenlooper -- Extend Conservation Reserve Program through 1963 and expand it to 60 million acres. Roll-call vote, 32-59.

Ellender -- Set wheat price supports at 75 percent of parity for 1961 crop, 70 percent for 1962 and 65 percent for 1963 and subsequent years, provide acreage cuts of 20 percent for 1961 and subsequent crops and 50-percent payments-in-kind for 1961, 1962 and 1963. First accepted, on 45-41 roll call, then reconsidered and rejected on a 39-46 roll call.

Cooper -- Permit farmers who had planted no wheat, or had planted less than 12 acres in the previous three years, to plant up to 12 acres and still be eligible for classification as a small producer not subject to marketing controls. Standing vote.

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- Strike language permitting Secretary of Agriculture to increase acreage allotments for certain kinds of durum wheat if needed in commercial food products. Voice.

Dirksen -- Reduce payments-in-kind from one-half to one-third the value of the wheat that would have been produced on land withdrawn from production. Voice.

House

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 18 on the Administration's proposed wheat bill and March 9, 10, 11, 14 on various other wheat bills (HR 11011-11022, 11044, 10666, 10774).

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 18 -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson proposed farm legislation to reduce price supports and eliminate production controls for wheat. The draft bill, he said, expressed the Eisenhower Administration's solution to the wheat surplus problem, but he indicated willingness to accept, as did the President in his farm message, more rigid controls as long as they did not cause overproduction or raise price supports above existing levels.

The proposed wheat legislation would:

- Eliminate acreage allotments, effective with the 1961 crop.
- Set price supports for the 1961, 1962 and 1963 crops at 75 percent of the previous three-year average.
- Set price supports for the 1964 crop and each year thereafter at 90 percent of the previous three-year average.
- Bar sales of wheat from Government stocks except "on the basis of 100 percent of the three-year average price used in determining the price support level."

In addition, Benson proposed extending the Conservation Reserve Program for three years, with a goal of retiring 60 million acres.

March 9 -- Spokesmen for three major farm organizations -- the National Grange, National Farmers Union and the National Assn. of Wheat Growers -- presented a new plan, jointly developed. Bills implementing the plan were introduced the same day by eight Democrats and four Republicans (HR 11011-11022).

As explained by Glen Bayne, programs chairman for the wheat growers association, the plan would establish a national wheat quota which in 1961 would be about 950 million bushels -- 500 million for U.S. consumption, 450 million for export. Farmers would be permitted to produce 150 million bushels less than the national figure. The 150 million bushel deficit would be taken from the Government's surplus stockpiles. No wheat could be marketed without "use" certificates. To qualify for use certificates, farmers would be required to cut 10 percent from their normal wheat acreage and conform to their production quotas. All certificated wheat would be supported at 75 percent of parity.

Additional support came from the National Farmers Organization, the Missouri Farmers Assn., National Corn Growers Assn., American Soybean Assn. and Grain Sorghum Producers Assn. John A. Baker of the National Farmers Union also appeared in support of the plan.

March 10 -- Herschel Newsom, Master of the National Grange, testified for passage of the legislation.

March 11 -- The American Farm Bureau Federation, largest of all farm groups, called for adoption of its wheat control plan as contained in HR 10666 and HR 10774. Charles Marshall, president of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, said the Farm Bureau legislation would implement a four-point program: (1) elimination of wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas; (2) wheat price supports based on the support level for corn, with adjustments for differences in weight, nutritive value, and buyer preference (he said this would mean supports of about $1.27 per bushel); (3) restrictions on sales of wheat stocks held by the Government to protect farmers against competition from surplus Government stocks; and (4) expansion of the conservation reserve (soil bank), to 60 million acres from the existing level of 28 million acres, in three years. He said a certificate price support plan, such as that presented by the other farm organizations, would "seriously jeopardize income opportunities for traditional wheat growers."

March 14 -- Marvin L. McLain, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture said wheat would drop to about $1.35 a bushel during 1961 under the Administration plan.

OTHER HEARINGS

The Committee also held hearings on general farm legislation Feb. 29, March 1 and 15.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 29 -- Representatives of the National Farmers Union, including James G. Patton, NFU president, proposed a program of producer marketing agreements. In addition to its stated aim of giving the farmer a bigger voice in controlling production, the NFU said such a program would reduce the Government's surplus stockpile and increase farm income. NFU endorsed a bill (HR 10355), sponsored by Rep. W.R. Poage (D Texas) and 16 other Democrats, which would permit farmers to work closely with the Agriculture Department through farmer advisory committees to devise ways of controlling production of crops. Under the Poage bill, the farmer advisory groups would consult and work with the Department on farm programs for specific commodities. It would permit the Department to set up nationwide marketing quotas for a commodity after two-thirds of the producers of that commodity gave their consent. The quotas then would govern the amount of the commodity an individual farmer could sell. Farmers whose market price fell below a certain "fair" price would be eligible for direct subsidy payments from the Government.

March 1 -- The president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Charles B. Shuman, said a program of rigid nationwide marketing quotas and production payments, as contained in the Poage bill, would be a long step towards "collectivization of farmers in the U.S."

"Production costs of the magnitude that would be required by the proposed legislation -- the inevitable regimentation that would be necessary to enforce such a program -- and the proposed limitations on payments to individuals would level per family farm income and reduce even our most productive farmers to peasant status," Shuman said.

The AFBF president urged an increase in the conservation reserve to 60 million acres within three years and a general move toward elimination of controls and lower price supports for surplus crops.

March 15 -- Seven Democratic Governors of Midwestern farm states appeared in behalf of the Poage bill. Gov. Hershel C. Loveless (Iowa) said the appearance was the result of several conferences among the Governors on the decline of farm income. Others present were Govs. Orville L. Freeman (Minn.), G. Mennen Williams (Mich.), Gaylord Nelson (Wis.), Ralph Herseth (S.D.), Stephen L.R. McNichols (Colo.) and James Blair Jr. (Mo.).

Herschel Newsom, Master of the National Grange, also supported the Poage bill, but he said he feared it might take too much authority over farm matters away from Congress. He said the measure needed further study.

Also supporting the Poage bill at the March 15 hearing were the Wisconsin Council of Agriculture Cooperatives, Wisconsin Farmers Union and the Wisconsin Pure Milk Products Assn.

ACTION -- The Committee May 20 reported a clean bill (HR 12261 -- H Rept 1635) providing wheat producers with a choice between two production control plans. The bill, sponsored by W.R. Poage (D Texas), also included a program for feed grains -- corn, oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums. The Committee approved the measure May 18 by a 20-13 vote with one Democrat, Harold B. McSween (La.), joining the Committee's 12 Republicans in opposition.

The section of the bill dealing with wheat was similar to legislation (S 1968) vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1959. Under it, major wheat producers would vote in a national referendum for one of the following plans:

- A program raising wheat price supports from the existing level of 75 percent of parity to 85 percent, cutting back national wheat acreage of 55 million acres by 25 percent and granting to farmers who reduce their wheat acreage payments-in-kind from the Government's wheat surplus equal to 55 percent of the average yield on the withdrawn land.
- A program removing all Government controls on wheat production and putting price supports for the 1961 crop at the level currently paid for feed grains -- about 60 percent of parity -- dropping to 50 percent thereafter, and extending the Conservation Reserve Program for three years while raising it to 60 million acres.

The bill provided that the wheat referendum would be held by July 25, 1960, with producers of more than 15 acres of wheat eligible to vote. The outcome would be determined by a simple majority vote.

A third section of the bill provided an expanded program for the distribution of dairy, poultry and meat products to the needy and to schools by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Floor Action

The House June 23, by a 171-236 roll-call vote, rejected HR 12261. The defeat of the bill illustrated, to a degree, the resentment of big city Democrats for federal price support policies and the high cost of food. The measure was backed by the Democratic leadership and represented traditional party policy. Yet of 56 Democrats from Chicago, Albany, New York, Schenectady, Buffalo, Philadelphia and urban districts in Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, only 52 voted, and 42 of them voted against the bill. (For voting, see chart p. 456)

Before the final vote on HR 12261, the House rejected by a 195-211 roll-call vote a motion by Rep. Henry Aldous Dixon (R Utah) to substitute the production control plan that was approved by the Senate June 9 (S 2759).

The House, by failing to pass a wheat bill of its own and by its rejection of the Senate bill, virtually ended any chance for new legislation to deal with the wheat surplus problem. That meant the existing program would remain in effect for the 1961 wheat crop with price supports at 75 percent of parity or about $1.77 per bushel.

As reported by the House Agriculture Committee, the feed grains section of HR 12261 (Title II) would have authorized producers of corn, oats, barley, rye and grain sorghum to elect a nine-man committee to develop, with the aid of the Secretary of Agriculture, a program for feed grains that would bring production into line with demand, return feed grain farmers between 85 and 100 percent of parity and authorize the retirement of up to 50 percent of crop land in return for payments-in-kind. It would have authorized direct subsidy payments to producers of feed grains, but prohibited any Government purchase or storage of feed grains.

This section was expanded when the House by voice vote June 22 agreed to an amendment by Rep. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) that would have permitted feed grain producers to choose in a national referendum between electing a nine-man farmer committee to work out a program and setting up a so-called green acres program for reducing production. Andersen's green acres proposal would have required feed grain producers to divert 20 percent of their cropland into so-called non-conserving crops -- crops, such as grass, that are not harvested and which do not deplete the soil. Farmers accepting such cuts in their acreage would be eligible to receive price supports eventually reaching 90 percent of parity. The proposal also authorized payments-in-kind to farmers reducing their feed grain acreage below the average acreage devoted to feed grain production during the immediately preceding two years.

Price supports that would have been paid under the green acres proposal were originally put at 75 percent of parity by Andersen, but were increased when the House, by a 61-29 standing vote, agreed to an amendment by Rep. Leonard G. Wolf (D Iowa) to peg them at 80 percent for the 1961-62 crops, 85 percent for the 1963-64 crops and 90 percent for the 1965 and subsequent crops.

Title III, expanding the distribution of dairy, poultry and meat products to the needy and to schools, was not changed before the final vote on the bill.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 22 -- Leonard G. Wolf (D Iowa) -- In the Andersen (R Minn.) green acres plan, instead of supporting feed grains at 75 percent of parity, support them at 80 percent in 1961-62, 85 percent in 1963-64 and 90 percent thereafter. Standing vote, 61-29.

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) -- Amend the Quie (R Minn.) substitute for the feed grains section by substituting a green acres plan, as amended by Wolf, giving farmers a choice between working out a feed grains program for Congress to ratify or adopting a plan for cutting acreage 20 percent and raising supports for feed grains to 90 percent of parity by 1965, instead of the existing level of about 60 percent. Voice vote.

Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Substitute for existing language permitting farmers to work out their own feed grains plan a new title, as amended by Andersen and Wolf. Standing, 68-23.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 21 -- Robert W. Levering (D Ohio) -- Strike a section of the Dixon (R Utah) amendment reducing the 15 acre wheat acreage limitation to 12 acres. Voice.

Henry Aldous Dixon (R Utah) -- Substitute the Senate-passed wheat bill (S 2759) for the committee bill. Standing, 85-92; teller, 92-108.

June 22 -- Quie -- Permit small producers, operating under the 15-acre limitation, to participate in the wheat referendum to choose between the two wheat plans. Standing, 50-68.

Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) -- Test vote on first of several amendments to strike out everything but the second wheat plan from the bill. Voice.

Melvin R. Laird (R Wis.) -- Regardless of what happens in the referendum on wheat, extend the conservation reserve program for three years, permit up to 65 million acres to be placed in it, and provide payments in kind up to $7,500 for putting acreage in the soil bank. Voice.

June 23 -- George McGovern (D S.D.) -- Strike out the wheat and feed grains sections and substitute a section authorizing 90 percent of parity supports for wheat, feed grains and most other crops, with production controls in units of production, rather than acreage, and support payments limited to $5,000 for any one farmer. Standing 59-65; teller 55-73.

Delbert L. Latta (R Ohio) -- Maintain the 15-acre wheat acreage limitation for small farmers, or permit them to plant the maximum number of acres up to 15 that they planted in the three preceding years. Standing, 27-89.

James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) -- Reduce the 15-acre limitation to 12 acres, but do not reduce the acreage of farmers planting below that. Standing, 17-85.

William H. Avery (R Kan.) -- Strike out Title III. Standing, 37-89.

Gerald T. Flynn (D Wis.) -- Increase the conservation reserve to 80 million acres and discontinue wheat and feed grain supports starting with 1964. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 23 -- McGovern -- Said his amendment fixing price supports at 90 percent of parity for virtually all farm commodities would "enable farm families to stay on the land" whereas "Secretary Benson's proposals would not only destroy family farm life but would undercut the economic social and spiritual basis of our community life."

Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) -- Said HR 12261 was too costly, too "involved" and could not be enacted into law. "Does it make sense that we should in these last days of the session pass a bill which is so complex and so complicated that no one really knows how it will affect our agricultural economy?"

HELIUM CONSERVATION

HR 10548 — Reported by House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (H Rept 1552) April 26, 1960.
- Passed by voice vote of the House May 2.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 1814) June 30.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the Senate Aug. 31.
- Senate amendments agreed to by voice vote of the House Sept. 1.

PL 86-777 -- Signed into law Sept. 13.

Congress in 1960 passed a helium conservation program (HR 10548 -- PL 86-777) to provide for the production, distribution and storage of the gas to meet essential Government requirements. The program had been requested by the Administration.

About 90 percent of the total amount of helium consumed is used by the Government, primarily for defense purposes. Although current helium needs were being met, a great amount of the gas was wasted. A by-product of natural gas, helium was allowed to go to waste by natural gas producers at a daily rate of about 10 times the amount of helium consumed per day in the U.S. The Government owned the only helium producing plants.

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960 were designed to begin a program of helium conservation by encouraging private companies to construct helium plants or, if enough were not constructed by private industry, by authorizing the Government to build more plants, to be paid for through additional sales of helium. It was envisioned that under HR 10548 an additional 12 helium-extracting plants would be built over a period of 25 years, at an estimated cost of $225 million. The date the bill would become effective was delayed until March 1, 1961, to permit the new Administration to put the program into operation.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 10548:

Authorized the Secretary of Interior, for the purpose of conserving, producing, buying and selling helium, to:

- Acquire helium-bearing lands by purchase, lease, gift, exchange or eminent domain when necessary to the national interest or when other methods failed.
- Make contracts necessary to accomplish the purpose of the Act for periods up to 25 years.
- Construct or purchase facilities for the production, storage, transportation and sale of helium or helium-bearing gas.
- Encourage private industry to construct the facilities necessary for the conservation of helium and otherwise contribute to the program, and establish joint projects with federal, state and local agencies.

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to maintain and operate helium production and purification plants.

Ensured complete availability to the Government and general public of technological information and inventions developed with federal funds under the provisions of the Act.

Ensured that the owner of any background patent relating to helium would not be deprived of any rights under it because of subsequent research conducted under contract to the Federal Government.

Required all federal agencies to purchase all major helium requirements from the Interior Department to the extent that such supplies were available.

Emphasized that the Federal Power Commission retained its jurisdiction over natural gas containing helium, but not over helium itself; authorized the FPC to determine helium cost allocations on a volumetric basis when setting natural gas rates.

Placed all helium producers, regardless of contracts with the Federal Government, on an equal basis for determining rates.

Authorized the Secretary of Interior to dispose of certain helium-bearing lands and related property not necessary for Government use.

Prohibited helium producers holding Government contracts from selling surplus helium on the open market at prices lower than the lowest price paid by the Government.

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior, when the President determined it essential for national security or the general welfare, to license the sale of helium and regulate its transportation in interstate commerce, in order to prevent its sale or transportation for nonessential or wasteful uses.

Limited the duration of the licenses to five years, after which they could be renewed and permitted suspension of licenses during periods of national emergency.

Authorized the sale of helium for federal, medical, scientific and commercial uses at prices set by the Secretary of Interior.

Authorized the Secretary of Interior, for a period of 25 years, to borrow from the Treasury amounts needed for construction of helium plants, the exact sums to be determined in future appropriations bills.

Required that the amounts borrowed for construction be repaid with interest from the proceeds of the sale of helium to Government agencies and private groups.

Provided for the return to the Treasury of funds borrowed to establish a revolving fund for purchasing helium. The revolving fund was authorized by an earlier law; it was expected that the 1960 amendments would produce enough revenue from helium sales both to repay the original loans from the Treasury and to make the fund self-sufficient thereafter.

Made the Act effective March 1, 1961.

Background

The Federal Government was authorized under the Helium Act of 1937 to condemn helium-bearing lands in order to produce helium for defense purposes. Through 1960, the Government had built and was operating five helium-producing plants. Prior to the 1960 amendments, there had been proposals for legislation to have more helium plants built which would conserve helium for the future, preferably by private industry.

These proposals were based primarily on the Jan. 24, 1958 report of an inter-agency Helium Working Group under the chairmanship of former Under Secretary of the Interior Hatfield Chilson.

The group reported that all known sources of helium had been discovered in the U.S. between 1905, when helium was first discovered in a natural gas well in Dexter, Kan., and 1943. No significant discoveries had been made since 1943, the report said. The group also said that 99 percent of all known helium-bearing natural gas was in four fields (the Hugoton field in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas; the Texas Panhandle; the Keyes field in Oklahoma; and the

Greenwood field in Kansas). The report said that the gas companies which drew natural gas from these fields made no effort to conserve the helium gas.

The Chilson committee recommended that a large-scale helium conservation program be started immediately and failure to do so "would be gross wastage of a very limited and unique natural resource" and might cause a slowdown in the progress of scientific, technical and military developments in the United States.

President Eisenhower approved the recommendations of the Chilson committee and asked for their enactment in 1959 and again in his 1960 Budget Message.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- April 26 reported HR 10548 with amendments (H Rept 1552).

As reported the bill extended the scope of the Helium Act of 1937 and gave the Secretary of the Interior authority to acquire helium-bearing land, either through purchase or eminent domain, necessary to the purpose of the act. It also gave the Department authority to produce, store, transport and sell helium either by itself or through cooperative agreements with state, private or other federal agencies, with contracts for as long as 25 years. Under the bill the Secretary could sell land no longer necessary for the conservation of helium or other federal uses, reacquire private helium supplies in national emergencies, and license producers and issue regulations concerning the sale and transportation of helium in interstate commerce. Committee amendments were largely technical.

The report said HR 10548 would enable private industry to participate in the financing, construction and operation of "plants to produce helium for purchase and conservation by the Government. If, however, private industry should not indicate a willingness and capability to perform in a reasonable time," the Government would develop the program.

Floor Action

The House May 2 passed HR 10548, with the committee amendments, by voice vote. There was little opposition to the bill. Members emphasized the need to conserve helium for the future.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- June 30 reported HR 10548 with amendments (S Rept 1814).

Committee amendments: prohibited helium producers holding Government contracts from "dumping" surplus helium on the open market at prices lower than the lowest price paid by the Government; ensured complete availability to the Government and the general public of technological information and inventions developed with federal funds under the provisions of the Act; limited the use of licenses to prevent the transportation or sale of helium for nonessential uses, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; and emphasized that the Federal Power Commission retained its jurisdiction over natural gas containing helium, but not over helium itself.

The report said that current consumption of helium was 80 times the 1937 level, helium was essential to the Nation's missile and atomic energy programs and was becoming increasingly valuable as an industrial material. The continuing upward demand for helium, the report said, and the daily waste of helium in fuel gases at a rate about 10 times the daily rate of consumption would lead to inadequate amounts of helium to meet the Nation's needs by 1980-85.

Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.) in a July 7 minority report (S Rept 1814, part 2) recommended delaying further consideration of the proposal until the next session of Congress in order to conduct "full and adequate hearings" on certain aspects of the bill.

Carroll's principal objection to the bill was language which specified that helium income should not be considered by the FPC in determining rates for natural gas companies and did not permit the FPC to allocate the cost of extracting helium. Natural gas consumers stood to lose between $28 million and $50 million in benefits over a 20-year period if the FPC could not make cost allocations to helium in determining rates, the minority report said. Carroll in his report said the helium conservation program had his "wholehearted support," but he urged adoption of amendments to include cost allocations to helium in the determination of natural gas rates.

Floor Action

The Senate Aug. 31, by voice vote, passed HR 10548 with amendments.

Before passage the Senate adopted an amendment which delayed the effective date of the Act until March 1, 1961. Carroll (D Colo.), who offered the amendment, urged the delay on grounds it was not in the "public interest" to have an outgoing Administration negotiate $225-million-worth of contracts with private industry when there could be no Congressional review of the contracts.

To meet Carroll's objection that the bill did not give the FPC authority to include cost allocations to helium in the determination of natural gas rates, the Senate by voice vote agreed to an amendment by Gordon Allott (R Colo.) which authorized the FPC to determine the cost allocations to helium on the basis of the volume of helium in the natural gas. Carroll said the amendment made the bill acceptable although he would have preferred to give the FPC authority to determine the cost allocations on the basis of the market value of the helium.

DEBATE -- Aug. 31 -- Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Helium is "vital and essential" to the Nation's defense, missile and atomic energy programs.

John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- The "specific legislative intent" of the bill is not to exempt helium-bearing gas from FPC jurisdiction under the Natural Gas Act. "Much pressure (from the Administration) is being exerted for passage of the bill because of the large amount of helium... going to waste" which is urgently needed for the Titan, Atlas and other missiles.

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) -- Although the bill gives the Interior Secretary power to condemn natural gas wells and pipelines, the power would be used "only in the event the industry failed to cooperate with a Government program."

Final Action

HR 10548 was cleared for the President Sept. 1 when the House agreed by voice vote to the Senate's amendments. The President Sept. 13 signed the bill into law and on Oct. 27 the Interior Department invited proposals from more than 100 companies and individuals expressing interest in extracting helium from natural gas for sale to the Federal Government.

TOBACCO SUPPORTS

HR 9664 — Reported by House Agriculture Committee Feb. 4, 1960 (H Rept 1242).
S 2845 — Reported by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee Feb. 8 (S Rept 1081).
HR 9664 — Passed by the House by voice vote Feb. 9.
● Passed by the Senate by voice vote Feb. 15.
PL 86-389 — Signed into law Feb. 20.

Congress in 1960 enacted legislation changing the definition of the parity concept used to compute tobacco price supports.

Under the previous support program -- in effect since 1950 -- supports for any year were fixed at 90 percent of parity, parity in that case being defined as the average of prices farmers received for tobacco over the previous 10-year period.

Because tobacco prices, along with the prices of most other commodities, had risen steadily in recent years, the Government and the tobacco industry found that price supports, which were intended to keep prices from dropping, actually were rising and served to push tobacco prices higher and higher. As a result of the rise in prices, the U.S. tobacco industry had lost markets, both at home and abroad.

To stabilize tobacco price supports, that is, to hold support levels down in good times and to keep them from dropping when the market was off, Congress in HR 9664 directed that parity after 1960 would be figured on the basis of the prices paid by farmers, including wages, interest and taxes, instead of on the basis of prices received by the farmers.

Under HR 9664, supports to be paid on the 1960 tobacco crop were fixed at the same cash level of supports as paid on the 1959 crop. For the 1961 and subsequent crops, the bill provided that supports would be adjusted upward or downward from the 1959 level in direct proportion to increases or drops in the average of prices paid by farmers for other goods and services over the three preceding calendar years.

The measure met little, if any, opposition in either Chamber and had the qualified endorsement of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. In a letter to the House Agriculture Committee, Benson Feb. 2 wrote that the bill "does not go as far as we would like," but "it is a step in the right direction."

Benson said that studies by the Department of Agriculture showed that the U.S. had lost markets at home and abroad because of the rising price of tobacco. U.S. tobacco exports had dropped, Benson said, at a time when world-wide tobacco consumption was increasing at an annual rate of 5 percent.

Of several reasons given by Benson for not opposing HR 9664, the major one was the fact that the bill ended the system under which supports were fixed at 90 percent of parity, using the average price received for tobacco over the previous 10-year period as a base.

According to the report of the House Agriculture Committee of Feb. 4 (H Rept 1242), HR 9664 was supported by the three major national farmers organizations, the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange and National Farmers Union, as well as by numerous organizations within the tobacco industry. The report said no witnesses appeared in opposition to the bill at hearings held Jan. 14 and 26, 1960. It also said there would be no additional cost to the Government resulting from the enactment of HR 9664.

BACKGROUND -- In 1959, President Eisenhower vetoed a tobacco bill which would have tied price supports to the system in effect prior to 1950. Under this system, supports were fixed at 90 percent of parity, parity being the average of prices received for tobacco over the fixed 10-year period, 1919-29. Even though this system was expected to provide supports somewhat lower than under the 1950 system, the President said they "would still be too high" to regain lost markets. (1959 Almanac p. 242)

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 9664:

Fixed price supports for the 1960 tobacco crop at the cash level of supports paid on the 1959 crop.

Provided that support levels for the 1961 and subsequent crops would be determined by multiplying the 1959 support level by the ratio of (a) the average of prices paid by farmers, including wage rates, interest and taxes, for the three preceding calendar years to (b) the average prices paid by farmers for calendar year 1959.

BOND INTEREST RATES

HR 10590 — Reported Feb. 29, 1960 by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1297).

President Eisenhower was no more successful in 1960 than in 1959 in getting Congress to remove the statutory ceiling of 4.25 percent on Government bond interest rates. Although the House Ways and Means Committee reported a compromise measure acceptable to the Treasury, the bill was held at the Speaker's desk where it died with adjournment. Two factors were responsible for its death: the President's request symbolized, for most Democrats, the Republican Administration's "high-interest, tight-money policy" later scored by the Democratic 1960 platform; and the Administration's justification for the request rapidly lost political force as market interest rates began a steady decline in the wake of slackened economic activity throughout most of 1960.

Background

The President first requested repeal of the bond interest rate ceiling in a special message to Congress June 8, 1959, at a time when market rates were rising and some long-term Treasury issues outstanding were selling at a heavy discount. The "artificial ceiling" dating from 1918, he said, "makes it virtually impossible" to sell new issues in the existing market, forcing the Treasury to rely on costly and inflationary short-term financing when refunding the public debt.

The President also asked the legislators to remove the 3.26 percent interest ceiling on Series E and H savings bonds. Instead Congress authorized the President, upon his finding that it was in the national interest to do so, to raise the rate to no more than 4.25 percent, the same ceiling in force for marketable bonds of more than five years' maturity. But Congress refused to comply with the first and more important of the two requests. (1959 Almanac p. 273)

The President Jan. 12, 1960 sent Congress another special message, repeating his original request for removal of "this archaic restriction on flexible debt management". Describing the move as "imperative",

he blamed Congress' refusal to act in 1959 for "a much more rapid increase in short-term debt than would otherwise have occurred." (For text of message, see p. 634)

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Feb. 23 voted 18-7 to report a compromise bill (HR 10590) giving the Treasury limited authority to exceed the 4.25 percent ceiling. Earlier, following a series of closed-door sessions with Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, the Committee had rejected, 11-14, the Administration's own proposal for outright repeal of the ceiling. Voting for repeal, along with the Committee's 10 Republicans, was Rep. A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D Fla.).

HR 10590 won approval with the votes of Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) and seven other Democrats, along with those of the 10 Republicans. Democrats who opposed the bill were Aime J. Forand (R.I.), Hale Boggs (La.), Frank M. Karsten (Mo.), Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.), James B. Frazier Jr. (Tenn.), William J. Green Jr. (Pa.), and Lee Metcalf (Mont.).

In dissenting views accompanying the Committee's report (H Rept 1297) filed Feb. 29, Machrowicz, Green and Metcalf said that HR 10590 "is not a compromise bill," since it gave the Administration "all of the authority it can use to continue its 'tight money' policy." Republicans, in a separate statement, said they supported the bill "reluctantly," since "it fails to provide a permanent solution to the problem."

PROVISIONS -- As reported, HR 10590:

Authorized the Treasury to refund outstanding bonds in advance of their maturity by offering new bonds at par, with coupon rates up to 4.25 percent, in exchange for unmatured bonds selling below par in the market. (For example, to match the 4.5 percent yield on a 2.5 percent bond selling for $96.22 and having two years to run to maturity, the Treasury could offer in exchange a $100 bond with nine years to maturity and bearing a coupon rate of 4 percent, which would also yield 4.5 percent in view of the discount on the exchanged bond.)

Authorized the Treasury, upon a finding by the President that it was needed in the national interest, to issue bonds at coupon rates of more than 4.25 percent in an amount not to exceed 2 percent of the public debt each year -- a fraction amounting to almost $6 billion.

Exempted from the 4.25 percent ceiling any special issues of non-marketable bonds sold to Government trust funds, which collectively hold more than $50 billion worth of Treasury obligations.

Removed the 4.25 percent limitation placed on Series E and H savings bond interest rates by the 1959 law, but continued the requirement that the President find it to be in the national interest before raising the rates above 3.26 percent.

Secretary Anderson, although still favoring repeal of the interest ceiling, said HR 10590 would "permit the Treasury, to a substantial extent, in the period immediately ahead to achieve the debt lengthening which is so highly important in the national interest." But the bill was never taken to the floor, reportedly because Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) was convinced that it would split the Democratic party.

At the same time, falling interest rates deprived Anderson of his most urgent argument. Yields on Treasury bonds, which had risen from 3.2 percent in June 1958 to 4.37 percent in January 1960, sagged thereafter, reaching 3.8 percent shortly before adjournment Sept. 1. The yield on three-month Treasury bills dropped from a high of 4.57 percent at the end of 1959 to less than 2.3 percent in August. Keeping step with the market, the Federal Reserve discount rate was cut from 4 to 3.5 percent in June, then to 3 percent in August. The President, addressing Congress as it reconvened on Aug. 8, again asked for repeal of the ceiling, but the issue had become moot. (For text, see p. 639)

Senate

Although the Senate took no formal action on the interest-rate issue in 1960, the outspoken opposition expressed by several Democrats apparently contributed to Rayburn's decision to withhold HR 10590. At a party conference Feb. 15, attended by about 30 of the Senate's 65 Democrats, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, won substantial support for his argument that the interest-rate ceiling should not be relaxed until the Administration undertook certain debt management reforms.

These reforms were spelled out earlier in the Joint Committee's Jan. 26 report (S Rept 1043) on its study of jobs, growth, and prices. They included: sale of long-term Treasury issues at auction, to increase competition in the Government bond market; sale of long-term issues when interest rates are low; and issuance of more bonds with call privileges permitting the Treasury to refinance at lower interest rates. The Joint Committee's Republican minority said the proposed reforms merited consideration, but accused the Democrats of "political blackmail" by opposing repeal of the interest-rate ceiling pending changes in Administration policy.

Sen. Douglas maintained his pressure at a Feb. 16 session of the Joint Committee, when he asked Secretary Anderson to send Congress a "letter of intent" that he would "reform" Treasury policies along the proposed lines. Anderson declined, on grounds that he should not let the bond market know his intentions in advance. He also took issue with the proposal that he try to refinance the debt during low-interest rate periods, arguing that this would mean waiting for a recession.

Anderson did agree, however, to consider Douglas' two other proposals, involving the sale of longer-term securities at auction and the issuance of callable bonds. (Only three-month bills are normally sold at auction, other securities being offered at fixed prices. The Treasury last issued callable bonds in 1953.)

Douglas told the Senate March 21 that the average yield on the 26 outstanding issues of Treasury bonds had dropped below 4 percent, with the highest yield being 4.2 percent. Douglas then charged that "wealthy investors" had "made a killing" on shorter-term notes issued by the Treasury in recent months at 4.75 percent to 5 percent interest.

Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) countered March 22 with the charge that Democrats "think they've got a hot political issue," but that "they are gambling" with the Nation's credit. He said interest rates had declined somewhat because "there has been a slight recession in business," but he predicted that rates would rise again as the economy picked up steam. He asked Democrats "to drop this silly issue" and give the Treasury a free hand in managing the public debt by removing the ceiling.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

HR 5 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1282) Feb. 19, 1960.

- Passed, amended, by the House May 18, by a 196-192 roll-call vote. (See p. 446)
- Rejected by Senate Finance Committee Aug. 31.

Congress in 1960 failed to enact a controversial bill (HR 5) designed to encourage greater U.S. private investment in underdeveloped countries. As passed by a narrow margin in the House, the bill would have permitted companies doing most of their business in less developed countries to defer payment of the U.S. corporation income tax on their earnings until such time as the funds were returned to the United States.

Although twice amended to meet Treasury Department objections, HR 5 never won the whole-hearted support of the Eisenhower Administration. The measure also encountered opposition from import-conscious Members who feared that it would encourage U.S. manufacturers to "export jobs" by moving their operations to low-wage countries abroad. Both of these factors contributed to the bill's demise.

Background

HR 5 was the outgrowth of hearings in December 1958 by the Foreign Trade Policy Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee. Chaired by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.), the hearings produced general agreement on the desirability of increasing private investment in underdeveloped areas. Business spokesmen recommended enactment of various tax incentives, including tax deferral on foreign earnings until repatriated, a U.S. tax credit for taxes forgiven as well as paid to another country, and worldwide application of the preferential tax rate enjoyed by companies qualifying as Western Hemisphere trade corporations.

Administration spokesmen, however, were divided on the matter. Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon and Assistant Secretary of Commerce Henry Kearns gave support in principle to the use of tax incentives to stimulate private investment. But the Treasury witness, Dan Throop Smith, argued that "inherently unattractive (investment) situations cannot be made attractive by artificial stimulants." The Treasury, moreover, was opposed to any tax revisions that would entail a large loss of revenue.

Most of the business community recommendations were nevertheless incorporated in HR 5, which Boggs introduced Jan. 7, 1959. Major provisions of the bill (which made no distinction between underdeveloped and other foreign countries) would have:

Permitted "foreign business corporations' -- domestic companies deriving at least 90 percent of their gross income abroad -- to defer payment of the 52 percent corporation income tax on their "reinvested foreign business income" until distributed to stockholders.

Permitted companies qualifying as "international trade corporations" to make the same deduction in computing taxable income as permitted to Western Hemisphere trade corporations since 1942 -- a preference amounting to a 14-percentage-point reduction in the corporate tax rate, from 52 percent to 38 percent.

Revised rules for crediting income taxes paid to other countries to provide, in effect, that any firm's total foreign and U.S. tax liability would not exceed the tax due on an equal amount of domestic income.

Extended the credit allowed for income taxes paid to other countries to taxes waived by those countries as an inducement to invest, for up to 10 years.

Excluded from taxable income any insurance proceeds from the involuntary conversion of property owned by a foreign subsidiary of an American firm, when such proceeds were reinvested in the subsidiary.

Made the transfer of foreign business property nontaxable without (as required by existing law) securing an advance ruling that the transfer was not for the purpose of tax avoidance.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 1959

Additional support for tax and other incentives to private investment abroad was voiced in two reports submitted to the Administration early in 1959. That of the Committee on World Trade Practices, named by President Eisenhower in 1958 and headed by Harold Boeschenstein, was released March 2, 1959. The second, a special report to the Department of State entitled "Expanding Private Investment for Free World Economic Growth" and prepared by Ralph I. Straus, was released April 1, 1959.

Both reports agreed that special incentives were needed and appropriate to offset unfavorable investment conditions in many underdeveloped areas. Both recommended tax deferral for companies qualifying as "foreign business corporations," along the lines of HR 5. They also recommended the rapid negotiation of "tax sparing" treaties and revision of rules concerning investment losses in foreign businesses.

Armed with these recommendations, the State and Commerce Departments took their case to the White House, in the face of continuing Treasury opposition to HR 5. The upshot was that Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, in a letter May 6, 1959 to Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the Ways and Means Committee, announced that he would support a single provision of HR 5 -- tax deferral for foreign business corporations -- so long as it was applied solely to "investments in one or more of the less developed areas of the free world." He also endorsed two of the recommendations of the Straus and Boeschenstein reports:

- Ordinary loss treatment for losses on stock of foreign business corporations "by original investors."
- Recognition of the principle of "tax sparing" by treaty or negotiated agreement with other countries.

The tax deferral provision of HR 5, Anderson said, would cost the Treasury from $300 million to $500 million a year and would result in "substantial tax benefits" to existing U.S. investment in industrialized countries. Restricting the deferral provision to less developed countries, Anderson said, would have "a relatively small impact" on revenues.

Anderson rejected the provision in HR 5 for worldwide application of the 14 percent tax reduction on grounds that it would cost $200 million and "create an incentive to repatriate foreign earnings rather than reinvest them abroad." He also opposed the proposed change in treatment of foreign tax credits because the revenue loss would be "substantial" and "most of this tax relief would go to a few large corporations."

Foreign Investments

Total U.S. investments abroad increased by almost 500 percent between 1939 and 1959; private investments, in the same period, quadrupled. Amounts shown are in billions of dollars.

	1939	1950	1959
Total U.S. investments	$11.4	$32.8	$64.8
A. Private investments	11.4	19.0	44.8
1. Long term	10.8	17.5	41.2
a. Direct	7.0	11.8	29.7
b. Other	3.8	5.7	11.4
2. Short term	0.6	1.5	3.6
B. U.S. Government credits and claims	---	13.8	20.0

Although direct private investment in foreign subsidiaries and branches almost tripled between 1950 and 1959, from $11.8 to $29.7 billion, Canada, Latin America, and Western Europe continued to account for more than 80 percent of the total. The table shows the amount (in millions) and percentage of total direct private investment, by major area, for 1950 and 1959.

	End of 1950		End of 1959	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Canada	$ 3,579	30.3	$10,171	34.2
Latin America	4,576	38.9	8,990	30.2
Europe	1,733	14.7	5,300	17.8
Africa	287	2.4	843	2.8
Asia	1,001	8.5	2,236	7.5
Oceania	256	2.2	876	3.0
International	356	3.0	1,320	4.5
Total	$11,788	100.0	$29,735	100.0

Petroleum and manufacturing enterprises together accounted for more than two-thirds of total direct private investment abroad at the end of 1959. The table shows amounts (in billions) invested in (1) mining and smelting, (2) petroleum, (3) manufacturing, (4) public utilities, (5) trade, and (6) all other activities.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Canada	$1.09	$2.47	$4.56	$0.64	$0.56	$0.86
L. America	1.42	3.31	1.43	1.15	0.69	1.00
Europe	0.05	1.45	2.93	0.04	0.58	0.25
Africa	0.25	0.34	0.12	----	0.05	0.08
Asia	0.02	1.66	0.25	0.09	0.11	0.10
Oceania	0.03	0.36	0.41	----	0.05	0.03
Other	----	0.84	----	0.48	----	----
Total	$2.86	$10.42	$9.69	$2.41	$2.04	$2.31

Two months later, the full Ways and Means Committee held hearings, July 7-9, on HR 5, at which spokesmen for the State, Commerce, and Treasury Departments endorsed Anderson's view that tax deferral should be restricted to earnings in underdeveloped areas, since these were the countries most in need of additional private investment. (For the size and location of U.S. foreign investments, see box.)

Ralph I. Straus testified against such a limitation, and suggested instead that taxes be deferred on earnings in other industrialized countries so long as these funds were reinvested in the poorer nations. Spokesmen for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the National Assn. of Manufacturers supported HR 5 as introduced by Rep. Boggs. On Aug. 19, the Committee agreed to several amendments to the bill, but took no further action before Congress adjourned Sept. 15, 1959.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Feb. 19, 1960 reported a substantially amended version of HR 5 (H Rept 1282). Dropped from the original bill were provisions extending the Western Hemisphere 14-point reduction worldwide, revising the rules on foreign tax credits and extending such credits to taxes waived or forgiven, and giving special treatment to insurance proceeds from the involuntary conversion of foreign property. (The foreign tax credit provision was incorporated in another bill, HR 10087, and considered separately. See story p. 339)

All that was left of the original measure were provisions for tax deferral for firms qualifying as foreign business corporations, and for the nontaxable transfer of foreign business property. The Committee did not, however, heed the Administration's request, repeated in the President's Budget Message of Jan. 18, that tax deferral be limited to earnings in underdeveloped areas. But it did anticipate opposition from import-conscious Members by including a provision to make any firm receiving more than 10 percent of its income from the sale of products exported to the U.S. ineligible for tax deferral.

Deferral of the U.S. corporation income tax, the report said, "is already available to the bulk of American investments abroad which are carried on through foreign corporations. Thus, the principal purpose of this bill is merely to bring the tax treatment for foreign operations carried on through U.S. corporations more nearly in accord with that applicable where foreign subsidiaries are used." The bill would stimulate investments in less developed countries, the Committee said, because "for the most part these are the countries where the tax rates are lower than those in the United States, and it is only to the extent that the taxes on the same income are lower in the foreign countries that the deferral of U.S. tax results in any benefit." Cost of the bill in terms of lost revenue was estimated at $85 million a year.

In separate views, the Committee's 10 Republican members called HR 5 as reported "inadequate", saying it did not "cure the problem of having to resort to devious devices to achieve tax deferment." They questioned in particular a highly technical "gross-up" provision added by the Committee, and called for public hearings on the matter. Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) also cited his objections to the bill, saying it was "limited to extending a few more tax benefits to foreign investment income and leaving the problems alone."

Floor Action

The House March 8 began debate on HR 5, but the bill encountered so much opposition that Democratic leaders next day postponed further consideration indefinitely. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) announced

that the Ways and Means Committee would amend the bill further, to make it more acceptable to the House. Most of the criticism voiced by Members of both parties during the debate reflected fear that the measure might injure U.S. industry and labor, despite the Committee's amendment placing a 10-percent limit on earnings from exports to the United States.

Members also objected to the fact that HR 5 was brought to the floor under a closed rule (H Res 468) barring all but Committee amendments. Before adoption of the rule, Rep. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.) proposed a substitute that would have permitted consideration, as an amendment to HR 5, of a bill (HR 4918) to amend the Trade Agreements Act. The bill, sponsored by Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.), was designed to make Tariff Commission recommendations in escape-clause cases binding upon the President. Thomson was barred from offering the substitute rule, however, when the House, by a 236-127 roll-call vote, agreed to "order the previous question," thus bringing H Res 468 to an immediate vote. The closed rule was then adopted by voice vote. (For voting, see chart p. 428)

After further consideration, the Ways and Means Committee April 21 approved two additional amendments to HR 5 as reported. The first of these limited the benefits of tax deferral to earnings in "less developed" countries, as recommended by the Administration. This amendment also eliminated the disputed "gross-up" provision originally added by the Committee. The second amendment barred tax deferral to firms found to be operating abroad under substandard labor conditions.

Brought to the floor again May 18, HR 5 encountered its first test when Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) moved to strike the bill's enacting clause. The motion was agreed to, first by a standing vote of 101-93, then by a teller vote of 107-101. But on a roll-call vote demanded by Rep. Boggs, the motion was rejected, 160-232. The House then agreed to the Committee's April 21 amendments and rejected a motion to recommit the amended bill, offered by Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), in both instances by voice vote, before passing HR 5 by a 196-192 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 446)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 5:

Authorized U.S. firms to be taxed as "foreign business corporations," provided they derived at least 90 percent of their gross income from activities in less developed countries and not more than 10 percent of such income from the sale of goods "for ultimate use, consumption, or disposition in the United States."

Authorized FBCs to defer payment of the U.S. corporation income tax on their "reinvested foreign business income," until such time as these earnings were paid to stockholders or otherwise distributed.

Authorized the President to designate countries, including U.S. possessions, qualifying as "less developed," but specifically excluded these industrialized countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, and members of the Sino-Soviet bloc.

Specified that tax deferral would be denied to FBCs if the Secretary of Labor found them to be operating under labor conditions judged to be "substandard" in the countries concerned.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

ACTION -- Aug. 31, by an undisclosed vote, agreed to reject HR 5, following receipts of conflicting reports on the bill from the Administration. The State Department June 10 approved the bill, but recommended deletion of the labor standards clause. The Treasury June 13 said it was withholding support of the bill pending further study. Hearings June 13 and Aug. 23 failed to produce unqualified Administration endorsement for the measure, which died with adjournment.

SALINE WATER

S 3557 -- Reported by Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (S Rept 1668) June 23, 1960.

● Passed by the Senate by voice vote June 24.

A bill (S 3557) to expand the existing saline water conversion program and extend it through 1969 was passed by the Senate in 1960, but not the House.

The proposal was designed to speed up an experimental saline water research program initiated by Congress in 1952 and subsequently amended, most recently in 1958. The 1958 amendments authorized the construction of five pilot conversion plants and a $10 million appropriation for their construction. (1958 Almanac p. 330)

Construction on the first saline water conversion plant was begun Aug. 30 at Freeport, Texas. Three others were to be located at San Diego, Calif., Webster, S.D., and Roswell, N.M. The fifth plant was to be located on the East Coast.

During debate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), author of the bill, said that unless Congress acted immediately, within 15 or 20 years many areas of the United States would face "crucial water shortages" which would not necessarily be limited to traditionally arid sections and which could affect the Nation's large metropolitan and urban areas.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 3557:

Instructed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a research program to develop a low-cost investment and operations saline water program; to convert pilot operations to large-scale operations; and to determine the markets for saline water and conversion plant equipment.

Instructed him to cooperate with federal, state and local agencies regarding the development of saline water conversion operations.

Authorized federal loans to state or local governments or authorized agencies to finance the construction of saline water conversion plants for municipal, industrial, domestic or other beneficial consumptive uses, subject to veto by Congress.

Limited the amount of each loan to 90 percent of the estimated cost of the project, or $1 million, whichever was smaller, and the length of the loan to 40 years, effective three months after the plant commenced operation, and set an interest rate corresponding to the average paid on outstanding government securities of 15-year maturity or longer.

Authorized a $20 million appropriation.

Provided that processes developed under the program with federal funds should be made available to the public except where such action would jeopardize the national security.

FOREIGN TAX CREDITS

HR 10087 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1358) March 8, 1960.
- Passed by the House by voice vote April 6.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1393) May 19.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote June 1. (For roll call on recommittal, see p. 497)
- Conference report (H Rept 2199) agreed to by voice votes of Senate and House Aug. 30.

PL 86-780 -- Signed into law Sept. 14.

Congress in 1960 liberalized provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 respecting the computation of foreign tax credits, at an estimated annual loss to the Treasury of $20 million in revenue. As enacted, HR 10087 permitted U.S. firms with foreign income to take credit, in computing their U.S. tax liability, for income taxes paid to other countries, either on a per-country basis or an over-all basis. Only the per-country formula had been permitted previously. The Treasury did not oppose the change, which had the effect of maximizing foreign tax credits for American firms with extensive operations abroad.

Amendments added by the Senate and accepted by the House strengthened the Treasury's hand in obtaining information concerning the foreign income of American investors, and, in an unrelated matter, authorized certain employees of an Atomic Energy Commission contractor to file claims for tax refunds on reimbursed moving expenses.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, HR 10087:

Permitted U.S. business firms with foreign investments to compute their foreign tax credits on the basis of a per-country limitation or an over-all limitation.

Provided that, after a choice between the two limitations was made, the taxpayer could change from one to the other only with the consent of the Treasury.

Provided that unused foreign tax credits from a per-country limitation year or from an over-all limitation year could be carried over and used only in another year in which the same limitation was applied.

Provided that, in a consolidated tax return by an affiliated group of corporations, any unused tax credits of a Western Hemisphere trade corporation which is a regulated public utility and a member of the affiliated group could be used to offset the U.S. tax on the income of any other member of the group provided the income was earned in the same country or countries in which the Western Hemisphere corporation operated and 80 percent of it was derived from regulated public utilities.

Provided the following penalty for a domestic corporation in control of a foreign corporation or subsidiary for failing to furnish information required by the Treasury Department: a 10 percent reduction in the foreign tax credit claimed by a foreign corporation or subsidiary for the first 90 days in which the controlling domestic corporation failed to furnish the required information, plus an additional reduction of 5 percent for each three-month period thereafter.

Required reports on newly organized foreign corporations by every U.S. citizen or resident who is an oficer or director of the corporation and by every U.S. shareholder owning at least 5 percent of its outstanding stock, within 60 days of the organization of the company.

Provided that reimbursed moving expenses incurred after 1949 and before Oct. 1, 1955 by certain employees of nonprofit corporations formed by the Atomic Energy Commission for scientific research would not be treated as gross income for tax purposes and gave such employees six months from the enactment of the bill to claim tax refunds or credits.

Background

Under the original federal income tax law of 1913, taxpayers with foreign income could deduct income taxes paid to other countries in computing their taxable income, in the same manner that taxes paid to state and local governments could be deducted. But in 1918, the law was changed to allow taxes paid abroad on foreign income as credits against the U.S. tax rather than deductions from gross income. Assuming taxable income of $1 million and identical U.S. and foreign tax rates of 10 percent, the new method cut the U.S. tax liability from $90,000 ($1 million less foreign tax of $100,000, times 10 percent) to zero ($1 million times 10 percent, less foreign tax of $100,000).

To prevent the foreign tax from offsetting U.S. tax on domestic income in addition to foreign income, the law prior to 1954 imposed both a per-country and over-all limitation, restricting total foreign tax credits to the same proportion of a taxpayer's tentative U.S. tax which his taxable income from all foreign sources was of his total taxable income. But in 1954 the over-all limitation was repealed, leaving only the per-country limitation, on grounds that it "discourages a company operating profitably in one foreign country from going into another country where it may expect to operate at a loss for a few years." (1954 Almanac p. 476)

The per-country limitation, however, prevented companies operating in several countries from obtaining maximum benefit from their foreign tax credits, because of varying tax rates. Thus a taxpayer earning $1 million in Country A with a tax rate of 42 percent would receive full credit for $420,000 against the U.S. tax, at 52 percent, of $520,000, leaving a U.S. tax of $100,000. But on another $1 million earned in Country B with a tax rate of 62 percent, the taxpayer could claim no more than $520,000 as a credit, that being the maximum U.S. tax, although he had paid $620,000 in foreign tax. Hence, on total foreign income of $2 million, he would have paid $1,040,000 in foreign tax -- equal to the U.S. rate of 52 percent -- but could take credit for only $940,000 against the U.S. tax, leaving a U.S. tax liability of $100,000.

To permit such companies to take full credit for foreign taxes, Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) proposed in 1959 that taxpayers be permitted to compute their credits either on a per-country or an over-all basis. The latter method would permit the averaging of high and low tax rates in different countries, and in the example cited, give the taxpayer full credit for $1,040,000 paid in foreign taxes, thus relieving him of any U.S. tax on his foreign income of $2 million.

Boggs included the option of choosing the per country or over-all limitation as one provision of his proposed Foreign Investment Incentive Act (HR 5). (See story p.336) Before approving an amended version of HR 5 on Feb. 9, 1960, the House Ways and Means Committee deleted the

entire foreign tax credit provision, which was then introduced as a separate bill, HR 10087, by another Committee member, Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.).

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

ACTION -- March 8 reported HR 10087 (H Rept 1358) unanimously. The bill was justified on grounds that it was "appropriate" to allow those firms that "think of their foreign business as a single operation" to lump their foreign tax credits together. Moreover, the report said, making the over-all limitation generally available for foreign operations only provides treatment which is already available in the case of the so-called foreign base corporation, or foreign subsidiary serving as a holding company for its subsidiaries carrying on active business enterprises."

FLOOR ACTION -- The House April 6 passed HR 10087 by voice vote under suspension of the rules. Unopposed, the bill was passed as reported.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

ACTION -- May 19 reported HR 10087 (S Rept 1393) with amendments. The Committee deleted a provision permitting taxpayers to switch from one formula to the other every five years, providing instead that after the initial election no change could be made without Treasury consent. The Committee also tightened provisions covering carryback and carryforward of foreign tax credits, and added a provision limiting use of the over-all limitation in the case of Western Hemisphere trade corporations. Finally, the Committee added an unrelated provision designed to permit certain employees of the Sandia Corp., an Atomic Energy Commission contractor, to file claims for tax refunds on reimbursed moving expenses. The provision had been inserted by the Senate in the Technical Amendments Act of 1958, but deleted in conference.

In an outspoken dissent filed with the report, Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) said "the foreign tax credit, considered as a tax package, constitutes one of the glaring loopholes in our tax laws (and) should be abolished." Congress should revive the pre-1918 rule, he said, making foreign taxes deductible from gross income just as were state and local taxes. HR 10087 had been improved by the Committee, Gore said, but "it still represents an effort to enlarge an existing loophole in the tax laws without justification" and would amount to a gift of $20 million or more to a few corporations "which have shown neither need nor deserts to such largess."

Floor Action

The Senate June 1 passed HR 10087, with amendments, by voice vote, after two days of debate dominated by criticism of the foreign tax credit by Gore and Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.). Before passage, the Senate rejected three amendments offered by Gore, including one to abolish the foreign tax credit. Also rejected, by a 24-58 roll-call vote, was Gore's motion to recommit the bill to committee. (For voting, see chart p. 497)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 31 -- Gore -- Add sections requiring U.S. corporations controlling foreign subsidiaries to furnish annual information reports to the Treasury Department and requiring reports on the organization of foreign corporations by every U.S. citizen or resident who was an officer or director of the corporation and by every U.S. shareholder owning at least 5 percent of its outstanding stock, within 60 days of the organizing of the company. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 1 -- Gore -- Substitute for the text of HR 10087 an amendment repealing the section of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 that authorizes foreign tax credits. Voice.

Gore -- Repeal the section of the Internal Revenue Code providing preferential tax treatment for Western Hemisphere trade corporations. Voice.

Gore -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code to prohibit foreign subsidiaries of U.S. corporations from claiming both tax credits and tax deductions for the same foreign taxes. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- Senate-House conferees Aug. 29 reported a compromise version of HR 10087 (H Rept 2199). The Senate's amendments respecting the election of per-year or over-all limitation and the carryover of unused tax credits were retained, while those concerning Western Hemisphere trade corporations and information requirements were modified in part.

ACTION -- The Senate and House Aug. 30 agreed to the conference report, by voice votes and without debate, sending HR 10087 to the President, who signed it Sept. 14.

"HISS ACT" AMENDMENT

HR 4601 -- Reported March 26, 1959 by House Post Office and Civil Service Committee (H Rept 258)

S 91 -- Reported March 24, 1959 by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee (S Rept 144).

HR 4601 -- Passed by voice vote of House April 14, 1959.

S 91 -- Recommitted by voice vote of Senate May 12, 1960.

HR 4601 -- Reported by Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee June 10 (S Rept 1544).

A House-passed bill (HR 4601) to restore pension rights to some of the federal workers disqualified under the "Hiss Act" of 1954 died in the Senate in 1960.

The bill as passed by the House and sent to the Senate floor revised portions of the 1954 Act so that pension rights were denied only to workers involved in various acts or crimes concerning national security, and not, as under the 1954 law, to various other groups of Government employees whose offenses in no way involved national security.

The measure, passed by the House in 1959, reached the Senate floor May 12, 1960, where it was considered along with an identical bill (S 91) that had been reported by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Opponents, who argued that persons committing any kind of serious crime against the Government, not just

national security crimes, should lose federal pension rights, succeeded in having S 91 recommitted and HR 4601 referred to committee.

Despite the fact that the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee again endorsed the measure and reported HR 4601 June 10 without change, noting that the Civil Service Commission, Defense Department, Post Office Department, Comptroller General and Bureau of the Budget had re-endorsed the bill, HR 4601 did not pass the Senate and died with the end of the 86th Congress.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 4601:

Amended Public Law 769, 83rd Congress, the so-called "Hiss Act," so that pension or retirement rights would be denied only to those federal employees who were convicted of crimes involving national security or who committed specified offenses involving national security, including refusal to testify in court or before Congress on security or loyalty matters.

Restored annuity rights to Government employees who had been deprived of such rights under the law because of convictions or offenses entirely unrelated to national security.

Background

The "Hiss Act" removed the pension rights of any Government worker who had been convicted of a crime or who had pleaded protection of the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. The act also applied to Communist party members and those who were known to have supported the party. The purpose of the 1954 act was to prevent Alger Hiss, convicted in 1950 of perjury on charges of denying he passed secret documents to the Communists, from receiving the federal pension to which he otherwise would have been entitled upon reaching age 62.

In 1959, the House April 14, by voice vote, passed HR 4601 (H Rept 258). An identical Senate bill (S 91) was reported March 24, 1959 by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Senate

The Senate May 12, 1960 by voice vote adopted a motion offered by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) to refer both S 91 and HR 4601 back to the Committee. Debate had already started on the House bill when the Williams motion was adopted.

Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), floor manager of the legislation, May 12 said the 1954 law, which was enacted "at the height of the witch-hunt atmosphere of that year, has had some unintended and unjust effects". Clark said 189 persons had been denied federal retirement benefits, worth more than $3 million, and of these, only 11 were charged or convicted of crimes connected with national security.

Williams said "everyone of these individuals who is convicted of a crime...whatever it may be, gets back all of his contributions to the civil service retirement fund.... All we said when we passed the 1954 law was that we would not put crooks on the retirement rolls of the taxpayers after they had violated their official trust."

COMMITTEE ACTS -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee May 26 voted unanimously to report HR 4601 and did so June 10 (S Rept 1544).

OCEANOGRAPHY RESEARCH

S 2692 -- Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 1525) June 7, 1960.

- Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, June 23.

A Senate-passed bill (S 2692) to establish a 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys died in 1960 with House failure to act on the measure.

Designed for the participation of 19 federal agencies and departments, the bill would have provided specific authorizations of $534,382,485 over 10 years for the program, of which $170,840,000 would have been authorized for a new Division of Marine Sciences to be established by the National Science Foundation. The division would have been responsible for coordinating the program.

S 2692 also would have authorized $60,555,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission for the control and monitoring of radioactive waste disposal, and for various general studies of radioactivity in the oceans. Provisions also were included for an authorization for the Navy to build, during the decade, 24 research and survey ships ranging in size from 300 to 3,000 tons; the new NSF division was authorized $9,950,000 for 10 years to build similar ships. The Interior Department was authorized $100,000,000 over the 10 years to study water resources.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, S 2692, the Marine Sciences and Research Act, authorized the following appropriations over a 10-year period:

NSF Marine Sciences Division	$170,840,000
Interior Department	131,000,000
Navy	113,300,000
Atomic Energy Commission	60,555,000
Commerce Department	33,687,485
Army	20,000,000
Health, Education and Welfare Department	5,000,000
TOTAL	$534,382,485

The bill also:

Established a Division of Marine Sciences in the National Science Foundation, directed to foster the interchange of scientific information among the program's participants in the Federal Government, and internationally; recommend and give grants and other forms of assistance necessary to the program; and construct and operate ships, laboratories, and other equipment.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- April 20, 21, 22 on S 2692.

ACTION -- June 7 reported S 2692 (S Rept 1525). The Committee said the United States needs to "know the oceans" in the interests of national defense.

The bill was opposed by the Budget Bureau but was supported by other agencies.

FLOOR ACTION -- The Senate June 23 passed S 2692 by voice vote, without opposition. Prior to passage, the Senate accepted by voice vote an amendment by Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.) specifying that the construction of all ships and craft authorized in the bill should be done in U.S. commercial shipyards.

COLOR ADDITIVES

S 2197 — Reported by Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee (S Rept 795) Aug. 21, 1959.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 24.

HR 7624 — Reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1761) June 7, 1960.

S 2197 — Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House June 25.
- Senate agreed to House amendments by voice vote June 30.

PL 86-618 — Signed into law July 12.

The Color Additive Amendments of 1960 (S 2197 -- PL 86-618) regulated the use of color additives in foods, drugs and cosmetics. Like the Food Additives Amendment enacted in 1958 (PL 85-929), S 2197 placed the responsibility for demonstrating the safety of color additives on the industries involved. It also included the highly controversial anti-cancer clause, sponsored by Rep. James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), which stipulated that no additive could be deemed safe if tests showed it was cancer-producing in man or animal.

Interest in both the bill and its anti-cancer clause was heightened following the November 1959 "cranberry scare," in which the "Delaney cancer clause" was invoked by the Food and Drug Administration and a public warning issued against contaminated cranberries. Subsequent action by the FDA to ban certain coal-tar colors used in lipstick added to the urgency of legislative action.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted, S 2197:

Established uniform criteria for the use of all color additives, including coal-tar colors, in or on foods, drugs or cosmetics.

Provided for the official listing of color additives for use in foods, drugs or cosmetics for which they were determined to be safe, subject to any conditions including maximum tolerance limitations.

Provided that a color additive should be considered unsafe and not listed for any use that might result in ingestion if found to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal, or found to induce cancer in man or animal by other tests, not involving ingestion, which were considered appropriate for evaluation of additive safety; provided that a color additive should be deemed unsafe for any use not resulting in ingestion if, after tests or other relevant exposure of man or animal, it was found to induce cancer in man or animal.

Provided for comprehensive lists of colors for use in foods generally when there was a published finding of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that they were generally recognized by qualified experts as safe.

Provided for certification of batches of listed colors and permitted the HEW Secretary to grant exemptions from certification when not necessary to protect the public health.

Made the bill's provisions effective upon enactment; provided a two-and one-half year transitional period, with provisional listing and certification of color additives, to the extent consistent with the public health, pending completion of scientific investigations by industry; made provisional listings subject to temporary tolerance limitations.

Provided that in any proceeding for issuance, repeal or amendment of a regulation, any person who would be adversely affected by a forthcoming order could request a public hearing or, if the matter concerned the anti-cancer clause, request referral of the proposal to an advisory committee of experts for a report and recommendations.

Stipulated that the term "color additive" did not apply to any pesticide chemical, soil or plant nutrient, or other agricultural chemical solely because of its effect in plant metabolism or enzymatic processes either before or after harvest.

Background

Two separate issues were involved in 1960: one, an attempt, which was unsuccessful, to loosen the restrictions on the use of food additives imposed by the Delaney clause; the second, an attempt, which was successful, to establish criteria and procedures for determing the safety of color additives.

FOOD ADDITIVES -- In 1958 Congress enacted the Food Additives Amendment (PL 85-929) to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. This legislation, sought for 10 years, reversed the existing "innocent until proved guilty" rule whereby it was up to the Food and Drug Administration to prove that an additive was "unsafe" before its use could be barred. Henceforth, the makers and users of additives were required to establish their safety to FDA's satisfaction before their use could be sanctioned.

To provide for an orderly transition from the old to the new system, however, the law permitted what amounted to a grace period of 30 months for most additives. For those introduced after January 1, 1958, the deadline for compliance was set at March 6, 1959. But for the great bulk of additives in use prior to Jan. 1, 1958, the law allowed up to two additional years for compliance -- one year without question, and an additional year at the option of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. When the first deadline was reached March 6, 1960, few applications for clearance had been received and fewer granted, so Secretary Arthur S. Flemming proclaimed a blanket extension until March 6, 1961.

Complicating the additives picture was the "cancer clause" inserted in the 1958 law on the initiative of Delaney, who carried out the original investigation of additives during the 81st Congress. The clause provided that "no additive shall be deemed to be safe if it is found to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal, or if it is found, after tests which are appropriate for the evaluation of the safety of food additives, to induce cancer in man or animal."

It was this prohibition that led Secretary Flemming to announce Nov. 9, 1959 that FDA had found traces of a cancer-causing weed-killer in certain lots of cranberries, and to warn against buying any cranberries until proved free of contamination. Although relatively few berries were so contaminated, sales plummeted as a result of the "scare," and the Government agreed to indemnify cranberry growers for their losses, at an estimated cost of $10 million.

The furore raised by the cranberry incident and a subsequent case involving certain hormone-treated chickens led President Eisenhower to call for a scientific review of the situation. A panel of experts, headed by Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, reported May 9 that "a literal interpretation of the (Delaney) section must lead to the prohibition of such a (cancer-inducing) substance even though present in trace amounts." The panel took no position on the argument advanced by business spokesmen that the law should permit FDA to establish tolerance limits for carcinogenic additives as it does for others. But the panel argued for discretion in interpreting the Delaney clause, and proposed a series of steps to assist Secretary Flemming in administering the clause.

The panel also recommended modifications in existing law if it did not permit the HEW Secretary to exercise discretion and apply a "rule of reason"; urged greater emphasis by Government agencies on the study of carcinogens (cancer-inducing substances) in a variety of animals to determine dose-response relations; and proposed expansion of research by the Department of Agriculture, state agricultural experiment stations and industry to discover additional safe and effective materials for producing and processing foods.

COLOR ADDITIVES -- New legislation to deal with color additives was requested by Flemming in 1959 following a Supreme Court ruling that existing law prohibited the certification of any coal-tar colors found to be "harmful" in any amount -- the same principle embodied in the Delaney clause, although that was not at issue. The decision led FDA to withdraw approval of seven food colors and, subsequently, 14 coal-tar colors used in lipstick, although none was alleged to be carcinogenic.

At the lipstick industry's request, FDA postponed the order and held new hearings Feb. 17-March 2, 1960. Dr. O. Garth Fitzhugh, chief of the FDA toxicity branch, Feb. 17 testified that three coal-tar colors used in lipsticks had been proved harmful to test animals. In Feb. 18 testimony, George R. Clark, head of FDA's cosmetics division, said he did not have any information to enable him to say whether colors in lipsticks were harmless to humans. Dr. Lloyd W. Hazelton, head of a private research laboratory in Virginia, Feb. 29 said the 90-day tests FDA conducted on lipstick colors were not long enough to determine whether the dyes were cancer-producing. Fuller Holloway, attorney for the Toilet Goods Assn., March 2 protested that the hearings had been unfair, confined to issues that were too narrow, and that testimony on what he called the harmlessness of colors in the manner they were used had been excluded.

Meanwhile, the Senate Aug. 24, 1959, had passed a color additives bill (S 2197) modeled after the 1958 food additives law. It did away with the existing distinction between coal-tar and other colors, and provided for certification of colors, even if harmful in certain quantities, under tolerance limits. S 2197 did not contain the Delaney clause.

House

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 26 - March 14 on proposals (HR 7624, S 2197) for color additive amendments to the Pure Food and Drug Act. HR 7624, sponsored by Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.), contained the Delaney clause.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 26 -- Secretary Flemming said the Delaney clause should be included in the bill. He also proposed that: FDA be given more leeway to decide when colors could be used safely in limited amounts if not cancer-suspect; manufacturers assume the burden of proof for color safety; FDA be given power to revoke approvals made prior to the 1958 legislation; the 1958 Amendment be modified to allow use of cancer-inducing substances in animals as long as no residue was left in the food consumed by man.

Jan. 27 -- Rep. Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) urged thorough study of lipstick colors and said those who claimed women didn't swallow lipstick "don't use the stuff themselves."

George D. Riley, AFL-CIO legislative representative, supported HR 7624 as "a minimum protection to captive consumers."

Arthur T. Schramm, representing the certified color industry, said FDA should have discretionary rather than mandatory power to ban colors.

Feb. 10 -- H.F. Dunkelberger Jr., National Canners Assn., said both the Senate and House bills "go far beyond the announced objectives they are purportedly designed to attain" and would "broaden the licensing to many substances...concerning which no question of safety has been raised."

Paul Gerden, Abbott Laboratories, said "if the flat ban of a cancer clause is to be applied on the basis of remote implications from inconclusive scientific reports," common foods and beverages such as cream, milk, coffee, tea, sugar and eggs might also have to be banned. Gerden said the pending bills gave too much power to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and should be redrafted.

Feb. 11 -- Dr. Thomas P. Carney, vice president of Eli Lilly & Co., testified on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn. and said retention of the Delaney anti-cancer clause in HR 7624 would stifle research on use of chemical substances to boost agricultural production. He said a synthetic female sex hormone, stilbestrol, was used in feeds to increase the weight of about 75 percent of all beef cattle under controlled feeding in the U.S., but that under the 1958 Food Additives Amendment new uses were banned because the product had been shown to produce cancer in animals. Carney said tests showed that no residue of stilbestrol remained in the animals' tissues but Committee members John E. Moss (D Calif.) and John D. Dingell (D Mich.) contested this. Carney said the drug industry would like to see the cancer clause changed to read that an additive, either in food or color, should be ruled unsafe for any use in food if found to induce cancer in man or animal when given "in amounts and under conditions reasonably related to the intended use."

March 11 -- M. R. Clarkson, associate administrator of the Agriculture Department's agricultural research service, endorsed a proposal to authorize the Government to set safety tolerances on color additives, but declined to take a stand on the Delaney clause in HR 7624 which would ban the use of any additive found cancer-producing in man or animal. Clarkson, representing Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, said the Department felt the problem should be thoroughly reviewed and there should be an opportunity, wherever possible, for the Government to exercise scientific judgment in questionable cases.

Committee member John D. Dingell (D Mich.) said the Agriculture Department was "being rather leisurely" in taking a position on the Delaney clause, whereas the Department of Health, Education and Welfare Jan. 26 had taken an emphatic stand in favor of extending the clause to colors. Clarkson said the Department preferred to delay its decision pending a study ordered by President Eisenhower Feb. 12.

May 9 -- Flemming reiterated his support for the Delaney clause as follows: "The rallying point against the anti-cancer provision is the catch phrase that it takes away the scientist's right to exercise judgment. The issue thus made is a false one, because the clause allows the exercise of all the judgment that can safely be exercised on the basis of our present knowledge.

"The clause is grounded on the scientific fact of life that no one, at this time, can tell us how to establish for man a safe tolerance for a cancer-producing agent. Until cancer research makes a breakthrough on this point, there simply is no scientific basis on which judgment or discretion could be exercised in tolerating a small amount of a known carcinogenic color or food additive."

ACTION -- The Committee June 7 reported HR 7624 (H Rept 1761) and said it was designed to meet "a pressing need for replacing the inconsistent, and in part outmoded, provisions which now govern the use of different kinds of color for articles covered by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with a scientifically sound and uniform system for the listing of color additives of any kind."

The report said the Delaney anti-cancer clause had been included in view of expert testimony, the support for the clause of the HEW Secretary and "the uncertainty surrounding the determination of safe tolerances for carcinogens."

Committee amendments: exempted from the provisions pesticide, chemical, soil and plant nutrients; provided for listing of color additives for general use when there was a published finding on their safety; allowed the HEW Secretary to waive certain additive analyses if he determined they were unnecessary; methods for additives; provided for an advisory committee to review findings under the Delaney clause that are appealed by someone adversely affected by the finding; exempted certain additives from certification and provided for review of certain limiting actions taken by the HEW Secretary.

The report said the estimated cost of enforcing the legislation would be approximately $1 million the first year and close to $900,000 annually thereafter.

Floor Action

The House June 25 passed HR 7624, with committee amendments, by voice vote. The House then tabled HR 7624, substituted its text for that of S 2197, and passed S 2197. The bill as passed was the same as that enacted into law.

DEBATE -- June 25 -- Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.) -- The bill would particularly help the cosmetic industry by permitting the continued use of certain coal-tar colors under safe tolerances.

John H. Kyl (R Iowa) -- Measurements under the anti-cancer clause are most difficult; the regulatory agencies should "apply the rule of reason in their administration" of it.

Final Action

The Senate June 30 agreed by voice vote to the House-amended version of S 2197, sending the bill to the White House.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT

The FDA Oct. 12 authorized a provisional listing of 10 of the 14 controversial lipstick colors, with tolerance limitations, for 30 months. Four of the colors were banned.

The FDA Nov. 22 ordered no further use of Red No. 1, a water soluble coal-tar color used in foods including some frankfurter casings and maraschino cherries, drugs and cosmetics (not lipsticks). FDA Deputy Commissioner John L. Harvey said the action came after preliminary experiments showed the color produced liver damage in test animals and because no safe use level had been established. He said the tests had not provided a basis for concluding the color could cause cancer, but the testing would be continued.

PUBLIC HEALTH GRANTS

Congress in 1960 passed two bills dealing with research and training in the field of public health. Both measures had Administration support.

● GRADUATE TRAINING -- Congress Aug. 29 cleared a bill (HR 6871 -- PL 86-720) which authorized a 5-year program of project grants to public health schools and nursing and engineering schools which provided graduate or specialized training in public health. It also extended indefinitely the Surgeon General's authority under the Public Health Service Act (PL 85-544) to make $1 million in grants-in-aid annually to public health schools. Approval came after the House agreed to a conference report (H Rept 2162) adjusting minor, technical amendments made in the bill on the Senate floor July 1.

● RESEARCH GRANTS -- Congress Aug. 31 completed action on a bill (HR 10341 -- PL 86-765) authorizing the Surgeon General to make broad grants for health research to institutions by setting aside part of the research grants regularly appropriated to the National Institutes of Health.

The bill, amending the Public Health Service Act, provided that funds for the institutional grants were to be a uniform percentage not exceeding 15 percent of the NIH appropriations for specific project grants. Applications for funds would be made by schools of medicine, dentistry, and public health and reviewed by the National Advisory Health Council.

The report of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 2174), made after Committee hearings June 6-7, said the present NIH grant structure, restricting grants to specific projects, lessened the flexibility of research.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Congress took no action on a bill (HR 12550) introduced June 8 by Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) to embody proposals made June 2 by Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Arthur S. Flemming to reorganize the Public Health Service and establish a new Environmental Health Bureau and a National Center for Health Statistics.

FOREIGN SERVICE CHANGES

S 2633 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 880) Sept. 2, 1959.
- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Sept. 9.
- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 2104) Aug. 17, 1960.
- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote Aug. 22.
- House and Senate agreed to conference report (H Rept 2173) Aug. 29.

PL 86-723 -- Signed into law Sept. 8.

The 1960 amendments to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, reflecting the growing concern in Congress over the quality of the Service, raised the standards for Foreign Service personnel.

The bill passed by Congress (S 2633) tightened language requirements for Foreign Service personnel and provided facilities and incentives for language training; required Foreign Service officers, "to the maximum extent possible," to have a thorough knowledge of the country in which they served; gave the Secretary of State more flexibility in hiring and promoting personnel; revised and expanded the Service's retirement and disability program; and authorized a $10 million increase in funds for buildings.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, S 2633:

Directed the Secretary of State to establish foreign language standards for all overseas assignments; directed him to designate every Foreign Service officer position abroad which should be filled by a person proficient in the appropriate language or dialect and required that after Dec. 31, 1963 those posts be filled by persons possessing the specified ability.

Directed the Secretary to arrange for appropriate language training to meet the standards.

Authorized incentive pay to encourage Foreign Service personnel to acquire a proficiency in a difficult foreign language or a special ability.

Provided that chiefs of mission and Foreign Service officers, to the maximum extent practicable, should have a thorough knowledge of the language, culture, history and institutions of the country in which they served.

Stated that specialization in a geographic area would not prejudice promotions of Foreign Service officers.

Provided for the language training and orientation of spouses of Foreign Service personnel.

Authorized the Secretary to take into account the needs of the Service and non-Governmental experience when assigning salary classifications to newly recruited Foreign Service personnel.

Authorized annual within-class salary increases for every Foreign Service officer whose work met "the standards required for the efficient conduct of the work of the Service."

Clarified the authority of the Secretary to make appointments involving different lengths of tenure, and his authority to assign Foreign Service personnel to any international body or Government agency.

Authorized the employment of retired Foreign Service officers by other Government agencies.

Provided that a Foreign Service officer who resigned from the Service could be reappointed regardless of whether or not he had spent the intervening time in Government service as required previously.

Permitted the recall to duty of Foreign Service reserve officers whenever it was in the public interest (thus deleting a section of existing law prohibiting recalls except during an emergency).

Authorized the Secretary to extend the services of career ambassadors or career ministers for five years beyond the retirement age of 65, and of other personnel for five years beyond the required retirement age of 60, and adjusted retirement provisions for these persons.

Permitted career ambassadors and ministers, if appointed by the President to another State Department position, to retain or be reinstated to their Foreign Service status until the end of that appointment even though they passed the Foreign Service retirement age.

Authorized the firing of a reserve officer, staff officer or employee for "unsatisfactory performance of his duties" or any other cause to "promote the efficiency of the Service", subject to a hearing by the Board of the Foreign Service. (The firing of Foreign Service officers under the same conditions was already authorized by law.)

Required the Secretary of State to classify all Foreign Service positions abroad, excluding those held by chiefs of missions.

Clarified existing provisions governing the termination of the service of chiefs of mission by stating that such service shall terminate within 50 days after the appointment of the successor.

Authorized the establishment of wage and salary schedules for alien personnel employed overseas based on the prevailing local pay practices.

Provided that Foreign Service staff officers or employees, after 10 years of continuous service, would become participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability system (rather than the Civil Service Retirement system) with an eventual mandatory retirement age of 60 years; increased salary retirement deductions from 5 percent to 6½ percent of the basic salary and authorized federal matching payments (at an estimated annual cost of $2.5 million).

Authorized a $10 million increase in appropriations for erecting office buildings overseas. (The conferees said it was their intention that to the greatest extent possible the funds should be provided in local foreign currencies owned by the United States.)

FLOOR ACTION -- S 2633, supported by the Administration, was passed by the Senate in 1959 (1959 Almanac p. 218) and by the House with extensive committee amendments (H Rept 2104) Aug. 22, 1960. The conference report (H Rept 2173) resolved these major differences:

- The Senate directed that the Secretary of State designate every Foreign Service officer position abroad which should be filled by a person proficient in the appropriate language or dialect, and that after Dec. 31, 1963 those posts be filled by persons possessing the specified ability. The House bill stipulated that after 1963 a prescribed quota of personnel proficient in the language had to be assigned to each country, but not necessarily to specific positions. (Resolved in favor of the Senate.)
- The Senate authorized incentive pay to encourage language proficiency. The House bill authorized salary increases after the proficiency had been obtained, provided the person was eligible for promotion. (Resolved in favor of the Senate.)
- The Senate authorized $100 million for the construction of office buildings. The House provided no authorization for this purpose. (Compromised at $10 million.)

ACTION ON SPACE REORGANIZATION PROPOSALS

H J Res 567 -- Transfer of the von Braun team to NASA, reported by House Science and Astronautics Committee (H Rept 1240) Feb. 4, 1960.

- Passed by the House Feb. 8, by a 92-2 standing vote.
- Reported by Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee (S Rept 1142) Feb. 26.

HR 12049 -- Amendments to the 1958 Space Act, reported by House Science and Astronautics Committee (H Rept 1633) May 19, 1960.

- Passed by the House June 9, by a 235-31 standing vote. (For roll call on recommittal, see p. 454)

Administration attempts to change the Nation's space program were only partially successful in 1960. One proposal of President Eisenhower -- the transfer to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the Army rocket team headed by Dr. Wernher von Braun -- went into effect March 14. The President made the shift under power granted him in the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (PL 85-568), and the transfer could have been stopped only by Congressional adoption of a resolution disapproving. Instead, the House adopted a resolution (H J Res 567) endorsing the move.

A bill embodying a second Eisenhower proposal, however, made in a Jan. 14 message to Congress, died in the Senate after House passage. The measure (HR 12049) changed NASA's makeup and clarified the agency's functions in an attempt to distinguish more clearly between civilian and military space activities. It also contained one especially controversial provision which would have given the NASA administrator the discretion to acquire title to inventions made under contract with NASA, or to waive the title while retaining for the Government the right of royalty-free use of the patent. The 1958 space act reserved as the "exclusive property of the United States" any invention made under NASA contract.

Any chance for enactment in 1960 was killed when Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) Aug. 31 read into the Congressional Record a memorandum saying there was no urgent need for the modifications and that a new President in January might want to make different changes. Johnson also said changes in the NASA patent system should be delayed until they could be related to a new, uniform, Governmentwide patent policy.

Background

REFERENCE -- Space Agency (1958 Almanac p. 160).

The National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (PL 85-568) created a new civilian agency to direct the nation's scientific non-military space activities. The Act was the result of a Congressional reappraisal of the U.S. missile and satellite program which was brought about by the Soviet Union's launching of the first earth satellite in November 1957.

The purpose of creating a civilian space agency, Congress said, was to devote U.S. activities in outer space to peaceful purposes which would benefit all of mankind. Through NASA, Congress and the Administration intended to draw a distinction between strictly military and non-military exploration into outer space. In order to give the program some flexibility and permit subsequent realignment of the nation's civilian and military space programs, Congress included a provision in the 1958 Act which authorized the President to transfer to NASA the functions of any other department or agency which were related primarily to the functions of NASA. In order to accomplish such a transfer, the President was required to submit a report to Congress setting forth his proposal. If Congress did not pass a concurrent resolution objecting to the proposal within 60 days after it was submitted, the plan would automatically go into effect.

Von Braun Transfer (H J Res 567)

The plan to transfer von Braun's missile team (the Development Operations Division, stationed at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.) from the Army Ballistic Missile Agency to NASA was announced by President Eisenhower Oct. 21, 1959 after a conference of top space officials. It was put before Congress Jan. 14 in a Presidential message which said that it was in the "best interest of the nation" to provide NASA with an organization capable of developing and operating large space vehicle boosters and conducting related research. The transfer of the von Braun team to NASA would accomplish this purpose, the message said.

For administrative purposes the transfer was to become effective July 1, but it could have taken place any time after March 14 (60 days from the date the message was delivered to Congress) unless Congress in the meantime passed a concurrent resolution disapproving the plan. However, in order to emphasize its support of the transfer, the House Science and Astronautics Committee Feb. 4 unanimously reported H J Res 567 (H Rept 1240), introduced by B.F. Sisk (D Calif.), stating that prompt and positive endorsement would remove employment uncertainties among Redstone personnel and "add impetus" to the space effort. The resolution was supported by Dr. von Braun and Army officials at Feb. 2 hearings.

The House Feb. 8 passed H J Res 567, by a 92-2 standing vote, and the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee reported the measure (S Rept 1142) Feb. 26. The Senate March 28, however, indefinitely postponed H J Res 567 when it was informed that the 60-day waiting period had expired March 14.

HOUSE DEBATE -- Feb. 8 -- Samuel S. Stratton (D N.Y.), who introduced H Con Res 559 Feb. 2 to disapprove the transfer -- "We are proceeding down the road to disaster in trying to separate military and nonmilitary aspects of space" and "freeze out the military" from full-scale participation in the space effort. "I personally would favor a single over-all civilian-military agency charged with responsibility for the whole missile and rocket field."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.), House majority leader -- The Saturn project is currently in a "very unsettled status" and under the circumstances "there is nothing else we can do" but approve its transfer to NASA.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) -- The transfer "will make for a more efficient U.S. space program" and is a "well-

worked-out plan by the President for dividing the various functions among the various groups."

NASA Changes (HR 12049)

House

COMMITTEE -- Science and Astronautics.

HEARINGS -- March 8-10, 16, 24, 29-31 and April 4 on the President's requests, as clarified in a NASA draft bill (HR 9675). (For text of President's message, see p. 638)

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Dr. T. Keith Glennan, head of NASA, endorsed the President's proposals, particularly the abolition of the National Aeronautics and Space Council and Civilian-Military Liaison Committee. He said it was "imperative" that NASA-Defense liaison be conducted at many levels and that "the attempt to formalize this need and center the activity in one committee had proven to be...unnecessary, cumbersome and unworkable."

March 10 -- William M. Holaday, chairman of the liaison committee, disagreed with the President's proposal that civilian and military space programs should be conducted separately because their similarity was "far greater than anyone would be led to believe". He said all space research and development should be under one agency, preferably NASA. This, he said, would result in a more efficient program.

March 16 -- Lt. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, chief of the Army's research division, said the space exploration program could not be successfully divorced from the problems of national defense, but warned against putting the NASA administrator on the same administrative level as the Secretary of Defense, who, he said, should be free to make the final decisions.

March 29 -- Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin (ret.), former deputy chief of Army's Office of Research and Development, recommended NASA be given over-all responsibility for the space program, from which could be drawn military applications.

March 30 -- Roy W. Johnson, former chief of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, said interservice rivalry and poor planning had made him doubt the ability of the United States "to win a war five to 10 years from now". He said a failure on the part of military chiefs to grasp the military significance of outer space was one reason the U.S. was not developing its potential to build an effective satellite system to warn of approaching missiles. He suggested the Committee concentrate on military efforts in the space race and cease worrying about reorganization of the space program.

March 31 -- Lee A. DuBridge, president of the California Institute of Technology, supported the Administration's proposals and said a "single all-inclusive space organization" was neither necessary, feasible nor desirable. He said the military and civilian organizations could not be expected to devote adequate time and finances to each others programs.

ACTION -- The Committee May 19 reported a clean bill (HR 12049 -- H Rept 1633) which, as requested by the President in his message: (1) made clear that the NASA had sole responsibility for managing the Nation's non-military space program; (2) scrapped existing provisions that imposed on the President duties for detailed planning of the program, and abolished the National Aeronautics and Space Council, whose function was to advise him on such planning; (3) gave the President power to decide whether to assign the development of each new launch vehicle project to NASA or to the Defense Department; and (4) abolished the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee but, contrary to the President's request, established in its place a civilian-military coordinating board.

A fifth provision, not specifically requested by Mr. Eisenhower, but included in the NASA draft bill, permitted NASA to waive title to inventions but provided that the Government could acquire a royalty-free license to all inventions developed by NASA contractors, if federal ownership to the title were waived.

The report dwelt largely on the provision changing the patent section of the 1958 Act, which provided that any invention made under contract with NASA "shall be the exclusive property of the United States". The Committee version of HR 12049 would have given the NASA administrator the "discretion of acquiring title" to the inventions or waiving title to the developer. The administrator, however, would be directed to acquire such rights where it was necessary to protect "the public interest and the equities of the contractor" or where it would be in the interest of national security.

The report said the Government in any case would retain a "royalty-free, nonexclusive, irrevocable license" for the use of patents developed under NASA research contracts. This would permit NASA to have an invention developed by one company and produced by a second.

A minority report signed by four Democratic Representatives -- B.F. Sisk (Calif.), James M. Quigley (Pa.), Leonard G. Wolf (Iowa) and Joseph E. Karth (Minn.) -- said the strategy of the proposed change was to establish a beachhead from which eventually it would be possible to "drive the Government out of the field of patent ownership" and that the change "invariably" was supported by representatives of industry and the patent bar.

Floor Action

The House June 9 passed HR 12049 without amendments by a 235-31 standing vote. Before passage the House rejected, by a 120-270 roll-call vote, a recommittal motion offered by Rep. B.F. Sisk (D Calif.) to return the bill to the House Science and Astronautics Committee with instructions to delete the section on ownership of patents. (For voting, see chart p. 454)

Earlier the House had defeated a similar amendment, first by a 97-118 standing vote and then by a 91-154 teller vote, by Rep. James M. Quigley (D Pa.). It would have deleted the controversial section and thereby retained the existing provisions of the Act which declared that any invention made under contract with NASA became the exclusive property of the United States. Defeat of the recommittal motion and Quigley's amendment retained in the bill the new patent provision.

Proponents of changing the patent rights system argued that the 1958 Act's provision encumbered NASA's research and development program because companies were reluctant to develop an item when they were not allowed to retain patent rights. Opponents of the change said it would benefit only large business concerns and further complicate existing Government patent policies. The new NASA patent policy was similar to that of the Defense Department and other Government agencies except the Atomic Energy Commission.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 12049:

Clarified NASA's role as the agency solely responsible for managing the Nation's non-military space program.

Scrapped existing provisions that imposed on the President duties for detailed planning of the space program, and abolished the National Aeronautics and Space Council, whose duty it was to advise the President on such planning.

Authorized the President to decide whether to assign the development of each new launch vehicle project to NASA or to the Defense Department and directed the Defense Department to undertake space activities, including research and development, necessary for the defense of the Nation.

Abolished the Civilian-Military Liaison Committee and established in its place a NASA-Defense Department coordinating board.

Gave the NASA administrator the discretion of acquiring title to inventions developed under NASA research contracts or waiving the title to the companies that developed the inventions, but retained for NASA a royalty-free non-exclusive, irrevocable license for use of the inventions.

Authorized the Administrator to indemnify contractors against potential dangers.

Eliminated a requirement that the President and the NASA administrator, in their annual reports, make legislative recommendations to Congress if necessary.

Authorized NASA to waive performance and payment bonds of Government contractors for construction work, otherwise required by law, where it was warranted by the financial responsibility of the contractor.

Permitted the President, when the Senate concurred, to appoint the NASA administrator to the National Security Council.

Authorized NASA to lease Government property for other than monetary considerations and to acquire releases for past infringements of patents; clarified the authority of other federal agencies to acquire items for NASA through appropriate contract.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 9 -- James M. Quigley (D Pa.) -- Delete the section giving the NASA Administrator the discretion of acquiring or waiving title to inventions developed under NASA contract, thereby restoring a provision of the 1958 Act giving the United States exclusive property rights over any invention developed under NASA contract. Standing, 97-118; teller, 91-154.

Senate

Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee Aug. 31 inserted in the Congressional Record a statement giving the Committee's reasons for postponing consideration of HR 12049 until 1961. It said analysis of the amendments failed to uncover any "persuasive reasons" for pressing for enactment and that the changes could restrict the freedom of action of the next President.

In addition to recommending that any patent changes be related to a new, uniform, Governmentwide patent policy, the statement said that the principle organizational changes recommended by HR 12049 could be or had been accomplished by administrative action under the existing law and that the proposed indemnification provisions would accomplish little.

NATO CITIZENS COMMISSION

S J Res 170 -- Reported by Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 23, 1960 (S Rept 1122).
- Passed by the Senate June 15 by a 51-44 roll-call vote. (See p. 501)
- Reported by House Foreign Affairs Committee June 23 (H Rept 1957).
- Passed by the House Aug. 24 by a 289-103 roll-call vote. (See p. 468).

PL 86-719 -- Signed into law Sept. 7.

Congress in 1960 passed and the President approved a joint resolution (S J Res 170 -- PL 86-719) to provide for the appointment of a U.S. Citizens Commission on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Commission, working with similar groups from the other NATO nations, was instructed to explore ways of promoting greater political and economic cooperation among the North Atlantic countries.

The resolution authorized appointment by the Vice President and Speaker of the House of up to 20 private citizens as members of the Commission to participate on an unofficial basis in a convention with similar citizen groups from other NATO countries. It authorized Commission expenses of $300,000 through Jan. 31, 1962, when the Commission was scheduled to expire.

Background

Passage of the resolution in 1960 was the result of pressure over several years by private U.S. citizens' groups and a small group of Congressmen for U.S. efforts to strengthen the Atlantic community's non-military ties. Such moves were opposed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Economic Council.

Resolutions in support of an Atlantic Union movement, suggesting as a goal a "free federal union", were introduced in 1949 and 1951, but no action was taken on them. (1949 Almanac p. 388)

In 1955, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on a similar resolution (S Con Res 12). Secretary of State John Foster Dulles objected to its wording on the grounds that it appeared to commit the President to "the practicability and general desirability of some such union" and he suggested that Congress find some way "to hold the exploratory convention under less official auspices."

A revised resolution was drafted, but the Committee postponed action when Dulles pointed out that the NATO Council of Ministers was itself exploring ways of achieving greater unity.

In 1958 Committee Chairman Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) introduced a concurrent resolution (S Con Res 62) requesting the President to "use his best efforts to implement" a meeting of citizens from NATO countries "to examine ways to promote greater cooperation". The resolution was co-sponsored by several Senators and Representatives who had attended the third annual NATO Parliamentarians' Conference in Paris, which Nov. 16, 1957 proposed a NATO citizens' meeting.

Under strong urging from the State Department, the Committee removed the section giving the President responsibility and merely put Congress on record as

in favor of such a meeting. The resolution was reported April 24, 1958 (S Rept 1470), but was never considered by the Senate.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) March 19, 1959 introduced a resolution (S Con Res 17) for a citizens' commission. Co-sponsored by Sens. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), Frank Church (D Idaho) and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), S Con Res 17 called for a convention of delegates from NATO countries and "such other democracies" as the convention might invite, to consider ways to "achieve more effective and democratic unity" in pursuing common coals. Delegates were to be "leading representative citizens officially appointed" but free to act as individuals.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Relations.

HEARING -- Jan. 19 on S Con Res 17.

Principal witness in behalf of S Con Res 17 was William H. Draper Jr., who appeared as spokesman for the United States Committee for the Atlantic Congress, a five-day meeting held in London June 1959 and attended by 650 citizens from the U.S. and other NATO countries. The participants resolved to seek the approval of their governments for a special conference of "not more than 100 leading representative citizens" to study NATO problems. The proposed conference, unlike the privately sponsored Congress of 1959, would have semi-official status under the terms of S Con Res 17, Draper said. Sens. Case, Cooper, and Kefauver also testified briefly in behalf of their proposal.

Questioning by Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and other Committee members indicated a general concern over the resolution's failure to spell out details covering procedures for selecting and appointing delegates, for receiving their reports and for paying their expenses.

ACTION -- The Committee Feb. 10 approved an original resolution (S J Res 170) by an 8-7 vote. The principal change from S Con Res 17 was language specifying that members of the Commission were to be chosen by Congressional officials, rather than by the Executive Branch, and that Commission members would not be speaking for the U.S. Government. The new measure also added technical provisions authorizing pay, staffs and expenditures. S J Res 170 was supported by the State Department.

The Committee report (S Rept 1122) filed Feb. 23 said that for years there had been "strong feeling among the NATO nations that much more should be done within the alliance to counter the increasing Soviet bloc emphasis on competition with the West through political and economic measures." The report said the Commission could take advantage of the heretofore little-used Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty, providing for non-military cooperation.

Floor Action

The Senate June 15 passed S J Res 170 without amendments by a 51-44 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 501)

DEBATE -- June 14, 15 -- Proponents, including Frank Church (D Idaho), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) and others, declared that collapse of the May summit conference made strengthening of the Atlantic Alliance imperative.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- As chairman of the NATO Parliamentarians Economic Committee, he believed success in the cold war depended upon economic cooperation at the citizen level among NATO nations.

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- The resolution would "bypass" the constitutional authority vested in the President in foreign affairs.

House

COMMITTEE -- Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- June 21 approved S J Res 170 by a 20-0 vote and reported it June 23 (H Rept 1957).

Floor Action

The House, after defeating five proposed floor amendments and a motion to recommit the resolution to the Foreign Affairs Committee, approved the Senate version of S J Res 170 by a 289-103 roll-call vote Aug. 24. Earlier the House, by a 349-39 roll-call vote, adopted a resolution (H Res 587) granting an open rule (permitting amendments) with one hour of debate on the measure. (For voting, see chart p. 468)

The motion to recommit, defeated by voice vote, was made by Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa), who also sponsored an unsuccessful amendment to prohibit the use of funds authorized by the bill to influence legislation in Congress.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 24 -- John James Flynt Jr. (D Ga.) -- Include five Senators and five Representatives in the Commission's membership. Standing vote, 33-59.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Provide that compensation to employees of the Commission not exceed a total of $50,000. Standing, 38-55.

Bow -- Provide that the United States pay no more than 20 percent of the total cost of the NATO Commission convention. Teller, 45-76.

Bow -- Require Commission members to make the same report on travel and expenses as required of Members of Congress. Voice.

Gross -- Prohibit authorized Commission funds from being used "for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation" in Congress. Standing, 43-65; Voice.

DEBATE -- Aug. 24 -- Gross -- The Commission is "a junketing organization".

Zablocki -- The NATO countries have waited too long to devise a strategy in times of peace against the Soviet economic offensive.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Nov. 21-26 -- Delegations from the House and Senate attended the NATO Parliamentarians Conference in Paris. The House delegation was led by Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) and consisted of nine Members: Hays, Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.), Robert R. Barry (R N.Y.), Gordon Canfield (R N.J.), Laurence Curtis (R Mass.), Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.), Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.), Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) and Homer Thornberry (D Texas).

The Senate delegation was led by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and included in addition: J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Maurine Neuberger (D Ore.), J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.).

HIGHWAY FUNDS AUTHORIZED; PROBE STARTS

HR 10495 -- Reported, amended, by House Public Works Committee (H Rept 1546) April 21, 1960.
- Passed, amended, by voice vote of House May 12.
- Reported, amended, June 24 by Senate Public Works Committee (S Rept 1725).
- Passed by Senate, amended, by an 80-0 roll-call vote June 29. (See p. 509)
- Conference report (H Rept 2080) agreed to July 2 by voice votes of House and Senate.

PL 86-657 -- Signed into law July 14.

Congress in 1960 authorized $1,042,500,000 for federal and federal-aid roads in fiscal 1962 and $1,047,000,000 for the same roads in fiscal 1963. The authorizations included $25 million more each year than the President requested for federal-aid primary, secondary and urban roads (so-called ABC roads) (For federal money apportioned to states, 1957-61, see chart p. 352)

There was no action at all, however, on requests by President Eisenhower for major revisions in the financing mechanism of the Highway Trust Fund; and in a separate development, a House special subcommittee began investigations into alleged malpractices in construction of the National Interstate and Defense Highway System. (See below, "Financing Problem" and "Subcommittee Investigation")

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 10495, the Federal Highway Act of 1960, authorized the following spending for road programs in fiscal 1962 and fiscal 1963:

	Fiscal 1962	Fiscal 1963
From the Highway Trust Fund:		
Primary, secondary, urban roads	$ 925,000,000	$ 925,000,000
From general revenues:		
Forest highways	33,000,000	33,000,000
Forest roads & trails	35,000,000	40,000,000
Park roads & trails	18,000,000	18,000,000
Parkways	16,000,000	16,000,000
Indian reservation roads & bridges	12,000,000	12,000,000
Public land highways	3,500,000	3,000,000
TOTAL	$1,042,500,000	$1,047,000,000

HR 10495 also:

Required that the Bureau of Public Roads, in submitting estimates to Congress in 1961 on the cost of completing the Interstate and Defense Highway System, include the cost of building 1,000 additional miles that in 1956 were authorized to be added to the 40,000-mile Interstate System. The Bureau would therefore submit estimates in 1961 for the entire 41,000 miles authorized.

Allowed "reserved" public lands (lands withdrawn from the public domain for various purposes, like defense installations) to be included in computations determining sliding-scale adjustments in the state matching share of the cost of building ABC roads (normally 50 percent, but less on a sliding scale for states having certain public lands within their boundaries).

Allowed the Bureau of Public Roads to reimburse states immediately, with subsequent cost adjustments, for the estimated federal share of costs of road relocation due to federal construction projects.

Allowed use of federal-aid highway funds on approach roads to publicly or privately owned ferry facilities (primarily for Alaska and Hawaii).

Allowed Maryland and Delaware to repay to the Federal Government funds used to construct certain sections of Interstate Route 95, after which the states would be allowed to collect tolls on those sections.

House

COMMITTEE -- Public Works, Roads Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 1-3.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower, in his Jan. 18 Budget Message, asked that the ABC authorizations for fiscal 1962 and 1963 be held to $900 million, which was $25 million less than the fiscal 1961 authorization. HR 10495, introduced Feb. 17 by the Subcommittee Chairman, George H. Fallon (D Md.), continued the 1961 figure. Highlights of testimony:

David H. Stevens, president, American Assn. of State Highway Officials, and Robert M. Koch, president, National Limestone Institute Inc., March 1 urged a $25 million yearly increase in the authorizations until they reached $1 billion annually. Glenn Richards, Detroit Commissioner of Public Works, representing the American Municipal Assn., supported HR 10495, but urged an increase in the proportion of federal assistance for roads in urban areas, and called for creation of a special federal-aid urban highway program. Representatives of the Associated General Contractors of America Inc. and the American Road Builders' Assn. March 2 supported HR 10495. Christian Kahl, director, National Assn. of County Officials, said the authorization should be increased by $25 million yearly. Testifying March 3, Bradley Nash, Deputy Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation, supporting the President's proposed cutback to $900 million, said spending should be held down on state roads to avoid impairing the separate Interstate and Defense Highway System, since the ABC program received first call on funds in the Highway Trust Fund, by which both ABC and Interstate programs were financed. Federal Highway Administrator Bertram D. Tallamy said the Interstate System was of vital importance and enormous value to the Nation and there was a conclusively demonstrated need for its early completion.

ACTION -- The full Committee April 21 reported an amended version of HR 10495 (H Rept 1546), authorizing $925 million annually in fiscal 1962 and 1963 for ABC roads and $117 million in fiscal 1962 and $122 million in fiscal 1963 for other federal roads. The money for the ABC roads was to be drawn from the Highway Trust Fund; the other funds were authorized to be appropriated out of general revenues.

The bill also permitted the Secretary of Commerce to advance funds to states for completion of defense access highways, such as roads into missile installations.

The Committee said the authorizations were "the minimum figure to keep the ABC program "moving at a smooth pace." Seven Committee Republicans in

supplementary views "reluctantly" supported the $925 million authorization. They said the over-all highway program was "out of balance" because the ABC roads program was getting proportionately more funds than the Interstate Highway Program. The Republicans opposed a Committee amendment raising authorizations for forest development roads by $5 million for each year, as compared with the original bill, and said that it would benefit "some big lumber companies" at the expense of cutbacks in other parts of the road program.

Floor Action

The House May 12, by voice vote, passed HR 10495 with no change in the money figures recommended by the Public Works Committee.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10495 authorized $925 million a year in fiscal 1962 and 1963 as the Federal Government's 50 percent share of the cost of the ABC road program. The money was to be drawn from the Highway Trust Fund. In addition, the bill authorized the following appropriations, from general revenues, for other road programs:

	Fiscal 1962	Fiscal 1963
Forest highways	$ 33,000,000	$ 33,000,000
Forest roads & trails	35,000,000	40,000,000
Park roads & trails	18,000,000	18,000,000
Parkways	16,000,000	16,000,000
Indian reservation roads & bridges	12,000,000	12,000,000
Public land highways	3,000,000	3,000,000
	$117,000,000	$122,000,000

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 12 -- Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- Require state highway departments to erect signs, where work was in progress and visible to highway users, identifying the project and listing amounts contributed by the state and Federal Government. Voice vote.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Public Works

ACTION -- June 24 reported HR 10495 (S Rept 1725) with amendments. The only money change from the House version was inclusion of additional authorizations of $100 million each year for fiscal 1962 and 1963 in special funds for ABC roads. The additional funds were intended as a supplement to the regular funds, for use in areas of high unemployment and on projects of "greater need", and the Committee expressed the "hope" they would be used in the manner intended.

Whereas dollar-for-dollar federal-state matching was required for the regular ABC funds, the states were to be required to put up only $1 for every $2 in federal funds under the special program, less for states where the sliding scale adjustment for public lands was applicable. The federal share, regardless of the sliding scale, was to be limited to 95 percent for any state, and the money could be spent interchangeably for primary, secondary and urban roads as the states determined. (Under the regular ABC program, 45 percent of federal funds is earmarked for primary roads, 30 percent for secondary roads and 25 percent for urban roads.)

Other Committee amendments:

- Except for national parks, forests and monuments, allowed "reserved" public lands (lands withdrawn from the public domain for various purposes, such as defense installations) to be included among public lands used in computations determining sliding-scale adjustments in the state matching share for ABC funds. The Committee said the provision would decrease the required state share in 13 states, but the decrease would be "rather small, 2 or 3 percent or less" in all of these states except Alaska, Arizona, Nevada and Utah. In dollar terms, the savings to the 13 states, as computed by the Committee for fiscal 1961, were as follows:

Alaska	$ 3,977,152
Arizona	935,612
California	3,192,939
Colorado	290,352
Idaho	509,907
Montana	301,684
Nevada	659,936
New Mexico	685,635
Oregon	787,781
South Dakota	12,892
Utah	529,314
Washington	222,059
Wyoming	383,402
TOTAL	$12,488,665

- Increased authorized mileage on the Interstate System from 41,000 miles to 41,300 miles to bring Hawaii and Alaska into the system. The Commerce Department Jan. 13 had recommended that Hawaii be authorized to build 50 miles of highways under the Interstate program, but had opposed the extension of the system to Alsaka. "Neither the present conditions nor anticipated further developments during the next 15 to 20 years warrant the designation of any Interstate mileage in Alaska," the Department's report said. The Committee accepted the 50-mile recommendation for Hawaii and added another 250 miles for Alaska.
- Allowed the Bureau of Public Roads to reimburse states immediately for the estimated federal share of costs of road relocation due to federal construction projects.
- Allowed use of federal-aid highway funds on approach roads to publicly or privately owned ferry facilities (primarily for Alaska and Hawaii).
- Allowed Maryland and Delaware to repay to the Federal Government funds used to construct certain sections of Interstate Route 95, after which the states would be allowed to collect tolls on those sections.

Floor Action

The Senate June 29 passed HR 10495, amended, by an 80-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 509) Floor amendments increased the money figures approved by the Public Works Committee by $500,000 for public land highways for fiscal 1962, and provided that an additional 1,000 miles authorized for the National Interstate and Defense Highway System in 1956 be included in Bureau of Public Roads cost estimates for completing the Interstate system, so that cost estimates due in 1961 would cover the total mileage authorized.

FEDERAL COMMITMENTS TO STATES FOR HIGHWAYS, FISCAL 1957-61

The following chart shows how much federal money was apportioned to the states by the Bureau of Public Roads for fiscal years 1957-61 for ABC roads (federal-aid primary, secondary and urban roads) and for the National Interstate and Defense Highway System. "D" funds represent a special apportionment made for ABC roads for fiscal 1959 as an anti-recession measure. The states were required to match the federal apportionments shown below on the following basis: ABC roads -- 50-50; "D" funds -- $1 state money for each $2 federal; Interstate -- $1 state money for each $9 federal.

STATE	ABC ROADS		INTERSTATE	GRAND TOTAL	STATE RANK
	Regular	Special "D" Funds			
ALABAMA	$ 71,870,400	$ 8,089,185	$ 183,806,712	$ 263,766,297	16
ALASKA	79,120,695	6,178,599		85,299,294	47
ARIZONA	43,719,217	4,806,198	114,403,779	162,929,194	31
ARKANSAS	52,444,718	5,880,738	113,188,189	171,513,645	30
CALIFORNIA	196,337,722	22,073,488	714,802,539	933,213,749	1
COLORADO	56,484,460	6,259,199	99,775,033	162,518,692	32
CONNECTICUT	33,540,382	3,733,466	99,196,271	136,470,119	37
DELAWARE	15,335,608	1,706,285	45,591,140	62,633,033	50
D. OF C.	21,291,563	2,368,963	72,873,245	96,533,771	44
FLORIDA	58,905,501	6,544,442	193,585,062	259,035,005	17
GEORGIA	82,040,860	9,119,163	216,569,036	307,729,059	13
HAWAII	16,521,536	1,838,235		18,359,771	52
IDAHO	34,839,923	3,936,209	79,072,697	117,848,829	41
ILLINOIS	159,412,621	17,803,047	449,341,447	626,557,115	6
INDIANA	85,785,453	9,542,632	242,003,353	337,331,438	10
IOWA	76,324,121	8,523,047	139,970,461	224,817,629	22
KANSAS	72,288,252	8,123,299	126,732,562	207,144,113	24
KENTUCKY	63,772,598	7,138,825	166,611,513	237,522,936	21
LOUISIANA	56,461,687	6,305,387	193,291,881	256,058,955	18
MAINE	26,450,318	2,975,768	61,254,444	90,680,530	45
MARYLAND	39,233,412	4,394,431	154,979,918	198,607,761	27
MASSACHUSETTS	66,552,051	7,417,652	223,296,322	297,266,025	14
MICHIGAN	124,972,788	13,857,433	344,027,131	482,857,352	7
MINNESOTA	86,544,116	9,544,381	190,800,834	286,889,331	15
MISSISSIPPI	57,721,863	6,374,195	124,402,548	188,498,606	28
MISSOURI	98,468,447	11,041,091	253,923,441	363,432,979	8
MONTANA	56,148,990	6,325,284	118,704,436	181,178,710	29
NEBRASKA	58,641,894	6,628,717	96,367,279	161,637,890	34
NEVADA	34,147,059	3,839,673	73,346,523	111,333,255	43
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16,436,553	1,797,880	54,044,750	72,279,183	49
NEW JERSEY	68,630,542	7,585,212	245,208,877	321,424,631	11
NEW MEXICO	46,694,455	5,170,877	110,608,730	162,474,062	33
NEW YORK	229,090,063	25,765,119	559,008,152	813,863,334	2
NORTH CAROLINA	85,989,259	9,560,200	147,549,600	243,099,059	20
NORTH DAKOTA	39,956,555	4,511,272	72,953,832	117,421,659	42
OHIO	143,002,070	15,876,379	487,029,579	645,908,028	4
OKLAHOMA	68,324,284	7,668,061	126,410,270	202,402,615	25
OREGON	53,090,557	5,898,916	140,154,634	199,144,107	26
PENNSYLVANIA	172,821,989	19,217,078	435,956,480	627,995,547	5
RHODE ISLAND	19,948,622	2,219,046	50,458,370	72,626,038	48
SOUTH CAROLINA	46,371,982	5,066,872	100,888,857	152,327,711	36
SOUTH DAKOTA	43,223,544	4,880,326	74,868,415	122,972,285	40
TENNESSEE	74,543,692	8,295,696	230,809,934	313,649,322	12
TEXAS	214,950,698	24,334,820	474,640,513	713,926,031	3
UTAH	34,770,140	3,798,038	87,506,972	126,075,150	39
VERMONT	14,889,193	1,656,616	70,823,885	87,369,694	46
VIRGINIA	68,724,017	7,657,939	279,647,365	356,029,321	9
WASHINGTON	58,366,182	6,562,235	156,069,040	220,997,457	23
WEST VIRGINIA	38,871,703	4,324,463	111,624,328	154,820,494	35
WISCONSIN	81,375,787	9,098,443	156,187,934	246,662,164	19
WYOMING	34,838,555	3,886,714	95,131,687	133,856,956	38
PUERTO RICO	25,199,141	2,798,766		27,997,907	51
TOTAL	$3,675,000,000*	$400,000,000*	$9,200,000,000*	$13,275,000,000*	

Figures do not add to totals because federal administrative costs, which come out of totals, are not included in the state-by-state breakdown.

SOURCE: BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

The Senate made no other changes in the Committee bill, so that the money figures as approved by the Senate were as follows:

Fiscal 1962 -- Regular ABC funds $925,000,000; special funds, $100,000,000; federal roads, $117,500,000; total: $1,142,500,000.

Fiscal 1963 -- Regular ABC funds, $925,000,000; special funds, $100,000,000; federal roads, $122,000,000; total: $1,147,000,000.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 29 -- Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Increase fiscal 1962 authorizations for public land highways by $500,000 for a road to Dukes Creek Falls, Ga. Voice vote.

Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Delete requirement in existing law that costs of completing the additional 1,000 miles in the Interstate System be excluded from cost estimates for the system. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 29 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- Under the reserved land amendment, "Alaska gets $41 million...Arkansas gets about $13.5 million.... I do not understand why Alaska is such a special object of concern on the part of (the) Committee and is to receive such special benefits."

Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- "But 99 percent of Alaska is federal domain...not subject to (state) taxation for revenue-raising purposes."

Fulbright -- "...but not because it is held by the Federal Government -- but because it is covered by ice and snow.... Alaska is the principal beneficiary" of the reserved public lands amendment.

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- ABC roads "comprise almost 800,000 miles and extend into every county in the United States. They now carry about 48 percent of all the highway traffic in the Nation, and this is expected to practically double in the next 10 years. In addition to being our farm-to-market and rural roads, they have an important function as feeder roads for the Interstate System."

Conference

Senate and House conferees agreed, in a report filed July 1 (H Rept 2080), to accept all Senate amendments except those providing an extra $100 million in special authorizations for fiscal 1962 and 1963 and adding 300 miles to the Interstate system.

The Senate and House, by voice votes July 2, agreed to the conference report.

HOUSE DEBATE -- July 2 -- Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) -- The Senate receded from its "two really controversial amendments" -- the extension of the Interstate System from 41,000 to 41,300 miles and the addition of $200 million over two years for the ABC system. "This $200 million would have been taken from the Interstate System" (since ABC roads have first call on available funds in the Highway Trust Fund) and "would be grossly unfair since the Interstate System has already been cut back between 20 and 25 percent from 1956 construction levels."

SENATE DEBATE -- July 2 -- John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- Expressed gratitude to Members of the House and Senate for accepting his so-called "thousand-mile amendment", requiring that the additional 1,000 miles added to the Interstate System in 1956 be included in cost estimates for completing the system, so as to bring the Denver to Utah road within the financing phase of the program and avoid a delay on the road of three or four years.

Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- "I regret that in conference one (amendment), giving Alaska 250 miles of Interstate Highway, was taken out, I think in response to Administration pressure and the threat of veto, but we are grateful" for retention of two other amendments of benefit to Alaska.

Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) -- The Commerce Department had engaged in "dollar juggling and fiscal finagling" in June 10 and June 27 press releases concerning a step-up of contracts for the fiscal 1961 Interstate System. The Department was "maintaining its lead" in a race to determine which agency of the Administration "can release the most press announcements as substitutes for acts of public responsibility".

The Secretary of Commerce "seems to have been successful in influencing" defeat of the Senate amendment to provide $200 million in funds for ABC roads in depressed areas. "Nothing is more important to the... rehabilitation of blighted regions than the building and maintaining of primary and secondary roads adequate for this era."

FINANCING PROBLEM

Neither chamber of Congress took action in 1960 on the financing problems of the National Interstate and Defense Highway System.

The System, first planned in 1944, was expanded to 41,000 miles in 1956 and given a long-term financing and construction schedule, which envisioned completion of 40,000 miles by 1972, at a Federal Government cost of $25 billion and a state cost of $2.6 billion. (The federal share was 90 percent.)

The federal share of the costs of the Interstate System, as well as of the ABC roads program, was to be financed from a Highway Trust Fund, which was to be fed by various fuel and highway-user taxes. The 1956 law specified that the Highway Trust Fund was not to operate at a deficit at any time.

By 1959 it was clear that revenues were not coming into the Trust Fund as rapidly as had been anticipated and moreover, that the federal share of the cost of the Interstate program would be closer to $35 billion or $40 billion than to $25 billion. This meant new sources of revenue had to be found for the Trust Fund if Interstate work was to continue and be completed on time.

In 1959, also, because of the lagging income of the Trust Fund and its revenue provisions requiring a "pay-as-you-go" procedure, a sharp cutback in immediate allocations for the Interstate Program was necessary, unless some new funds could be found immediately.

Congress in 1959 took no action to solve the larger, long-range problem involving some $12 billion to $15 billion in new revenues needed; but for the immediate problem, it enacted legislation to raise $3,472,000,000 for the Trust Fund by raising the federal gasoline tax from 3 cents a gallon to 4 cents from Oct. 1, 1959 to June 30, 1961, and diverting 5 percentage points of the federal excise taxes on new cars, auto parts and accessories from the Treasury general fund into the Trust Fund for the three fiscal years 1962-64. (1959 Almanac p. 285)

In his Jan. 18, 1960 Budget Message, President Eisenhower made these requests affecting the highway program and Trust Fund (in addition to the request described above for ABC roads):

● Repeal the 1959 law provision diverting excise taxes into the Trust Fund for the fiscal years 1962 through 1964, and instead raise the existing gasoline tax from 4 cents a gallon to 4½ cents a gallon, and continue it at 4½ cents through the end of fiscal 1964.

● Instead of financing forest and public land highways from the Treasury by annual appropriations, give the Highway Trust Fund responsibility for these two programs.

● Raise the aviation gasoline tax from 2 cents a gallon to 4½ cents a gallon; impose a 4½-cent-a-gallon tax on jet fuels, currently tax free; and earmark these revenues for the Treasury general fund (the aviation tax was going into the Highway Trust Fund under existing law).

There was no action on any of the President's requests.

Nor was there any action to meet the larger problem, ignored in 1959, of providing revenues to complete the Interstate System on schedule. By general consent, action was postponed to 1961 to await completion of Commerce Department studies on the Highway Trust Fund revenue structure and Interstate construction costs.

ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS

In addition to the President's financing proposals, other individuals and groups suggested ways of improving federal highway financing.

A group of state Governors, led by Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) of Connecticut, chairman of the highway safety committee of the National Governors Conference, pressed early in 1960 for quick adoption of measures to beef up the Trust Fund and put the highway program back on its original construction schedule. Ribicoff calculated that measures taken by the Administration and Congress would cut the program by a total of $900 million for fiscal 1961-62. He proposed three measures to put an additional $1 billion into the Trust Fund so that the cuts could be avoided:

(1) Put 50 percent of the automobile and parts excise tax into the Trust Fund beginning in fiscal 1961, instead of in 1962 as was planned under 1959 law.

(2) Defer repayment until fiscal 1961-62 of a $359 million fiscal 1960 advance to the Trust Fund from the Treasury. (The advance was made, with Congressional approval, to enable the Trust Fund to keep up payments during certain months when its revenues were slack; a similar advance had been approved by Congress for fiscal 1961.)

(3) Continue the extra 1-cent a gallon gasoline tax, due to expire June 30, 1961, for an additional year.

The June 26-29 Governors' Conference adopted a resolution opposing any increase in the federal gasoline tax. A similar meeting -- of the Council of State Governments in December 1959 -- had heard a number of Governors and other state officials ask that all gasoline and automobile tax revenues which were collected be used for highway purposes.

BLATNIK CRITICISMS

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.), chairman of the House Public Works Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program, May 11 in a speech before the eighth Highway Transportation Congress, said an overhaul of highway legislation was a "must" project for Congress in 1961 "if we are to prevent (the) highway program from degenerating into an awful mess."

The Congress met in Washington, D.C., May 10-12 under the sponsorship of the National Highway Users Conference.

Blatnik said the 1956 so-called "Byrd amendment", establishing a "pay-as-you-go" principle for the 41,000-mile National Interstate and Defense Highway System, served to minimize borrowing from general revenues and helped to put the highway program in "grave danger". In addition, he said, there was a "glaring inadequacy" of federal and state controls over highway construction, as illustrated by recent hearings held by Blatnik's Subcommittee on alleged highway fraud in Oklahoma.

Blatnik criticized what he called a "shortsighted" policy of "restricting the Interstate System" in metropolitan areas. He said city streets carried 46 percent of U.S. traffic but got only 31 percent of road funds, while rural roads carried 54 percent of U.S. traffic but got 69 percent of the funds.

He said Congress in 1961 should put the Interstate program back on its original construction schedule calling for completion in 1972, and should insure sufficient annual revenues for this purpose. Blatnik said "equality in tax treatment" should keynote Congressional efforts in this area, but he did not spell out specific tax proposals.

Federal Highway Administrator Bertram D. Tallamy May 11 told the Congress there was no reason to substitute federal control and authority over federal-aid highway programs for that traditionally exercised by the states.

William S. Richardson, chairman of the National Highway Users Conference, May 11 said administration of the highway program should be removed from the Commerce Department and a National Highway Board should be established to deal with this "gigantic expenditure of highway users' money."

SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATION

Partly in anticipation of a 1961 review of the Interstate program, the House Public Works Special Subcommittee on the Federal-Aid Highway Program in 1960 opened a projected two-to-four-year investigation of alleged extravagance, fraud and routing irregularities in state and local highway programming. There were predictions the probes would turn up administrative weaknesses sufficient to force a reshaping of the program by Congress, in the direction of increased federal controls. The 18-member Subcommittee was appointed Sept. 4, 1959 with John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) as chairman. Operating on a 1960 appropriation of $295,000, the Subcommittee organized a team of 10 investigators. Its first hearings were on bridge clearance problems and highway scandals in Oklahoma and Florida.

● BRIDGES -- The Subcommittee held hearings Feb. 9-19 on a Jan. 25 decision of the Commerce Department to raise its clearance requirements upward from 14 to 16 feet for bridges on the Interstate System. The new Commerce specifications were based on Defense Department requirements for road transport of missiles.

At the close of hearings, Blatnik said the delay of three and a half years between adoption of the 14-foot standard in 1956 and its revision in 1960, during which period over 2,000 affected bridges were built, was "unconscionable, incredible, inexcusable and indefensible", and a "classic example of bureaucratic indecision". Blatnik said the Defense Department was not consulted

when the 14-foot clearance was set, but neither did the Department make any effort to alert the Bureau of Public Roads or the American Assn. of State Highway Officials that its ability to transport weapons was impaired.

There was no determination as to whether existing bridges should be rebuilt to meet the new requirements.

● OKLAHOMA -- In hearings May 2-6, the Subcommittee focused on a 13-mile strip of the Interstate System near Tulsa, Okla., known as the Skelly Bypass.

In the course of the Skelly Bypass hearings, employees of the Oklahoma Highway Department testified that they had faked laboratory tests of materials used in constructing the highway, that they had accepted without independent audit the contractor's own figures on the delivery of materials to the project and in some instances had allowed the contractor to use materials that did not meet specifications. Committee investigators reported finding items of $745 and $1,325 entered twice in billings -- "quite obviously" double billings for single deliveries; and an "apparent shortage of $42,142 of material which the contractor was paid for, but according to his records he did not deliver." Two private engineers who checked the road at the request of the Tulsa County attorney told the Subcommittee they found deficiencies reflecting an overpayment of $524,689.

The federal inspector of the Skelly Bypass, whose work had been singled out for praise by the Bureau of Public Roads, testified that he had followed the "normal practice" of relying entirely on the reports of the state highway officials in determining whether the road measured up to standards.

The hearings reached a dramatic point when Lee Olen Downey of Claremore, Okla., told the Subcommittee that he had split his half of earnings in a sod contracting firm that did business with the state with H. Tom Kight Jr. in 1956-58 when Kight was state highway commissioner. Downey said he had lied about the case to a Tulsa County grand jury because Kight told him "he could get anybody killed for $500 to $1,000". Kight, who was facing criminal prosecution in Tulsa County, May 4 invoked the Fifth Amendment before the Subcommittee and said he would refuse to answer any questions so long as criminal charges were pending against him in Tulsa County. On May 5, the Fifth Amendment was invoked by Andrew H. Layman Jr., a member of the firm of Layman and Sons, which did part of the work on the Skelly Bypass. Layman said he was under indictment in seven cases in Tulsa County.

On the final day of hearings Highway Administrator Tallamy announced new regulations providing for random "surprise" road samples to be taken from completed highways and tested by state central laboratory personnel cooperating with Bureau of Public Roads officials. Tallamy said Oklahoma had been notified that if it was proved that funds were misused on the Skelly Bypass, the amount of any such loss would be withheld from federal payments to the state.

● FLORIDA -- The Subcommittee Dec. 5-13 investigated administration of the federal-aid highway program in Florida. Highlights of testimony:

Dec. 5 -- Creighton R. Brown, a payroll clerk for Cone Bros. Contracting Co. of Tampa, said for several years, up to Oct. 14, 1960, he had been instructed to put into unmarked evelopes each week payments averaging $25 which he then mailed to state engineers. He said the number of envelopes varied from three to eight. The payments, which came out of petty cash, were only sent to employees of the Road Department, Brown said. He said the list of those receiving the payments was controlled by Charles E. Bailes, general superintendent of Cone Bros. On Oct. 14 he had been told to stop the payments, but he had no knowledge of what had happened to the list, Brown said.

Walter R. May, counsel for the Subcommittee, said Florida began a legislative investigation of Cone Bros. on Oct. 14. The firm subsequently was declared ineligible to bid on state road construction jobs.

Malcolm L. Kimble, an engineer for the Florida Road Department, said he had never received irregular payments, but that "spasmodically" he would receive unmarked envelopes containing $25. Subcommittee investigators said records of the company showed Kimble had received 196 payments totaling $4,900 from Cone Bros. between Jan. 4, 1957 and Oct. 14, 1960. He said the firm had never asked him to perform any favors, but conceded that he would not accept any further payment should it be tendered because it "sure must be improper if it's caused all this fuss." Walter C. Little, job superintendent for Cone Bros., said he knew nothing about the weekly payments, but admitted he must have authorized them when confronted with vouchers bearing his initials.

Dec. 7 -- George Kopecky, chief investigator for the Subcommittee, said William McLeod, an engineer for the Florida Road Department, had received $10,041 from three contractors -- Cone Bros., J.W. Conner and Son and W.L. Cobb Co. -- in recent years. McLeod said the $1,200 he had received from Conner and Son represented loans which he intended to repay.

Bailes admitted the weekly payments had been made to engineers in the state highway department and said the list was drawn up by J.L. Cone Jr., one of the partners in the firm. Bailes said he was given instructions by Cone regarding the payments when he became general superintendent early in 1958.

Dec. 8 -- Joseph R. Maseda, a former state engineer dismissed from his job after the Florida legislature began its road investigation, said the poor riding quality of the $2.5 million Tampa-St. Petersburg Bridge, whose construction Maseda supervised, could have been the result of "a laxity of inspection at the time concrete was being poured, or...not enough inspections in enough places." Kopecky said the bridge's builder, Hardaway Construction Co., gave Maseda $2,003.60 and an affiliate firm, Curlew Properties, gave him $1,245. The alleged payments were for services not connected with Maseda's state job.

J.L. Cone Jr. said his firm gave $26,671.25 to Florida road department officials from January 1957-October 1960 to "expedite" projects but not in any attempt to get officials "to let us get by with substandard construction."

Dec. 9 -- W.L. Cobb of W.L. Cobb Co., Decatur, Ga., said the practice of contractors giving gifts to road officials had "snowballed" and he thought the investigation was "the best thing that's happened to us in a long time," and as a result of it, his firm had stopped such gifts.

Dec. 13 -- Florida road engineer Herbert C. Weathers said his wife received a phone call Dec. 7 warning her to "tell that husband of yours that if he doesn't go light on his testimony he'll have to buy you a pair of eyes instead of contact lenses."

Blatnik, recessing the hearings Dec. 13, said the Florida testimony revealed "reprehensible practices" which indicated "some state employees came perilously close to...extortion (or) contractors may have approached the stage of bribery or attempted bribery."

CONGRESS TIGHTENS BROADCASTING REGULATIONS

S 1898 — Reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 690) Aug. 12, 1959.

- Passed by the Senate by voice vote Aug. 19.
- Reported, amended, by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (H Rept 1800) June 13, 1960.
- Passed by the House, amended, by a 208-15 standing vote, June 28.
- Committee amendments to House version reported by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (S Rept 1857) Aug. 19.
- Senate agreed, by voice vote, to committee amendments to House version Aug. 25.
- House agreed, by voice vote, to Senate amendment Aug. 30.

PL 86-752 -- Signed into law Sept. 13.

The Communications Act Amendments of 1960 (S 1898) tightened regulations governing television and radio broadcasting practices. The measure made rigging of TV quiz shows a federal crime, required disclosure of any "payola" and gave the Federal Communications Commission broader regulatory powers. The bill as originally passed by the Senate in 1959 had covered only technical broadcast licensing procedures.

Enactment of S 1898 followed 1959-60 hearings by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee on rigging of TV quiz shows, payola and other deceptive broadcasting practices. The 1960 hearings revealed numerous arrangements for promotion of phonograph records by disc jockeys and for advertising plugs.

The disclosures led the regulatory agencies, as well as the broadcasting industry, to propose and initiate corrective measures. The FCC, which held hearings early in 1960 on TV policies, together with other regulatory agencies became the subject of another series of Subcommittee hearings on alleged improper contacts between agency members and representatives of various industries. Although these hearings disclosed some questionable practices, no corrective legislation was enacted. (See p. 728)

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, S 1898, the Communications Act Amendments of 1960:

Provided with respect to broadcasting that: radio and television stations announce at the time of broadcast the receipt of any money, service or other valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, for the matter broadcast; exempted from announcement any service or property furnished free or at nominal charge, unless it was provided for identification of a product, trademark or service beyond an identification reasonably related to its use.

Ordered stations to exercise reasonable diligence to obtain information on such payments from employees and others with whom they dealt.

Authorized the Federal Communications Commission to waive the announcement requirement when it determined the public interest, convenience or necessity did not require it; authorized the FCC to require announcement during any political or controversial-issue program when material was furnished free or at nominal charge as an inducement for the broadcast.

Directed any station employee who accepted a payment, or any person making one, to report the payment to the station prior to the broadcast.

Directed any person connected with the production or preparation of a program to report any payment in advance of broadcast to either the payee's employer, the sponsor or the holder of the station license.

Directed persons supplying program matter to disclose to the recipients any information on any payments made for inclusion of special material.

Declared it illegal, in any contest of intellectual knowledge, skill or chance, for any person, with intent to deceive the listening or viewing public, to: supply a contestant in a purportedly bona fide contest with any special or secret assistance; use persuasion, bribery, intimidation or other inducement to prevent a contestant from using his skill or knowledge; engage in any scheme to predetermine the outcome of a contest; produce or participate in the production of a program known or believed not to be bona fide.

Provided maximum penalties of $10,000 fine and one-year imprisonment for violations of either the announcement or contest requirements.

Provided that, prior to revocation of a license or the issuance of a cease-and-desist order, the FCC must issue a show-cause order, including a statement of the case, and call for a hearing within 30 days, with the burden of proof on the FCC.

Provided that a station willfully or repeatedly disobeying FCC regulations would be subject to a fine of $1,000 for each day during which the offense continued with the following limitations: (1) a fine could not be levied for any violation occurring more than one year prior to notification by the FCC and (2) fines could not exceed $10,000.

Required the FCC to notify stations of apparent liability before levying penalty fines.

Authorized the FCC to restrict license grants or renewals to shorter terms than the three years prescribed by law if it was in the public interest.

Required local notices of license applications and hearings in the principal areas to be served, and authorized the FCC to hold hearings in such areas if it was in the public interest.

Prohibited the practice of payoffs, in which persons agree to drop license applications in favor of a rival, unless the FCC approved the transaction as in the public interest.

Repealed a provision in the Communications Act of 1934 permitting acceptance by FCC members of honorariums for publications or delivery of speeches.

Background

The Legislative Oversight Subcommittee in 1959 held hearings on rigging of TV quiz shows which disclosed that both quiz producers and advertising executives were involved in deceptive practices. Although industry leaders promised prompt corrective measures, the disclosures brought calls for further investigations and legislative action. President Eisenhower told a November 1959 news conference he believed "nobody will be satisfied until this whole mess is cleaned up," and that he shared "the American general reaction of almost bewilderment that people could conspire to confuse and deceive the American

people." Mr. Eisenhower ordered the Justice Department to study the rigging and report by January 1960. (1959 Almanac p. 744)

The regulatory agencies in December 1959 took these steps to correct malpractices: the Federal Communications Commission began hearings on TV policies and ordered all broadcasting stations to report by January 1960 on payola practices during 1959; the Federal Trade Commission called an industry-Government conference to discuss joint means of combatting deceptive advertising and FTC Chairman Earl W. Kintner told the industry that while it should exercise self-discipline, the FTC "means business" and would "keep the pressure on" as long as deception was a problem; the FTC issued complaints against firms for deceptive advertising; the National Assn. of Broadcasters adopted amendments to its television code to ban quiz rigging, deceptive advertising and payola; and NAB President Harold E. Fellows appointed a special six-member committee of broadcasting executives to deal with "ethical and legal issues." In January, the three major networks, ABC, CBS and NBC, announced they would set aside prime time for cultural programs, beginning late in 1961.

The FCC hearings ended Feb. 1 after conflicting testimony by some broadcasting officials that the FCC should exercise more leadership in eliminating abuses and by others that the industry should do its own policing. TV playwright and producer Rod Serling testified that sponsors were guilty of "ludicrous and timorous" interference with his plays; Peter W. Allport, vice president of the Assn. of National Advertisers Inc., said advertisers had an important financial stake in shows and "must be reasonably certain of commensurate value." The FCC announced after the hearings that it planned to tighten its rules on programming but Chairman John C. Doerfer said he believed self-regulation was best and uncautious steps by the FCC might violate the "ultimate best interests of the public."

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The role of the regulatory agencies in broadcasting was analyzed by Attorney General William P. Rogers in a Dec. 31, 1959 report to the President, which Mr. Eisenhower had requested. Rogers said the agencies "appear to have authority adequate under existing law" to eliminate abuses but "these means do not appear to have been used as effectively as they can be." He said recommendations for substantial legislative action should be withheld until both the agencies and the industry tried to clean house, but he made two legislative proposals to aid in the cleanup.

Rogers said "operation in the public interest is the only reason for the existence of a broadcasting station." The FCC, he said, was "the public body created especially to make sure that the licensee meets his vital public interest responsibilities," and had a "substantial arsenal of weapons" to combat malpractices.

Rogers proposed that when a broadcaster's license came up for renewal every three years the FCC carefully examine his performance to see if he had served the public interest; that regulations be adopted requiring broadcasters to guarantee that programs testing skill or knowledge were not rigged; that stations be required to make employees report payments received for any service, announce such payments over the air and report them to the FCC; and that station personnel with outside commercial interests be required to report whether these interests had been "enhanced" by broadcasts.

In the case of the FTC, Rogers said it should launch an industry-wide inquiry into deceptive advertising practices, and he suggested that in its policing of false or misleading advertising the FTC "in appropriate cases" act against stations, rather than solely against advertisers.

Payola Hearings

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee Jan. 5 said Rogers' proposals on payola did not "satisfy the requirements" and that "the statutes should be broadened to cover everyone involved." He said he had no immediate quarrel with the proposal on FCC powers. Harris Feb. 8 opened hearings on deceptive broadcasting practices.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 8 David Maynard, Boston disc jockey, said he had received over $6,000 during a three-year period from record distributors, but it was not payola. He said the payments were for promoting records at teen-age dances which were not broadcast.

Feb. 9 -- Joseph Finan, former Cleveland disc jockey, said he supplemented his $40,000-a-year salary with payments from record companies, but only as a consultant. He said, however, that in one case he did accept $450 from Big Top Records for promoting three records.

Lester Lanin, Boston orchestra leader, said he made an agreement in 1958 with a distributor of Epic Records whereby it was arranged that radio station WBZ would play his records in a contest for charity groups, the winner of which would get his orchestra for a dance. Lanin said, "In this business you need exposure. When your records are played on the air it helps you."

Feb. 10 -- Wesley Hopkins, former Cleveland disc jockey, testified that in two years he received $12,000 in "listening fees" from recording companies, but said he did not broadcast unannounced plugs. He said the money was for listening to certain records and making sure they were "not lost in the shuffle." He said he never had received money for "playing a specific record at a specific time."

Feb. 15 -- Cecil Steen, a record distributor, said he paid a Boston station $1,400 in 1959 to have his records featured daily for 13 weeks. He called it a "normal situation" but said the handouts in some cases were wasted.

Jack Gould, maker of Paris Records, said disc jockeys had refused to play his records, because he did not use the distributor they recommended until he threatened to report to the Federal Communications Commission. He said his records "would have gotten very good treatment" had he shifted distributors.

Feb. 16 -- Donald R. Keelan of the General Accounting Office testified that between 1957 and 1959 four Boston record distributors paid $40,472 to disc jockeys and broadcast station librarians. He identified the distributors as Music Suppliers Inc., Dumont Record Distributing Corp., Records Inc. and Mutual Distributors Inc.

The general manager of Music Suppliers Inc., Gordon J. Dinerstein, said his company had paid the money to "create and maintain good will". He said his firm stopped such payments when the Committee's investigations indicated "we may have done something wrong."

Feb. 18 -- Harry Weiss of Music Suppliers Inc. said he and his competitors had sent false record-rating lists to the publication Cash Box on radio station letter paper.

The Subcommittee released testimony of Harry Carter, president of Music Suppliers Inc., and Samuel Clark, president of Am-Par Records, taken Feb. 17 in executive session. Carter said one record, "Growing Love," which had been plugged as a hit prior to release turned out to be a failure. Clark said that the only favor he had asked from stations was to have his records put "close enough to the top where they will be listened to" when they came into the station.

Feb. 19 -- Donald Dumont of Dumont Record Distributors said he had given $8,500 and several gifts to Boston disc jockeys only for services already performed.

Joe Smith, a Boston disc jockey, said he had collected royalties of 2 cents a record from playing the record "Sixteen Candles." He said the $7,775 he received from the music industry was an "expression of gratitude" for records he had played which later made money.

March 4 -- Federal Trade Commission Chairman Earl W. Kintner said that since December 1959, when the FTC completed an investigation into deceptive broadcasting advertising, it had issued 60 orders, enforceable by court orders, to record firms and distributors to stop deceptive advertising and payola practices. (Firms receiving such orders must challenge them within 30 days or comply. If they contest the orders, the FTC holds hearings, then either withdraws or modifies the orders or makes them final. A final order can be challenged in federal court.)

Kintner also said FTC investigations showed 255 disc jockeys and other broadcasting station personnel had been involved in payola. He said the list of names had been turned over to the Federal Communications Commission and the Internal Revenue Service. He agreed to give a copy to Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris.

When Kintner said the FTC had investigated the activities of disc jockey Dick Clark, Subcommittee member John B. Bennett (R Mich.) said Clark should be called to testify. Bennett said he was concerned that Clark had not been called because he was "the outstanding disc jockey and is obviously very seriously involved in payola."

(Subcommittee counsel Robert W. Lishman March 21 released a report prepared for Harris which said witnesses were reluctant to tell the Subcommittee what they knew about Clark for fear of being "denied further opportunity" of getting themselves or their records on the air.)

DOERFER RESIGNATION

FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer said he had spent "about six nights" in January aboard the yacht Lazy Girl, belonging to George B. Storer, owner of a number of radio and television stations, but denied he had violated FCC regulations and said his visit was purely social. He said the yacht had been tied to a dock in Florida, and denied having taken a "week-long luxury cruise".

(Doerfer March 10 submitted his resignation to President Eisenhower. He said his FCC duties had required "day-to-day contact with many industry people... a number of these contacts eventually ripen into social acquaintances and sometimes friendships, which, despite appearances, do not imperil the integrity of either the Government official or the member of industry." Doerfer said he would not "waver from my views that the best solution to modern-day Government regulation of complex industry problems demands a thorough knowledge of that industry and actual contact with the members thereof," but he was resigning "to avoid possible embarrassment" to the Administration. The White House March 10 named FCC member Frederick W. Ford to succeed Doerfer.)

April 25 -- The Subcommittee heard executive testimony from George Paxton and Marvin Kane of Co-ed Records Inc., and Allan J. Freed, former disc jockey.

April 26 -- Paul Ackerman, music editor of Billboard Magazine, recommended making payola a crime.

Thomas Noonan, Billboard's research director, under questioning by Subcommittee Counsel Robert W. Lishman, said disc jockey Dick Clark "probably was the most important single individual" in the exploitation of records.

Bernard Goldstein, vice president of Computech Inc., a data processing firm, said Clark had a financial interest in only 27 percent of the records Clark played on his program. Goldstein, who had been hired by Clark to make a study, said it showed Clark chose his records for their popularity rather than for his financial interest.

April 27 -- Joseph Tryon of Georgetown University and Morton S. Raff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said there were statistical flaws in Goldstein's study. Tryon said Clark played records in which he had a financial interest twice as frequently as others, which could have given them "higher popularity ratings". Goldstein's evidence "does not support the stated conclusion that there was no preferential treatment," Raff said, and added that the Computech report was without value as evidence.

Harry Finfer, a part owner of Jamie Records and manager of Universal Record Distributors, said Clark had made $31,375 in salary and stock profits in two-and-one-half years on an investment of $125 in Jamie. Finfer said Clark's producer, Tony Mammarella, and his wife had received $1,500 from Jamie and $4,000 from Universal, and $15,000 had been paid to disc jockeys and broadcast officials who listened to Jamie records and broadcast them.

Explaining the payments to Clark, Finfer said Clark in June 1957 had been invited to buy a 25 percent interest in Jamie for $125 because of his "expert knowledge" of records. His duties were to give the firm "the benefit of his advice and experience," Finfer said, and for this he was paid $16,700 in salary between June 1957 and November 1959, when he sold his interest in the firm for $15,000 to the other partners.

Finfer said Universal had paid $34,246.43 -- including the money to Mammarella -- to various disc jockeys and broadcast officials in the period July 1, 1957 to July 1, 1959. Finfer said Clark knew nothing about payments to others. All payments, he said, were made "for the purpose (of the various recipients) listening to records and giving advice."

April 29 -- Disc jockey Dick Clark said he had "sought the opportunity for diversified investments of my energies and resources...investments and opportunities which would continue after my performing popularity had waned or disappeared," but that "I have never agreed to play a record or have an artist perform...in return for a payment in cash or any other consideration." Clark reviewed the formation of 33 music companies and record firms in which he had at one time or another held interests ranging up to 100 percent, but said he had divested himself of all outside interests at the request of his employer, the American Broadcasting Co., after the November 1959 beginning of the payola inquiry.

Clark conceded he knew a record firm in which he had an interest had paid $20,000 to disc jockeys over a

20-month period and that he had accepted $4,500 in gifts from one record promoter but said such "reimbursements" were discontinued in 1958.

Robert W. Lishman, the Subcommittee's chief counsel, presented a summary of Clark's investments since 1957 which showed $576,570 in gains -- including $167,570 in salaries and $409,000 in an "increase in stockholder's equity over investment."

May 2 -- The Subcommittee released earlier closed session testimony by two New York record manufacturers and music publishers, George Paxton and George Goldner, in which they said they had surrendered, without charge, complete copyright interests to music publishing firms owned by Clark with the understanding this would foster their music's promotion. Goldner said a representative of the Clark firm had asked for the copyrights and that Clark had subsequently played all but about one of the records for which he received the copyrights from him.

Clark admitted under questioning he had been paid $7,000 by American Airlines for plugs at the end of programs stating that guests had been flown by the airline. He said he was not sure the guests actually had used American Airlines, did not know the details of the agreement, but believed the network had approved the deal and it was "standard practice" in the industry. Clark also admitted a former associate producer of his "American Bandstand" show, Anthony Mammarella, told him in November 1959 that he had accepted payola from record firms, but Clark said he had not mentioned the matter to a Subcommittee investigator because he "preferred that Mr. Mammarella tell his own story."

May 3 -- Ben Hoberman, ABC station manager for WABC, New York, said Allan J. Freed, who was fired as a radio disc jockey in November 1959 for refusing to sign a network affidavit on payola, had been required to pay the station $10,000 for plugging each of three theater shows Freed sponsored.

Leonard H. Goldenson, ABC president, said the payments by Freed were perfectly proper, that Clark had been given no preferential treatment over Freed and that affidavits presented to both disc jockeys were to "elicit the same information."

The Subcommittee released figures, based on a mail survey, that showed 130 record distributors had handed out $263,244 in payola in the past two years to 207 disc jockeys and other radio-TV personnel and to 12 stations themselves.

SUBCOMMITTEE FINDINGS

Subcommittee Chairman Harris Feb. 9 released an interim report (H Rept 1258) containing recommendations for legislative and administrative action to establish more control over broadcasting. The report criticized broadcasting stations for surrendering "control of programming to the networks, who, in turn have often abdicated control to advertisers." The investigations pointed "unmistakably to the need for further legislation to strengthen the controls over station licensees," the report said. Several of the report's recommendations were similar to those in Attorney General Rogers' December 1959 report to the President.

The report was signed by the five Democrats on the Subcommittee -- Harris, Peter F. Mack Jr. (Ill.), Walter Rogers (Texas), John James Flynt Jr. (Ga.), and John E. Moss (Calif.). A minority report, signed by Republican Reps. William L. Springer (Ill.), Steven B. Derounian (N.Y.) and Samuel L. Devine (Ohio), agreed in general with the majority report but differed on the extent of the existing authority of the Federal Trade Commission. Harris Feb. 6 told reporters that the Subcommittee had found that the FTC and the Federal Communications Commission had adequate authority to eradicate the deceptive broadcasting practices which had been disclosed. The minority report agreed with the testimony of FTC Chairman Earl W. Kintner that the Commission lacked jurisdiction over deceptive practices in the content of programs. The fourth Republican member, John B. Bennett (Mich.), did not sign either report but said the majority report represented a "fair appraisal of the subject matter" investigated.

Following is a summary of the Subcommittee recommendations.

● 1. Proposed amendments to the Federal Communications Act of 1934:

Make it a criminal offense for anyone, with the intent to deceive listeners, to participate in, or conspire to produce, fixed or rigged programs that are purported to be bona fide contests of knowledge or skill.

Empower the FCC to suspend a station's license upon a finding that the station, although previously warned by the Commission, was broadcasting programs not in the public interest.

Require that radio and television networks be licensed and made subject to FCC regulation. Make the renewal of each three-year license contingent upon a finding that it is in the public interest. Define the public interest and prohibit the networks from: furnishing deceptive material to a station; abdicating control over broadcast material to an advertiser, producer or any unlicensed person; promoting a product or service in which the network has a financial interest; or entering into a contract which would hinder a station from operating in the public interest.

Prohibit, with criminal penalties, payoffs for the promotion of a product without announcement that the "plug" was paid for (an effort to halt the "payola" practice).

Declare it the policy of Congress to prevent "trafficking in licenses" by prohibiting a newly authorized licensee from selling a station within three years unless the FCC, after holding hearings in the area where the station is located, is convinced the transfer is in the public interest. Require that applications for transfer of a license, or of controlling interest in a license, be made public, including the price involved in the transfer. Repeal a section of the law which prohibits the FCC from judging whether or not transfers of licenses are in the public interest.

Except for actual expenses, prohibit one applicant for a broadcasting license from paying another to drop out of competition. If withdrawal of an application is approved by the FCC, new applicants must be given 30 days to apply for the license at stake.

Provide that FCC hearings on proposed licenses or renewal applications be held in the locality of the station, rather than in Washington.

● 2. Recommendations for administrative action by the FCC:

Monitor broadcasts to determine whether the balance of programs is in the public interest.

Require stations to make audio-tape recordings of all personal interview programs which must be available to the Commission upon request during the next 30 days.

• 3. Proposed amendments to the Federal Trade Commission Act:

Empower the FTC to seek a temporary restraining order, pending completion of an investigation, in all types of unfair and deceptive business practices rather than only in the case of false advertisement of foods, drugs and cosmetics.

Add broadcast licensees, networks and advertising agencies to those subject to criminal penalties under section 14 of the Act.

REGULATORY AGENCY ACTIONS

While the Subcommittee was holding the 1960 hearings, the regulatory agencies took these actions:

Feb. 11 -- The FCC proposed that Congress enact legislation permitting fines of up to $9,000 and imprisonment for up to one year for deceptive broadcasting, declaring it currently was powerless to act in such situations.

Feb. 25 -- FCC Chairman Doerfer told a meeting of State Broadcasting Assn. presidents the Feb. 6 Subcommittee recommendations for tighter FCC control over broadcasting were too severe and the indiscretions were no greater than those in other industries. He said the agency approved recommendations to permit punishment for rigged quiz shows but objected to proposals for program monitoring and hearings on license applications in the area where a station sought a license.

March 2 -- The FCC announced it would license radio and television broadcasting stations for periods shorter than three years, the usual term of a license. The FCC said the change would enable it to make use of shorter-term licenses where it did not believe a station "is entitled to a regular three-year renewal and which merits closer observation during a shorter period of operation."

March 24 -- FTC officials said their monitoring staff was checking 15 magazines and 20 to 25 newspapers each week and watching television commercials in a new program to detect unfair and illegal advertising. The FTC said different periodicals were read each week, and the spot checks were aimed primarily at national advertising campaigns.

The National Assn. of Broadcasters, National Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System protested a March 17 Federal Communications Commission directive to stations to tell listeners whenever they used donated records or mentioned or showed commercial products in return for a "valuable consideration". The FCC said the ruling, aimed at "sneaky commercials", was an extension of previous directives but the broadcasters said it was substantive and hearings should have been held before the directive was issued.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

House

While hearings were in progress on deceptive broadcasting practices, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Communications and Power Subcommittee, also under Harris' chairmanship, held two days of hearings on specific legislative proposals to provide broadcasting industry regulation. These hearings were necessary because the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee was not a legislative group.

TESTIMONY -- April 12 -- Chairman Frederick W. Ford of the Federal Communications Commission said the FCC had drafted a bill to provide criminal sanctions only with reference to "a test or contest of intellectual skill or knowledge." He said a distinction must be made between rigged shows and "innocent deception" often found in theatrical contents of programs. He endorsed a proposal to suspend station licenses for 10 days for violations, included in HR 11341, which was introduced March 23 by Harris, and said this would give "flexibility and effectiveness" to enforcement, but he opposed proposals to require the FCC to greatly step up the number of hearings on license applications. Ford said this would leave the FCC with a "very serious" administrative problem because it would require additional staff and funds and might lead to prolonged processing delays.

Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) filed a statement with the Subcommittee urging consideration of his bills (HR 10241-42) to provide stricter license review and criminal penalties for deceptive broadcasting.

April 13 -- Vincent T. Wasilewski, representing the National Assn. of Broadcasters (NAB), said NAB opposed 10-day suspensions of licenses because it would "make the public pay for the broadcaster's misdeeds." He said the FCC already had ample authority to cope with violations. He endorsed proposals to deal with quiz fixing and payola.

Thomas K. Fisher, vice president and general attorney for the Columbia Broadcasting System television network, agreed with the NAB position.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- May 20 -- Ford, in a statement filed with a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, requested $300,000 to put into operation for one year a 25-man monitoring unit to check all radio-TV advertising on a regular, continuing basis and to investigate complaints. Congress, in its July 1 passage of the fiscal 1961 Independent Offices appropriation bill (HR 11776), voted $150,000 for the unit, and stipulated that the funds in no way were to be used in any censorship function.

HOUSE BILL REPORTED

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- June 13 reported an amended bill (S 1898 -- H Rept 1800), the Communications Act Amendments of 1960. The bill was reported in the form of a substitute for the measure passed by the Senate Aug. 19, 1959.

The House measure required public announcements and disclosures of any money or other item of value accepted by a radio or television station employee in exchange for a promise to broadcast anything and required stations to exercise "reasonable diligence" to obtain such information. The report said these provisions were "imperative" because licensees "now delegate much of their actual programming responsibilities to others." The bill made rigging of quiz programs a criminal offense. The report said the 1934 Communications Act was "inadequate" because it placed responsibility solely on licensees, who had "no practical control" over shows on national hookups. The bill fixed penalties for individuals who disobeyed the new regulations and authorized the FCC to suspend broadcasting licenses for 10 days for violations by stations or to grant short-term licenses to provide more frequent review of performance; it also authorized fines of $1,000-a-day for an indefinite period for intentional violations.

The Committee did not give the FCC direct power to regulate the networks or to restrict sales of television stations and permit competition from other new applicants for channels.

Separate views were filed by three Republican Committee members -- Reps. John B. Bennett (Mich.), Steven B. Derounian (N.Y.) and Ancher Nelsen (Minn.). They said although they generally favored the bill they would reserve the right to offer floor amendments because the measure was "woefully deficient" in failing to require the networks to "exercise the same high responsibility and diligence" as the individual stations.

Floor Action

The House June 28 passed S 1898 with amendments by a 208-15 standing vote. Passage followed four days of debate during which some Congressmen complained that the penalties provided were too stiff and the FCC was being given too much power, while others wanted to strengthen the FCC by authorizing regulation of the networks themselves.

The main objection to the bill during House debate was to provisions for FCC sanctions, including suspension of station licenses for 10-day periods and forfeiture of $1,000 per day for each day of a violation. Opponents termed the dual sanctions "tyrannical" and "oppressive" and said the broadcasting industry strongly opposed them. Proponents said the FCC had given assurances there would be no dual penalties and that existing law provided for judicial review of such actions. The provisions were softened somewhat through floor amendments which specified that sanctions were to be imposed only when violations were the result of "negligent or intentional" actions.

Throughout debate Rep. John B. Bennett (R Mich.) unsuccessfully tried to win House approval of an amendment to give the FCC power to regulate the networks in the public interest, without licensing them. He said without such a provision the bill "hammers the little fellow over the head and lets the big monopolies, who control this industry, go scot free." His amendment was defeated June 27 by a 16-101 standing vote.

Bennett suffered another defeat June 28 when he sought to have the bill recommitted and reported back with the addition, as an amendment, of a bill (HR 11340) providing for FCC licensing of networks. His recommittal motion was rejected by a 35-149 standing vote. Harris opposed Bennett's amendment on grounds it was not "the proper time or the proper place" to insert it.

Debate on S 1898 began June 23 with a lengthy speech by Harris. He said the Subcommittee's recommendations for legislation were followed "immediately" by "pressure...moving in on all sides" and that, "in my judgment, these recent attacks on Members of the Congress are conspiracies of the Knight newspapers and Life magazine" because "both...own substantial broadcasting facilities." He referred to a June 1 article copyrighted by the two news organizations which alleged that certain House Members, including Harris, had charged off to the Government expenses for such things as trips to resorts and nightclubbing. Harris said the articles carried "nasty innuendoes" and were a "smear attack". Publisher John S. Knight in a June 24 statement said Harris' charges were "unfair and unfortunate". (See p. 408)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 27 -- John James Flynt Jr. (D Ga.) -- Require that violations liable to license-suspension must be made knowingly, negligently or intentionally. Voice vote.

William H. Avery (R Kan.) -- Stipulate that license forfeiture should be based on intelligent or intentional failure to operate a station properly or negligent or intentional violations. Voice.

Oren Harris (D Ark.) -- Repeal provision permitting acceptance by FCC Members of honorariums for publications or delivery of speeches. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 27 -- John B. Bennett (R Mich.) -- Authorize FCC to regulate radio and television networks in the public interest. Standing, 16-101.

Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) -- Provide that forfeiture be invoked only if the violation continued for five days after serving of a written notice. Standing, 49-90.

June 28 -- Jonas -- Provide for a show-cause order and public hearing before ordering forfeiture. Standing, 76-105.

Jonas -- Cut the fine from $1,000 to $200. Voice.

George Meader (R Mich.) -- Delete language providing for forfeiture if respondent violated a cease-and-desist order. Standing, 64-91.

J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.) -- Eliminate provision for forfeiture. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- Aug. 19 reported S 1898 with amendments reducing House-approved penalty provisions for stations violating FCC regulations or engaging in payola or other deceptive practices (S Rept 1857). The Committee eliminated a House-passed provision giving the FCC the power to suspend the license of a radio or television station that violated the bill's ban on payola or disobeyed other Government regulations and also limited fines that could be imposed on violators to $10,000. Prior to the Committee action, the Communications Subcommittee held a one-day hearing Aug. 10.

The report said the Committee had eliminated the license suspension provision because the public, as well as the broadcaster, would suffer through such a penalty by loss of programming. The Committee said it felt "the sanctions now available in the Communications Act, plus the forfeiture penalties herein being provided, give the Commission (FCC) adequate tools to take effective action against offending licensees." A limitation was set on forfeitures, the report said, to assure that the sanction "will be reasonably administered."

Floor Action

The Senate Aug. 25, by voice vote, agreed to the Committee amendments to the House-passed version of S 1898, and returned the bill to the House for final approval.

An amendment by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) to restore the license suspension provision was defeated by voice vote. Proxmire contended the suspension provision was the "heart" of the legislation, and that $10,000 was "peanuts" to large metropolitan stations. Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.), chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Communications Subcommittee and sponsor of S 1898, countered that suspensions would penalize television viewers more than the industry.

FINAL ACTION -- The House Aug. 30 by voice vote agreed to the Senate changes in S 1898, clearing the bill for the President.

EXCISE TAXES EXTENDED, DEBT LIMIT RAISED

HR 12381 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1699) May 31, 1960.

- Passed by the House, by a 223-174 roll-call vote, June 8. (See p. 452)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1602) June 16.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate, by an 84-0 roll-call vote, June 20. (See p. 505-506)
- Conference report (H Rept 2005) agreed to by the House by voice vote June 27 and by the Senate by a 61-32 roll-call vote June 28. (See p. 508)

PL 86-564 -- Signed into law June 30.

For the seventh successive year, Congress in 1960 approved President Eisenhower's request for another one-year postponement in the scheduled reductions of the corporation income and certain excise tax rates. As enacted, HR 12381 assured the Treasury of an additional $2.6 billion in estimated receipts in fiscal 1961. The bill also authorized a temporary one-year increase in the public debt ceiling, from $285 billion to $293 billion, as requested by the President.

As in 1959, the Senate tried and largely failed to modify the simple extension measure voted by the House. Amendments to repeal 10 percent excise taxes on local telephone service and passenger transportation were approved by the Finance Committee but rejected on the floor. But the Senate once again voted to repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income, and to limit deductions for business entertainment expenses. Both amendments were dropped in conference with the House, however -- a fact that led a majority of Senate Democrats to vote against the conference report, as they did in 1959.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 12381:

Increased the national debt limit for one year, through June 30, 1961, from its permanent level of $285 billion to $293 billion.

Continued until July 1, 1961 the 52-percent tax rate on corporations and certain mutual insurance companies; the excise rates set by the Revenue Act of 1951 on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars and auto accessories; the 10 percent taxes on passenger transportation and local telephone service.

Provided that, effective Dec. 31, 1960, the percentage depletion allowance for certain minerals could not be computed on the selling price of the finished product.

Directed the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and the Treasury to study and report to the next Congress on the effectiveness of current IRS regulation in curbing excessive tax deductions for business entertainment expenses.

Background

REFERENCES -- Revenue Act of 1951 (1951 Almanac p. 409); Revision of Internal Revenue Laws (1954 Almanac p. 476, 495); Corporate, Excise Taxes (1955 Almanac p. 419; 1956 Almanac p. 510; 1957 Almanac p. 613; 1958 Almanac p. 145; 1959 Almanac p. 200); National Debt Limit (1959 Almanac p. 277).

The Revenue Act of 1951, designed to raise an additional $5.7 billion in taxes to help finance the Korean war, raised the normal tax rate on corporate profits from 25 percent to 30 percent. (The surtax rate of 22 percent on income over $25,000 was retained, making the over-all rate on most corporate income 52 percent.) The 1951 law also raised excise tax rates on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars, and auto accessories. All of the increases were scheduled to expire March 31, 1954.

In 1954, Congress rewrote the Internal Revenue Code, cutting taxes by about $1.4 billion, but at the President's request postponed for one year the scheduled reduction of the corporate normal rate from 30 percent to 25 percent. The same year, Congress cut excise taxes by $1 billion; included among the cuts were reductions from 15 percent to 10 percent in excises levied on passenger transportation and local telephone service and telegrams. But certain excise tax rates raised in 1951 and scheduled to drop in 1954 were retained for another year.

In 1955 and each year thereafter, the President proposed further one-year postponements of the reductions scheduled in the corporate income and certain excise tax rates, and Congress went along, usually with minimum opposition. In 1958, however, the extension bill sent to the President also provided for repeal of excise taxes levied since World War II on the transportation of freight, oil by pipeline, and coal, at an estimated cost to the Treasury of $485 million per year.

The extension bill of 1959 passed the House without amendment, but the Senate voted to repeal three tax laws before sending the measure to conference: the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income, first enacted in 1954; the 10 percent excise levied on passenger transportation (effective Aug. 1, 1959), and the 10 percent tax on local telephone service and telegrams (effective July 1, 1960), both of which had been cut from 15 percent in 1954. House conferees refused to accept any of the amendments, but agreed to a compromise calling for reduction of the transportation tax from 10 percent to 5 percent, effective July 1, 1960, and repeal of the telephone tax at the same time, unless previously extended along with the Korean war excise rates.

In his Budget Message Jan. 18, 1960, President Eisenhower again asked Congress to postpone, for the seventh time, reductions in corporate income and excise tax rates. He also urged postponement of the reduction in the transportation tax and of repeal of the telephone tax, as scheduled under terms of the 1959 extension law. As in prior years, the House Ways and Means Committee waited until late May before taking up the request, leaving little time for debate before the annual June 30 deadline for enactment.

The Committee decided to incorporate in the same bill the President's request for an increase in the debt ceiling -- his fourth such bid in three years. In 1958 Congress first authorized a temporary increase in the ceiling from $275 billion to $280 billion, later raised the permanent ceiling to $283 billion, with the temporary addition of $5 billion. In 1959 the permanent ceiling was raised to $285 billion, while a temporary ceiling of $295 billion was authorized through June 30, 1960, to

accommodate seasonal gaps between expenditures and receipts. Although the President's budget for fiscal 1961 estimated a public debt of $284.5 billion on June 30, 1960 -- just under the permanent ceiling of $285 billion -- another increase was requested to see the Treasury through fiscal 1961.

House

COMMITTEE -- Ways and Means.

HEARINGS -- No hearings were held, but Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson and Budget Director Maurice H. Stans testified in executive session May 24-25 in support of the President's requests. Both Anderson and Stans argued that a projected budget surplus of $4.2 billion in fiscal 1961 could turn into a substantial deficit if current tax rates were not maintained. Stans also said the Administration expected to equal or slightly better the January forecast of a $200 million surplus in fiscal 1960. (Revised budget estimates released Oct. 4 showed an actual surplus of $1.2 billion for the year that ended June 30, 1960. At the same time, the estimated surplus for fiscal 1961 was cut to $1.1 billion, largely because of a $2 billion reduction forecast for corporation income tax receipts.)

Regarding the debt limit, Anderson asked for another temporary increase of $8 billion to cover seasonal financing needs, raising the $285 billion permanent ceiling to $293 billion through June 30, 1961.

ACTION -- The Committee May 31 reported a clean bill (HR 12381 -- H Rept 1699) raising the public debt limit to $293 billion through June 30, 1961, and continuing until July 1, 1960 existing tax rates on corporation income, distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, passenger cars, auto accessories, passenger transportation, and local telephone service. Earlier the Committee had rejected proposals to cut the last two excise rates from 10 percent to 5 percent.

Floor Action

The House June 8 passed HR 12381 without change, by a 223-174 roll-call vote, after adopting a closed rule (H Res 550) barring all but Committee amendments, by a 204-181 roll-call vote. Members of both parties assailed the closed "gag" rule as "un-American" and an Administration-sponsored maneuver to prevent any tax cuts in 1960. Opponents of the bill also charged that it reneged on the implied promise of Congress in 1959 to repeal the telephone tax and cut the transportation tax in 1960. (For voting, see chart p. 452)

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) said the Ways and Means Committee had agreed to continue the taxes, not because the President requested it, but because "the circumstances warrant us doing it." But the Committee's senior minority member, Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), opposed the bill on grounds that "we have spent too much and... could immediately arrange our fiscal affairs so as to spend less."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Finance.

HEARING -- June 14 heard Secretary Anderson in executive session urge extension of existing tax rates to produce a budget surplus, on grounds that "debt repayment must be established as a normal practice in good times."

ACTION -- June 16 reported HR 12381 (S Rept 1602), with amendments to repeal the 10 percent tax on local telephone service and telegrams, effective July 1, and the 10 percent tax on passenger transportation, effective Aug. 1. The first amendment had been approved, 11-6; the second, 10-6. Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) was the only Democrat voting against repeal of both taxes, and Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.) the only Republican voting for repeal. Cost of the changes was estimated at $565 million in fiscal 1961.

At the same time, the Committee rejected several other proposed amendments designed to produce additional revenue, allegedly by closing tax "loopholes." These included proposals by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) to repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income (rejected by a 7-9 vote), and to withhold taxes on dividend income beginning in 1962 (rejected by a 5-10 vote). Also rejected were similar amendments by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), to withhold taxes on income from both dividends and interest (rejected 3-12) and to withhold on dividend income only (rejected 5-12).

Repeal of the tax on local telephone service was justified, the Committee report said, "both because the burden of this tax bears most heavily on those least able to pay, and because a substantial portion of this tax is a business cost item which enters into the costs of other goods and services and therefore is a factor tending toward higher prices generally." The major reason cited for repealing the transportation tax was that "the industries involved have been faced with problems of maintaining their volume of business."

Floor Action

The Senate June 20 passed HR 12381, by a roll-call vote of 84-0, after rejecting the two Finance Committee amendments and accepting three "loophole-closing" amendments -- to repeal the 4 percent dividend credit, tighten rules for computing depletion allowances, and limit the deductibility of business entertainment expenditures. In all, 11 roll calls were required to complete action on the bill. (For voting, see charts p. 505-506)

Passage was preceded by a lengthy and stormy debate, which began immediately after Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) called up the bill June 17. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) objected to hasty consideration of a "fiscally irresponsible" measure reducing taxes at a time when the Senate had increased appropriations by more than $2 billion over budget requests.

Clark said he had been assured that the bill would not be brought up until a caucus of Democratic Senators could be held. Johnson denied that he had given any such assurance or that he intended to rush passage of the measure.

Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) June 18 offered the first of a series of "loophole-closing" amendments, designed to prevent producers of clay and other minerals from computing their percentage depletion allowance on the selling price of finished products rather than the raw material value. (President Eisenhower had requested such legislation in his Jan. 18 Budget Message, after a series of lower court decisions had ruled that existing law permitted use of the higher, finished product value in computing the allowance.)

Offered first as an amendment to the Finance Committee amendment to repeal the telephone tax, Gore's amendment was tabled on Johnson's motion by a 39-26 roll-call vote. Several Republicans spoke in favor of the amendment, but opposed attaching it to the repealer. Later, following rejection of the Committee amendments,

Gore again offered his amendment and won unanimous support, by an 87-0 roll-call vote.

Finance Chairman Byrd led the fight against the two Committee amendments, calling them unwise in the light of the critical world situation. Repeal of the telephone tax, said Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), would not benefit the taxpayer, because the states would soon levy their own taxes in its place. (Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) earlier had urged repeal of the federal tax so that the states might tap this source of revenue to meet rising school budgets.) Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), sponsor of the telephone tax repealer, countered that Congress had committed itself in 1959 to remove the tax. But the amendment was rejected by a 30-54 roll-call vote.

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), sponsor of the second Committee amendment to repeal the transportation tax, argued that failure to remove this levy would lead to demands for federal subsidies for railroads. Adopted in 1941 to discourage wartime travel, the tax was outdated and discriminatory, he said. But the amendment to repeal it was also rejected, by a 29-55 roll-call vote.

The Senate then agreed to the Gore amendment and two others. The first was McCarthy's amendment, rejected by the Finance Committee, to repeal the 4 percent dividend credit, for an estimated revenue gain of $350 million per year. It was accepted, 42-41, only after Sen. Johnson had persuaded Democrats Robert C. Byrd (W.Va.) and J. Allen Frear Jr. (Del) to change their votes from "nay" to "yea". The other amendment, approved 45-39, was Clark's proposal to limit "expense account" deductions, for a gain of $250 million yearly.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 20 -- McCarthy -- Repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income, from domestic corporations, exceeding $50 (the amount excluded from taxable income), effective Dec. 31, 1960. Roll-call vote, 42-41.

Gore -- Provide that producers of minerals could not compute the percentage depletion allowance on the selling price of the finished product. Roll call, 87-0.

Clark -- Prohibit individuals and corporations from claiming tax deductions for entertainment expenses, except for food and beverages, for the purchase of gifts costing more than $10, or for dues or initiation fees to social, athletic or sporting clubs. Roll call, 45-32.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 20 -- Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Reduce the tax on local telephone service from 10 percent to 6 percent for taxpayers living in states or localities which levy a 4 percent local telephone tax to be used for state or local purposes. Voice.

William Proxmire (D Wis.) -- Provide for withholding at their source a 20 percent income tax on interest and dividends. Roll call, 24-62.

Clark -- Tax gains from the sale or exchange of depreciable property used in a trade or business and held more than six months at the ordinary income tax rates instead of at the capital gains rate. Roll call, 16-69.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Repeal the current across-the-board 27.5 percent depletion allowance for oil and gas producers and substitute the following scale: 27.5 percent on the first $1 million of annual income from oil and gas properties, 21 percent on annual income between $1 million and $5 million and 15 percent on annual income in excess of $5 million. Roll call, 30-56.

Russell B. Long (D La.) -- Increase by $144 million a year the federal share of the cost of public assistance payments to needy aged, blind and disabled persons and dependent children. Roll call, 37-45.

Conference

REPORT -- Senate-House conferees June 25 reported a compromise version of HR 12381 (H Rept 2005), minus both the McCarthy and Clark amendments. As a substitute for the latter, the conferees added a provision calling for reports on the effectiveness of administrative steps to curb excessive "expense account" deductions. The Gore amendment, aimed at excessive claims for depletion allowance, was retained in its essentials but rewritten.

ACTION -- The House agreed to the conference report June 27 by voice vote after brief debate. The Senate concurred June 28, by a 61-32 roll-call vote, with a majority of Democrats voting "nay" in protest against the dropping of the McCarthy and Clark amendments. (For voting, see chart p. 508)

These dissenters objected to the fact that of the six Senate conferees on HR 12381, only two had voted for the two amendments. They also criticized the Ways and Means Committee for its practice of holding up tax-extension bills until the eve of the new fiscal year, leaving the Senate little opportunity to insist on its amendments. Finance Chairman Byrd, who headed Senate conferees, defended their efforts to win over the House conferees, saying "there is no way the Senate conferees can force the conferees of the other body" to do what they do not wish to do.

Byrd also produced a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Dana Latham, regarding the Clark amendment. Latham said the IRS had initiated a new program of scrutinizing claims for entertainment expense deductions, and predicted that the reports called for by the final version of HR 12381 would show "improvement in our efforts to deny deductions for business expenses which are not proper deductions under the law."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 27 -- In a decision paralleling, in effect, adoption of the Gore amendment, the Supreme Court ruled, in U.S. v. Cannelton Sewer Pipe Co., that the depletion allowance was calculable only on gross income from "commercially marketable mineral products," the cut-off point being "where the ordinary miner shipped the product of his mine."

OTHER TAX BILLS

The unwillingness of Congress to approve any tax cuts for the general taxpayer in 1960 did not prevent the legislators from enacting five other bills embodying tax relief for smaller groups of taxpayers. These measures were as follows:

Cabaret Tax. HR 2164, passed by the House Sept. 1, 1959 and by the Senate March 29, 1960 by voice votes, reduced the cabaret tax from 20 percent to 10 percent. Both House and Senate reports (H Rept 817, S Rept 1084) said the 20-percent tax, affecting establishments offering entertainment with the service of food or beverages, was "discriminatory" and had had "a serious adverse effect on the employment of musicians and other entertainers." Although the Treasury opposed the bill, which involved a revenue loss of $20 million annually, the President signed it April 8 (PL 86-422).

Mining Deductions. HR 4251, passed by the House Sept. 9, 1959 and by the Senate June 23, 1960 by voice

votes, removed the four-year time limit imposed by previous law on the deductibility of exploration expenditures (up to a maximum of $400,000) for ore or mineral deposits other than oil and gas. Both House and Senate reports (H Rept 1054, S Rept 1137) said the four-year limit discriminated against "the smallest producers." The Treasury opposed HR 4251, saying the revenue loss "would be substantial and the benefit would accrue largely to established miners." But the President signed the bill July 6 (PL 86-594).

Medical Expenses. HR 9660 amended the law limiting deductions for medical expenses to 3 percent of gross income for taxpayers under 65, to permit such taxpayers unlimited deductions for medical expenses incurred in behalf of dependent parents 65 or over -- a benefit already available to taxpayers themselves 65 or over. The new benefit, involving an estimated revenue loss of $50 million, was added by the Senate Finance Committee to a minor tax measure (HR 9660) passed by the House Feb. 8, 1960 and by the Senate March 29. House conferees accepted the amendment (H Rept 1549), but rejected another one added by the Senate, granting a $600 deduction to taxpayers who maintain foreign students in their homes while attending American high schools. (A somewhat similar benefit was included in a later bill, however. See below.) Senate and House agreed to the conference report May 4 and 5, and the President signed HR 9660 May 14 (PL 86-470).

Dealers' Reserves. HR 8684 was designed to overcome a 1959 Supreme Court ruling that auto dealers and other merchants who sell their installment contracts to finance companies must pay tax on the full amount of a customer's note, including that portion known as the "dealer's reserve" withheld by the finance company until the note is paid off. Previously dealers had been reporting as income only the amount actually received from the finance company at the time of sale, accounting for the reserve payment when it was received. The bill provided alternate methods for spreading out tax payments on reserves acquired prior to the 1959 ruling. Passed in different forms by voice votes of the House Sept. 9, 1959 and the Senate March 28, 1960, HR 8684 emerged from conference April 21 (H Rept 1548), was approved by Senate and House May 4 and 5, and signed by the President May 13 (PL 86-459).

Omnibus. HR 10960, a minor measure dealing with the cigar excise tax passed by the House Aug. 24, 1960, became the traditional session-end vehicle for the enactment of a number of other tax provisions, six of which had previously been incorporated in two other House-passed bills (HR 5547, 7885) reported by the Senate Finance Committee but never called up. All of the additional provisions were offered as amendments to HR 10960 on the Senate floor before passage of the bill Aug. 28 and accepted by House conferees in their report (H Rept 2214) agreed to by both chambers Aug. 31. The President signed the bill Sept. 14 (PL 86-779). Included were the following provisions:

FNMA Stock -- Institutions selling mortgage paper to the Federal National Mortgage Assn. are required to buy FNMA common stock equal to 2 percent of the mortgages sold, paying the issue price of $100 par value even though the stock sells in the market for as little as $55. HR 10960 authorized such institutions to deduct the excess of issue price over market price as an ordinary and necessary business expense in the year of purchase, as had been the practice before a 1958 Internal Revenue Service ruling that the entire FNMA stock purchase price must be capitalized. Sent to the President originally as HR 7947 and vetoed May 14 because of its retroactive features, the provision was revised and passed by the House June 27 as HR 7885. Reported to the Senate Aug. 24 (S Rept 1910), along with unrelated amendments, the provision was then added to HR 10960.

Virgin Islands -- This provision, designed to prevent windfall gains to U.S. taxpayers in the Virgin Islands, was passed by the House originally as HR 5547 on Sept. 9, 1959. Reported to the Senate June 29, 1960 (S Rept 1767), along with unrelated amendments, the provision was later added to HR 10960.

Unrelated Students -- When House conferees refused to accept a Senate amendment to HR 9660 granting a $600 deduction for maintenance of foreign students attending American high schools (see above), the Finance Committee added a revised version to HR 5547 allowing as a charitable deduction up to $600 a year paid by a taxpayer to maintain any unrelated student in his home while attending school through the 12th grade, pursuant to a written agreement with charitable organizations. When HR 5547 was not called up, this provision was incorporated in HR 10960 and accepted by the House.

Real Estate Trusts -- HR 12559, reported (H Rept 2020) to the House June 28 and passed next day, extended to real estate investment trusts the same privilege enjoyed by regulated investment companies of distributing income to shareholders without payment of the corporation tax. A similar provision was offered on the Senate floor as an amendment to HR 10960 and accepted by the House.

Lighters -- To help American producers of mechanical lighters, swamped by imports of cheaper lighters that climbed from 460,000 units in 1950 to 46 million in 1959, the Ways and Means Committee March 28 reported HR 8273 (H Rept 1430), reducing the excise tax from a flat 10 percent of the selling price to a tax of 10 cents for lighters selling for $1 or more, and 10 percent for those selling for less than $1. The Senate Finance Committee added the same provision to HR 7885. When neither bill reached the floor, it was added by the Senate to HR 10960 and accepted by the House.

Estimated Tax -- At the request of the Treasury, the Finance Committee added a provision to HR 7885, later incorporated as an amendment to HR 10960, designed to eliminate nontaxable declarations of estimated income required by previous law. The provision provided, in effect, that no declaration would be required in any case in which the estimated tax liability amounted to less than $40.

Lead-Zinc Duties. Before reporting HR 5547 June 29 (S Rept 1767), the Finance Committee attached to it the substance of S 3698, introduced by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), designed to replace quotas on lead and zinc imports imposed by President Eisenhower in 1958, with a set of fixed and flexible import duties tied to the market price of lead and zinc. (1958 Almanac p. 321) In minority views, Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Albert Gore (D Tenn.) opposed the amendment as "an attempt to undermine our reciprocal trade program and a return to log-rolling on tariffs," which would open a "Pandora's box" of demands from other industries for similar favors. The Senate took no further action on HR 5547 as reported, nor was any effort made to add the lead-zinc amendment to another bill. The Ways and Means Committee Aug. 17 reported an identical bill (HR 11584 --

H Rept 2105), but it did not reach the floor. President Eisenhower, who opposed the measure, also vetoed a lead-zinc subsidy bill. (See p. 253)

Du Pont Relief. A second provision added by the Finance Committee to HR 5547 on which no further action was taken, was the substance of S 200, introduced by Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.), designed to aid stockholders of the Du Pont Co. in the wake of a 1957 Supreme Court ruling that Du Pont's holdings of 63 million shares of General Motors stock constituted a violation of the anti-trust laws. In further proceedings, the Justice Department sought to force Du Pont to sell its GM shares, and when a lower court ruled Oct. 2, 1959 against divestiture, the decision was appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case was still awaiting argument as of Dec. 1, 1960.

Under existing law, sale of the 63 million GM shares (valued at $2.8 billion) under a divestiture order would entail a tax liability to Du Pont stockholders of an estimated $1.3 billion. The Frear formula, incorporated in HR 5547, would have cut this to an estimated $63 million, by basing the tax on the original cost to Du Pont of $2.10 per GM share rather than on the current market value. Stockholders subsequently selling their GM shares would then pay the lower capital gains rate on the difference between $2.10 and the selling price. Sens. Douglas and Gore, noting that the divestiture issue was still before the courts, objected that "tax relief of the enormous amounts contemplated is against the public interest."

Capital Gains. In his Budget Message, the President said that "administration of the depreciation provisions is being hampered by the attempts of some taxpayers to claim excessive depreciation before disposing of their property." He proposed an amendment making gains from the sale or exchange of depreciable personal property (plant and equipment) taxable as ordinary income rather than capital gains, to the extent that such gains exceeded depreciation deductions already claimed. The Ways and Means Committee March 2-3 held hearings on bills (HR 10491, 10492) incorporating the proposed change, at which opposition was expressed by spokesmen for the National Coal Assn., American Cotton Manufacturing Institute, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., Air Transport Assn., American Mining Congress, and Machinery and Allied Products Institute. The Committee voted March 22 to postpone further action indefinitely. A similar provision, offered June 20 by Sen. Clark as an amendment to the 1960 tax extension bill (HR 12381), was rejected by a roll-call vote of 16-69 (see above).

Trusts and Partnerships. HR 9662, designed to correct unintended benefits and hardships in the income tax treatment of estates, trusts, beneficiaries, partners and partnerships, was reported (H Rept 1231) Jan. 28, 1960 by the Ways and Means Committee and passed by voice vote of the House Feb. 4. Amended by the Senate Finance Committee, the bill was reported June 18 (S Rept 1616) but never taken to the floor -- reportedly because of strong opposition from interests that would have been affected by provisions in the bill relating to multiple trusts. Work on the omnibus measure began in 1956 with the appointment of advisory groups, the bulk of whose recommendations (made in 1958) had been incorporated in HR 9662 as reported to the House.

State Tax Study. PL 86-272, enacted in 1959, a stop-gap measure dealing with interstate taxation, also directed the House Judiciary and Senate Finance Committees to make a study of state income taxes on incomes derived from interstate commerce and to report to Congress by July 1, 1962. (1959 Almanac p. 280) On June 14, 1960 the Finance Committee reported a bill (S 3549 -- S Rept 1574) enlarging the study to cover state sales and use taxes, following a March 21 Supreme Court ruling (in Scripto, Inc. v Carson) that Florida could require a Georgia firm to collect use taxes on pens sold in Florida by independent jobbers. The Senate June 18 passed S 3549 by voice vote, but it died in the House Rules Committee.

Federal-State Relations

Tax-related developments in 1960 included these:

President Eisenhower April 12 dissolved at its own request, the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, at the same time releasing its final report. Created on the President's initiative in 1957 and composed of Governors and Executive Branch officials, the Committee reported that its usefulness had "come to a close" when Congress in 1959 agreed to establish a permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (1957 Almanac p. 797; 1958 Almanac p. 326; 1959 Almanac p. 256)

In its final report, the Committee acknowledged that it had failed to achieve its principal objective: the transfer of specific functions and revenue sources from the federal to state governments. The only such transfer on which the Committee itself agreed called for turning over federal programs involving grants for vocational education and sewage plant construction, along with a portion of the 10 percent excise tax on local telephone service. Transmitted to Congress by the President in 1958 the proposal was studiously ignored. The Committee couldn't agree on other proposals for transfer of the school lunch program and public assistance programs "mainly because of unresolved problems of allocating federal revenue sources, on a state-by-state basis, to match the financial responsibility to be transferred to each state."

One tangible accomplishment for which the Committee took credit was the enactment in 1959 of amendments to the Atomic Energy Act, paving the way for transfer of regulatory authority over radioactive materials from the Atomic Energy Commission to the states. Other matters on which the Committee initiated studies or recommendations in 1959 included: regulation of migratory labor, minimum state-local expenditures for disaster relief, revision of estate taxes and flood insurance, and the strengthening of state workmen's compensation laws.

Pending discovery of a workable solution to the fiscal problem, the Committee concluded, "no large-scale program shifts are likely." For the future, it argued, "the best way to avoid an unnecessary concentration of governmental responsibility in Washington is to prevent in advance, whenever possible, the need for 'crash' programs involving the national government. In some measure, the present degree of federal participation in state and local affairs reflects previous failures to anticipate needs."

The 26-member Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations May 25 approved a study program for 1960. It selected the following areas of study: real property tax; estate tax credit; investment of idle cash balances by state and local governments; cooperative tax administration; fiscal capacity and tax effort of state and local governments; new grant-in-aid statutes; block grants and public health categorical grants-in-aid; state laws and local governments; federal, state and local governments and post-high school education; and metropolitan mass transportation facilities and federal, state and local governments.

COLLEGE CONSTRUCTION

Both the House Education and Labor Committee and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee held hearings in 1960 on proposals for a new, long-range program of federal aid to colleges for construction of housing and classroom facilities. Also considered at the Senate hearings were several measures proposing loans or grants to needy college students.

Neither of the two Committees took action beyond hearings, and the various proposals died with the adjournment of the 86th Congress. However, a stop-gap housing measure (H J Res 784) was enacted by Congress in the waning days of the 1960 session carrying $500 million additional authorizations for the existing college housing loan program. (See story p. 271)

House

COMMITTEE -- Education and Labor, Special Education Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 21-25, 1960 on HR 4267, an Administration-backed proposal for federal aid in construction of additional college and university facilities.

TESTIMONY -- March 21 -- Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming said colleges and universities faced a "major crisis" by 1964 because of an anticipated increase of one million students over 1959 enrollments. He said surveys indicated colleges would need to spend $9 billion for expansion in 1960-65 but probably could raise only $6 billion. "I would plead with this Congress to deal with this problem at this session," he said.

Flemming also said he would regard it as "unfortunate" if Congress tried to extend the existing college housing program, providing only low-interest loans. President Eisenhower in his January Budget Message requested that the college housing program be terminated. (See p. 271)

Flemming endorsed a bill (HR 4267), introduced in February 1959 by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R N.J.), to provide federal aid for construction as follows: cash grants, limited to $5 million to any one institution and $500 million over-all, to help colleges repay principal and interest on long-term construction bonds they sold to the public. Federal grants to any institution were to be restricted to one quarter of the face value of the bonds sold and were to be made over a 20-year period. Both public and private institutions were to be eligible for the grants. Grants were to be made on bonds sold to raise money for construction of classrooms or housing or both. The bill also proposed Government guarantees of the entire principal and interest of bonds, on which income was taxable, issued by private colleges, up to a total of $1 billion in bonds. (Public institutions would not need the guarantee since they can issue tax-exempt bonds with a ready market.) Flemming said the guarantee would help colleges greatly in obtaining favorable interest rates in selling their bonds.

Under HR 4267, the program was to be administered by HEW rather than the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which handled the existing program.

March 24 -- U.S. Commissioner of Education Lawrence G. Derthick said unless new college classrooms were built, hundreds of qualified young people would be denied an education. He said it was "both appropriate and necessary" for the Federal Government to help colleges build the necessary facilities.

Everett Case, American Council on Education, said federal loans would help relieve needs but that outright grants might be necessary in some cases.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Education Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- June 13-21 on a variety of college-aid bills, as follows:

- The Administration bill (S 1017), identical to HR 4267. The bill was introduced by Sen. Leverett Saltonstall with numerous Republican co-sponsors.
- A bill (S 3007) introduced by Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), with 20 co-sponsors, to establish a $125 million revolving fund to make low-interest 50-year loans to colleges for construction of classrooms, laboratories and other teaching facilities. Clark Feb. 10 said it was "self-evident that it is at least as desirable" to build teaching facilities as to build dormitories and other housing, for which the college housing loan program already existed. The Clark bill was proposed as an amendment, but withdrawn before it came to a vote, to the Senate version (S 8) of the aid-to-public-schools bill. (See story p. 232)
- A measure (S 879) introduced by Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) to authorize $250 million over five years in federal grants to the states for establishment of public junior colleges, the states to match every $2 of federal money with $1 of their own.
- A bill (S 2710) introduced by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) to provide a permanent program of federal guarantees of $1 billion a year on loans to college students. The bill would permit a student to borrow up to $1,000 per year, with a total limit of $5,000, at 5 percent interest from the college, which in turn could borrow it from private lending institutions.
- A bill (S 1087) introduced by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) to authorize federal scholarships for needy and able college students. The bill, authorizing scholarships of up to $1,500 per year for each eligible student, would cost up to $460 million over the first four years and $184 million for each year thereafter.

TESTIMONY -- June 13 -- Sen. Clark, in an opening statement, said the existing college housing program had been extremely successful but the Federal Government should provide financial assistance for constructing academic as well as housing facilities. Because 3.5 million college students were expected by 1970, Clark said, it was impossible to "delay any longer."

Flemming said by 1965 additional college facilities requiring an estimated $9 billion expenditure would be needed of which the colleges themselves could afford only about $6 billion. If the Government did not "act now" to make up the $3 billion difference, Flemming said, colleges would have to use a disproportionate amount of their resources to construct those facilities and thereby make impossible an adequate salary structure. He presented additional Administration proposals to provide: $225 million in loans to take care of the backlog in applications to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for college housing aid; $600 million (instead of $500 million) in construction grants to colleges and universities with a 30 percent (instead of a 25 percent) debt retirement program over a 25-30 year period.

June 17 -- Sen. Case said colleges had to reject qualified applicants "simply because there is no space"

and recommended approval of his bill (S 879) to provide federal aid for the establishment of public junior colleges. He also recommended consideration of a second bill (S 878) he introduced to provide federal aid to help states inventory their college facilities.

Kenneth G. Skaggs of the American Assn. of Junior Colleges supported both Case bills.

Johnson supported his bill and said there would be "no appropriations involved." He said there was a great need for the bill and said he could think of no safer collateral than the Nation's youth.

June 20 -- Everett Case of the American Council on Education said the total construction needs of colleges through 1970 would be about $20 billion, of which two-thirds would be required for academic programs. He recommended approval of a program similar to the Clark bill and also a plan for federal grants to match the institutions' contribution.

David D. Henry of the American Assn. of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities said construction aid for colleges and universities should take precedence over student loan programs, as it was the "first priority need by all odds."

June 21 -- Eric A. Walker, president of Pennsylvania State University, recommended federal studies to determine the extent of existing educational facilities and those that would be required by 1975, and a federal grant program to match state funds for financing construction of the necessary additional facilities.

CASEIN IMPORTS

HR 9862 -- Reported by House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 1288) Feb. 22, 1960.
- Passed by the House by voice vote March 2.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1270) April 14.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote May 5. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 494)
- Conference report (H Rept 1884) agreed to by standing vote of the Senate June 17 and by voice vote of the House June 25.

PL 86-562 -- Signed into law June 30.

Congress in 1960 approved two bills extending the duty-free importation of casein, a skim milk by-product used in coated papers, wallboard and other products. Suspension of casein duties was authorized in 1957 (PL 85-257) and was due to lapse March 31, 1960.

The first bill (HR 7456 - PL 86-405) provided a 90-day extension. The second bill (HR 9862 -- PL 86-562) extended the suspension for an additional three years, through June 30, 1963, but prohibited the duty-free entry of caseinates (a soluble form used in foods). HR 9862 also extended for two years, until Aug. 7, 1962, the duty-free entry of copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts.

Argument over the bill centered on whether imported casein could be converted to food uses cheaply enough to compete on the U.S. market; those who said it could wanted the duty-free status of any casein intended to be used for food purposes to be ended, so that casein could enter duty-free only if intended for non-food use. Others, whose opinion prevailed, said only caseinates could be imported cheaply enough to compete as food on the U.S. market, and therefore only caseinates should lose duty-free status.

First Casein Bill (HR 7456)

HR 7456 was reported Aug. 10, 1959, by the House Ways and Means Committee (H Rept 823) and was passed by the House Aug. 18, 1959, extending the duty-free importation of casein for three years. The bill was reported without change Jan. 13, 1960, by the Senate Finance Committee (S Rept 1022). In Senate debate March 28, Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) said the bill was of concern to the domestic soybean industry and Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said the dairy industry was "particularly interested in seeing that casein is not imported and used as a substitute for powdered milk."

In order to afford the objecting groups an opportunity for a committee hearing, the Senate by voice vote agreed to an amendment by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) limiting the duty-free extension to a 90-day period, through July 1, 1960. The amended bill was passed March 28 by the Senate; the House March 31 agreed to the Senate amendments and the measure was signed by the President April 4.

Second Bill (HR 9862)

The Senate Finance Committee held hearings on casein importation in April. The Committee approved a three-year extension of the duty-free importation of the product, without restriction, and April 14 included an amendment to that effect in a bill it reported (HR 9862 -- S Rept 1270) extending the duty-free import of lathes used in making shoe lasts.

The Senate passed HR 9862 by voice vote May 5, after adopting by a 31-23 roll-call vote an amendment by Sen. Vance Hartke (D Ind.) excluding from the duty-free provisions any casein imported for conversion or use in edible food stuffs. (For voting, see chart p. 494) A Hartke amendment limiting to one year the extension of duty-free importation for other casein was rejected by voice vote.

DEBATE -- May 5 -- Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- The Bureau of Customs said it would be impossible to administer the amendment prohibiting the conversion of duty-free inedible casein into food.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The Hartke amendment would merely state that casein imported "for the manufacture of paint and glue shall not be used for baby food". The "three million dairy people in this country need protection against that kind of business."

Conference

House-Senate conferees June 16 rejected the Hartke amendment barring duty-free entry of casein intended for human consumption, recommending in its place an amendment barring duty-free entry of caseinates (H Rept 1884).

The Senate June 17 agreed to the conference report by standing vote after a debate in which Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), urging a new conference, said the Senate conferees had thrown the Hartke amendment "in the trash basket". Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), supporting the conference report, said the new language made the law easier to administer.

The House June 25 agreed to the conference report by voice vote and the President signed the measure into law June 30.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR, MIGRANT FARM WORKERS

HR 12176 -- Reported May 23, 1960 by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1642).
HR 12759 -- Reported June 22 by House Agriculture Committee (H Rept 1954).
- Passed by the House by voice vote June 29.
- Reported Aug. 23 by Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (S Rept 1901).
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by voice vote Aug. 31.
- House agreed to Senate amendments by voice vote Sept. 1.

PL 86-783 -- Signed into law Sept. 14.

After considering a variety of proposals dealing with both domestic and foreign (Mexican) migrant farm labor, Congress took only one action in 1960 -- the passage of a bill (HR 12759) which extended the existing program authorizing recruitment of Mexican workers for U.S. farms six months beyond its June 30, 1961 expiration date. The Administration had opposed any changes in any laws affecting domestic or foreign farm workers in 1960, although Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell said he favored action in 1961 on a minimum wage law for agriculture.

In related developments, a Senate subcommittee held hearings on migrants, the President established the Committee on Migratory Labor on a permanent basis and the Committee issued its second report.

PROVISION -- As enacted into law, HR 12759:

Extended PL 82-78, the basic law relating to the Government's activities in the field of Mexican farm labor, until Dec. 31, 1961.

Background

Extension of the 1951 Mexican farm labor law (PL 82-78) was a repetition of extensions agreed to in 1953, 1955 and 1958. (1951 Almanac p. 95; 1953 Almanac p.116; 1955 Almanac p. 183)

The law authorized the Secretary of Labor to recruit and transport Mexican farm workers (braceros) from recruitment centers outside the U.S. to U.S. reception centers near the Mexican border, where the Labor Department would help workers and employers negotiate contracts. PL 82-78 also required a positive finding from the Secretary of Labor that sufficient domestic labor was not available for the work to be done, and that the employment of foreign workers would not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers. The law governed the annual entry of about 350,000 to 450,000 Mexicans for temporary farm work.

The latest extension of the law was recommended Oct. 23, 1959 by a Labor Department study group, which also urged that the Secretary of Labor be given more power under the law to safeguard the jobs and working conditions of Americans who might suffer from competition with the Mexican workers.

The group's report said Mexicans were being used increasingly in year-round and skilled occupations, contrary to the original intent of the legislation. The report added that many employers preferred Mexicans because they represented an assured work force, and that in some areas, almost 100 percent of the seasonal work on certain crop activities was performed by foreign workers.

Under an agreement with the Mexican Government, the report said, the imported workers were given guaranteed employment and free transportation, housing and occupational insurance. It noted that U.S. workers lacked similar protections.

The four-member study group, headed by ex-Sen. Edward J. Thye (R Minn. 1947-59), made these specific recommendations: (1) use of braceros should be confined to necessary crops in temporary labor-shortage situations and to unskilled non-machine jobs; (2) the Secretary should be given power to establish wage rates for Mexicans at the prevailing local levels and at no less than necessary to avoid an adverse effect on U.S. workers; (3) the Secretary should be given power to refuse to certify employment of braceros unless employers had made "positive and direct" efforts first to recruit native U.S. workers in other nearby farms, unless U.S. workers were given benefits equivalent to those given Mexican nationals, or unless employers of Mexicans paid U.S. nationals as much as they paid the braceros; (4) the Secretary should be given power to establish standards for judging whether employment of braceros was having an adverse affect on the wages and conditions of native U.S. workers; and (5) an advisory group with labor, management and public representatives should be set up to advise the Secretary on the bracero program.

During 1960 Secretary Mitchell issued two regulations to foreign migrant farm labor:

- A May 20 directive set standards for the employment of some 6,500 migrant workers from the British West Indies, requiring that employers provide free housing, food at cost, a major portion of transportation costs between jobs in the U.S. and a guarantee of employment during at least three-quarters of the normal hours of work during the contract period.
- Mitchell May 24 announced a new directive, issued jointly with the Government of Mexico, to tighten safety requirements for the transportation of Mexican nationals. Employers of braceros were made responsible for the safe transport of their employees over short distances, and drivers and vehicles were required to meet safety and licensing standards of the states in which they operated.

DOMESTIC AND MIGRATORY FARM LABOR

Although Mitchell's authority over Mexican migrant labor led to controversy in 1960, the major dispute centered around his efforts to regulate the conditions of domestic migrant farm workers. Battle lines were drawn over a Nov. 20, 1959 directive which Mitchell announced despite the objections of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. The regulation, which went into effect Dec. 30, 1959, required that persons utilizing the U.S. Employment Service (USES) to recruit farm labor provide wages, housing and transportation at least as favorable as those prevailing in the area of employment.

While Mitchell's directive was still being considered for promulgation, Benson Sept. 8 said it contained "the concept of federal intervention and administrative control and regimentation that is contrary to the principles of this Administration and that is so repugnant to agricul-

ture." Benson added that no regulations dealing with farm labor should go into effect "until adequate study can be made".

The directive also was challenged in hearings in March 1960 before the House Agriculture Equipment, Supplies and Manpower Subcommittee. Committee members and Agriculture Department witnesses denied that Mitchell had the right to regulate migrant working conditions through USES, but others cited a Justice Department brief upheld the Secretary's November directive as a legitimate interpretation of the 1933 Wagner-Peyser Act under which the employment service was created. The Attorney General's opinion, issued July 2, 1959, in response to an inquiry from Mitchell, said that Mitchell had the right to issue regulations, but could enforce them only by withdrawing the services of the USES from employers who refused to conform to the standards.

Growing out of this inter-Departmental feud were legislative proposals advanced during 1960 to give the Secretary of Agriculture an equal voice -- i.e., a veto -- in the formulation of standards controlling working conditions of domestic migratory farm workers. The issue was, in fact, tied to the extension of the bracero law in bills before the House Agriculture Committee. Mitchell heightened the dispute May 10, 1960 by releasing the findings of a farm labor study by his Department which he said he hoped would form the basis for legislation in 1961.

The study recommended a federal minimum wage law for agriculture. It said such a law for hired farm workers was both "desirable and feasible."

In order to be effective, the study said, a minimum wage law would have to be applied to 20 percent or more of the nation's 2 million hired farm workers. In addition, the study said, it would have to be applied on farms in each of the major farming areas, on farms along the routes of the major domestic migratory labor movements, and "most of all" on farms in labor-surplus areas.

(For Fact Sheet on the domestic migrant farm labor issue, describing the federal and state laws dealing with migrant labor, the role of migrant workers in the farm labor force, the proposals for changes in the laws, and the stands of government and private groups on the proposed changes, see 1960 CQ Weekly Report p. 409)

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Two bills (HR 9871 and 9875) were introduced in 1960 aimed at restricting the Secretary of Labor's power over migrant workers. Introduced Jan. 25 by Reps. E.C. Gathings (D Ark.) and Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine), respectively, both bills would have required the Secretary of Labor to obtain the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture in issuing regulations involving both domestic migrants and Mexican nationals, and would have extended the bracero law two years to June 30, 1963. In addition, HR 9875 specifically denied any authority to the Labor Secretary to regulate the wages, hours or working conditions of domestic farm workers.

A third and contrary measure (HR 11211) was introduced March 16 by Rep. George McGovern (D S.D.) to repeal the bracero program by 1966 and give the Labor Secretary complete authority over migrants' working conditions, both domestic and Mexican.

In direct contrast to the two House proposals to tie the hands of the Secretary of Labor were bills introduced in the Senate to provide federal aid to the states for education of migrant farm workers and their children and to require labor contractors (crew leaders) furnishing migrant farm labor to register with the Secretary of Labor. These measures were studied in the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee's Special Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.).

The Senate regulatory and aid proposals never got beyond the Subcommittee, but measures similar to the House bills restricting the Secretary of Labor did come before the Senate as amendments to the minimum wage bill (HR 12677) passed Aug. 18. The proposed amendments were rejected on the Senate floor. Unlike the legislation proposed in the House, the unsuccessful Senate amendments would not have interfered with the Secretary of Labor's power over the bracero program. However, they would have barred him from regulating working conditions for all or part of the domestic migrant labor force. (See below)

Passage of the legislation (HR 12759) to extend the Mexican farm labor law is dealt with in the following section. A subsequent section covers the unsuccessful Senate bills on domestic migrant workers.

MEXICAN LABOR LAW

House

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture, Equipment, Supplies and Manpower Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 22-25 and March 31 on HR 9871, HR 9875, HR 11211 and related bills.

TESTIMONY -- March 22 -- Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation, said the Labor Department order setting wage standards for migrants would hurt the small farmer. Operators of large farms could switch to labor-saving machinery to avoid paying higher wage rates, he said, but small farmers could not afford to.

Spokesmen for the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and the National Farm Labor Users Committee and several individual farm operators joined Triggs in support of HR 9871 and HR 9875.

March 23 -- H.R. Adams, Agricultural Council of Arkansas, called for extension of PL 78.

March 24 -- The National Grange, represented by Fred Bailey, said Labor Secretary Mitchell had exceeded his authority when he set standards for migrant workers. He also recommended extension of the bracero program.

Andrew Biemiller, legislative director of the AFL-CIO, supported HR 11211.

March 25 -- A spokesman for the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. called for an immediate end to the practice of importing Mexican braceros.

J. Banks Young of the National Cotton Council said Mexican workers were necessary in the cotton belt.

March 31 -- Clarence Miller and Newell Brown, assistant secretaries of Agriculture and Labor, respectively, said the Administration would not support any farm labor legislation in 1960. Brown said the Labor Department's plan to support minimum wage legislation for migrants also had been put off. Miller said Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson was opposed to the two bills to give him joint authority with the Secretary of Labor over migrants.

TWO BILLS REPORTED

ACTION -- The Subcommittee April 8 voted 5-0 to approve an amended version of HR 9875, striking the provision which would have given the Secretary of Agriculture a veto over any changes in the bracero program as administered by the Secretary of Labor. The approved bill, however, prohibited the Secretary of Labor from regulating the wages, hours or working conditions of domestic farm workers and would have nullified his Nov. 20, 1959, regulation. The bill also extended PL 78 two-years beyond its June 30, 1961 expiration date.

The full House Agriculture Committee May 23 reported HR 12176 (H Rept 1642), a clean bill containing the major provisions of HR 9875, as amended by the Subcommittee.

The report specifically attacked Mitchell's 1959 directive and the "legal logic" of the Attorney General's opinion on which Mitchell based his right to issue the regulations. The report called attention to a subcommittee counsel statement that the Wagner-Peyser Act was "a service statute, not a regulatory statute", and denied that anywhere in the legislative history of the law was there any indication of intent to use the act "to authorize regulation of wages or working conditions of farm workers." The report interpreted the Attorney General's opinion as saying that the Secretary of Labor could issue regulations because he had done so in the past and the Congress had not objected. Attacking this reasoning, the report said that the Labor Department was proceeding without a "specific mandate" and thus usurping legislative powers.

In minority views, Reps. Merwin Coad (D Iowa), Lester R. Johnson (D Wis.) and George McGovern (D S.D.) described HR 12176 as "shocking". Passage of the bill, the three Democrats said, would "increase the destitution, the underemployment and the exploitation of 2.3 million domestic farm workers who are the poorest of poor in our Nation."

They said extension of the Mexican farm labor program "would increase the stain...on our national values and prestige."

They recommended an alternative measure (HR 11211) which would reduce the number of Mexican migrants brought in each year by 20 percent yearly until 1965 when the program would be eliminated entirely.

The Committee's action was also attacked by the Labor Department and the AFL-CIO. Secretary Mitchell June 15 said several improvements in the Mexican labor program were needed and there was ample time to make changes in the law in 1961 before the program expired. The AFL-CIO's Economic Policy Committee June report said the bill would further "undermine the opportunity of (domestic) farm workers...by subjecting them to the competition of close to half a million foreign workers." If the law were to be extended, the report said, it should be done so only temporarily and only after substantial reform.

Following this expression of opposition, the Committee June 22 reported a new bill (HR 12759-H Rept 1954) without the controversial restrictions on the Secretary of Labor. HR 12759 simply extended PL 78 for two years.

Floor Action

The House June 29 passed HR 12759 by voice vote. Much of the debate on the bill centered on attempts to write into the Mexican farm labor law floor provisions that would permit the Secretary of Labor to regulate the bracero program more closely. Opponents of a simple extension of the program, which HR 12759 provided, argued that the Mexican migrants, currently being imported at the rate of about 450,000 a year, deprived domestic farm workers of employment and depressed working conditions.

An amendment by Rep. John E. Fogarty (D R.I.), rejected by a 51-138 standing vote, would have given the Labor Secretary complete authority over both foreign and domestic migrants' working conditions.

Proponents of a simple extension of the bracero law, including Congressmen from California, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona where most of the Mexicans find work, contended the Secretary of Labor already had authority under the law to regulate the program by permitting the importation of Mexicans only when domestic labor is not available. They said many crops could not be harvested without the Mexican labor because (1) the domestic labor market could not meet the peak demands for seasonal farm work and (2) domestic workers were not interested in the so-called stoop labor which the Mexicans were willing to undertake.

The chief spokesman for the forces seeking to amend HR 12759 was Rep. George McGovern (D S.D.), who said that in areas using large numbers of Mexicans, wages and working conditions were worsening. From a program providing temporary workers for unskilled, seasonal work on necessary crops, it had evolved, McGovern said, into a vehicle permitting the year-round employment of many Mexicans, often in skilled or semi-skilled jobs.

PROVISION -- As sent to the Senate, HR 12759:

Extended the law permitting the importation of Mexican nationals for U.S. farm work through June 30, 1963.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

June 29 -- Fogarty -- Substitute for the Committee bill the provisions of a measure providing a two-year extension of the Mexican farm labor law, and giving the Secretary of Labor complete authority to set employment standards for migrant workers, both foreign and domestic. Standing vote, 51-138.

Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.) -- Add to the Fogarty amendment a section prohibiting the entry of Mexicans for any farm labor other than the cultivation and harvesting of food supplies. Standing, 33-122.

John F. Shelley (D Calif.) -- Limit the extension of the bracero program to one year. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- Aug. 23 reported HR 12759 (S Rept 1901) with an amendment cutting the extension of PL 78 from two years to six months. The Agriculture and Labor Departments both suggested deferring action on an extension until 1961, but the Committee report said that extension of the law through 1961 was essential so that farmers could make their plans and financing for that year with the assurance that labor would be available at harvest time.

FLOOR ACTION -- The Senate by voice vote Aug. 31 passed the Committee-approved six-months extension (HR 12759), and the House Sept. 1 agreed by voice vote to the Senate change reducing extension from two years to six months.

DOMESTIC MIGRANT WORKERS

Additional developments in 1960 on the domestic migrant worker problem:

- A special Senate subcommittee held hearings intermittently from August 1959 through July 1960 and approved several bills dealing with migrant workers.
- An attempt was made to amend the minimum wage bill (HR 12677) on the Senate floor to bar the Secretary of Labor from regulating the conditions of farm workers.
- President Eisenhower gave permanent status to the President's Committee on Migratory Labor; the Committee also released its second report.

Following are the details:

Subcommittee Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Special Migratory Labor Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Aug. 7, 26, Sept. 28, 30, Oct. 1, Nov. 30, Dec. 7-8, 1959; May 12, 16, 18, July 8, 11, 1960.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee was established in August 1959 with Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) as chairman. Others members: Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.). Testimony:

The AFL-CIO and National Agricultural Workers Union (AFL-CIO) supported the aims of bills requiring licensing and registration of migrant worker crew leaders (S 1778), extending the minimum wage law to agriculture (S 1085) and eliminating the exemption of children under 16 in agricultural work from child labor sections of the Fair Labor Standards Act (S 2141).

The Administration opposed bills (S 2864, 2865) to provide federal grants to state education programs for migrant workers and their children. Ralph C.M. Flynt of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said the Government should and did provide leadership in the field, but not cash aid. The Florida Council of Chief State School Officers said the program needed federal money.

ACTION -- The Special Subcommittee June 24 approved a clean bill containing the provisions for farm labor registration in S 1778 and S 2498.

The Labor and Public Welfare Education Subcommittee the same day approved S 2864 and S 2865, but the full Committee took no action in 1960.

S 2864 would have established a five-year program of matching grants of federal aid to the states for the education of families of migrant workers. The major cost of the program would have come under Title I, a program of payments during the regular school year, operating on a 75-25 matching basis for the first two years and a nearly 50-50 payment ratio for the last three. Cost of the first two years was estimated at $2,044,025 annually for payments to states giving regular school-term education to the children of migrant workers. No estimates of the cost of the last three years were available, but Subcommittee sources said there would be a considerable decline in federal expenditures when the 50-50 ratio went into effect. Title II -- for special summer schools for migrants' children -- and Title III -- for planning funds for education projects -- carried annual authorizations of $300,000 and $250,000, respectively, for each of the five years of the program's operation. Thus the estimated cost of each of the first two years would be $2,594,025, with $1,650,000 being spent over the final three years for Titles II and III.

S 2865 would have set up a similar federal aid program for the education of adult workers in basic health, cleanliness and dietary practices at a cost of $1,250,000 for five years. Both S 2864 and 2865 were introduced in January by Williams.

Minimum Wage Amendments

Two floor amendments involving the Secretary of Labor's right to regulate employment of migrant agricultural workers were proposed to the minimum wage bill (HR 12677) passed by the Senate Aug. 18. Both amendments were defeated on roll-call votes Aug. 16. (See story p. 309)

The first, proposed by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), would have prohibited the Secretary of Labor from making regulations for the conditions of employment of any U.S. migrant agricultural workers. The second, a substitute proposed by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), would have prohibited regulating workers who did not move from state to state. The Cooper substitute amendment was defeated 18-80 and the Holland proposal 42-56 on roll-call votes. (For voting, see chart p. 513)

Migratory Labor Committee

President Eisenhower Nov. 15 announced an Executive Order formally establishing the President's Committee on Migratory Labor. The Committee had existed on an informal basis since 1954. Its members, as in the past, were the Secretaries of Labor (chairman), Agriculture, Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator.

The Committee Nov. 15 released its second report.

Mitchell, in releasing the report, said several important advances had been made since 1956, namely: extension of Social Security benefits to many migrant farm workers; issuance of safety regulations for interstate transport of migrant workers by bus and truck; establishment of 21 new state migratory labor committees, making 28 states that had such committees; strengthening of regulations governing interstate recruitment of farm workers through USES; adoption of migrant housing laws by several new states, bringing states with such regulations to half the total states; expansion of the Annual Worker Plan, providing continuous employment for agricultural migrants; strengthening of administration of PL 78, the Mexican farm labor law, to protect interests of Mexican workers in the U.S. and prevent adverse effects to domestic workers; and expansion of public health services available to migrants.

The Committee made nine major recommendations for further action: (1) continuing federal review of foreign worker import programs to guard against adverse effects on U.S. workers; (2) elimination of residence requirements as a condition for state receipt of federal funds for state health, education and welfare programs; (3) passage of legislation regulating activities of crew leaders and others who supplied migrants to farmers; (4) extension of state workmen's compensation coverage to farm workers; (5) extension of state child labor laws to farm workers; (6) adoption and enforcement of housing regulations governing seasonal workers in states without such regulations; (7) state reimbursement to local school boards for education of children of migrant workers, (8) extension of state and local child welfare services, including day care, to migrant children; (9) elimination by states of residence requirements in state health, education, rehabilitation and welfare programs.

CONGRESS INCREASES DEFENSE BUDGET

HR 11998 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee April 29, 1960 (H Rept 1561). Recommended appropriation: $39,337,867,000.

- Passed by House May 5, by a 377-3 roll-call vote. (See p. 442) Appropriation voted: $39,337,867,000.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee June 10 (S Rept 1550). Recommended: $40,384,897,000.
- Passed, amended, by Senate June 16, by 85-0 roll-call vote. (See p. 501) Voted: $40,514,997,000.
- Conference report (H Rept 2049) agreed to June 30 by the House and Senate by roll-call votes of 402-5 and 83-3, respectively. (See p. 460, 510)

PL 86-601 -- Signed into law July 7. Final appropriation: $39,996,608,000.

After strenuous controversy, generated both by Democratic critics of Administration defense policies and by critics within the Administration itself, Congress in 1960 approved a defense appropriation of $39,996,608,000 for fiscal 1961. The appropriation was $780,708,000 higher than the President's revised request of April 6, which itself was $119.1 million lower than the original January budget estimates. In addition to new funds the Congress authorized transfers from stock funds totaling $365.5 million.

In a separate bill, Congress appropriated $994,855,000 for military construction. (See story p. 403)

Not all of the unbudgeted funds voted by Congress were released for spending by the Defense Department. At the end of September, $388 million still was "frozen".

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 11998, as it became law, was as follows:

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Military	
Army	$ 3,247,548,000
Navy	2,508,244,000
Marine Corps	606,746,000
Air Force	4,019,676,000
Reserve	
Army	233,998,000
Navy	87,584,000
Marine Corps	24,831,000
Air Force	54,000,000
Army National Guard	230,277,000
Air National Guard	46,000,000
Retirement pay (all services)	775,000,000
Subtotal	$11,833,904,000

Operation and Maintenance	
Army	$ 3,120,022,000
Navy	2,518,897,000
Marine Corps	174,686,000
Air Force	4,243,398,000
Army National Guard	162,001,000
Air National Guard	187,291,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	501,000
Alaska Communication System (Army)	7,000,000
Office of Secretary of Defense	18,975,000
Claims, Defense Department	16,575,000
Contingencies, Defense Department	15,000,000
Court of Military Appeals	425,000
Subtotal	$10,464,771,000

Changes Made In President's Defense Budget

The chart below indicates the major Congressional changes in President Eisenhower's defense budget. Not shown is the across-the-board cut of 3 percent ($400.5 million) in procurement funds that was voted by the House, rejected by the Senate but accepted in the final version of the bill.

(millions of dollars)

ITEMS	BUDGET	HOUSE	SENATE	FINAL	DIFFERENCE Between Budget Request and Final Appropriation
Aircraft carrier	$ 293	$ 0	$ 293	$ 293	same
Airlift	120.4	370.4	320.4	320.4	plus $200
Airborne alert	85	200	85	170	plus 85
Army modernization	1,337	1,374.1	1,589.2	1,495.4	plus 158.4
Attack submarines	57*	228	171	228	plus 171
Bomarc missile	344*	50	419	244	minus 100
B-70 bombers	75	75	360	265	plus 190
F-106 fighters**	0	215	0	100	plus 100
Marine Corps	0	0	40	0	same
Polaris subs	492.6*	733.6	733.6	733.6	plus 241

**These three figures incorporate the informal budget amendments submitted to the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee April 6.*
***The $100 million voted for F-106 fighters may, if the President prefers, be spent on the Bomarc air defense missile.*

PROCUREMENT

Equipment and missiles, Army	$ 1,495,352,000
Aircraft and missiles, Navy	2,141,760,000
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy	2,316,360,000
Other procurement, Navy	420,980,000
General, Marine Corps	91,180,000
Aircraft, Air Force	3,251,449,000
Airlift modernization	310,788,000
Missiles, Air Force	2,615,120,000
Other procurement, Air Force	877,171,000
Subtotal	$13,520,160,000

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research, dev., test, & evaluation	
Army	$ 1,041,286,000
Navy	1,218,624,000
Air Force	1,552,863,000
Advanced Research Projects Agency	215,000,000
Emergency Fund, Defense Department	150,000,000
Subtotal	$ 4,177,773,000
TOTAL	$39,996,608,000

The breakdown by service unit:	
Army	$ 9,537,985,000
Navy	12,109,892,000
Air Force	17,157,756,000
Office, Secretary of Defense	1,190,975,000
TOTAL	$39,996,608,000

The bill also:

Set the mandatory minimum strength of the Army National Guard at 400,000 during fiscal 1961.

Stipulated that, "so far as practicable, all contracts shall be awarded on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder."

Authorized the transfer of an additional $150 million "to accelerate any strategic or tactical missile or satellite program," provided such transfers are reported "promptly" to the Appropriations Committees.

Continued the President's authority to spend any amount required to institute an airborne alert, at his discretion.

Earmarked $80 million of the appropriation for transportation by commercial air carriers.

Authorized, in addition to amounts appropriated, transfers from stock funds totaling $365.5 million.

Background

Comparable fiscal 1960 appropriations totaled $39,234,239,000 for regular Defense Department activities. This sum, nearly $54 million lower than fiscal 1959 appropriations, is shown below broken down by organizational units:

Army	$ 9,375,805,000
Navy	11,006,503,000
Air Forc	17,478,706,000
Office, Se retary of Defense	1,373,225,000

President Eisenhower's fiscal 1961 budget estimates, submitted Jan. 18, 1960, totaled $39,335,000,000:

Army	$ 9,315,000,000
Navy	11,816,000,000
Air Force	16,997,000,000
Office, Secretary of Defense	1,207,000,000

SPENDING TREND

The Defense Department budget had been a subject of continuing controversy since the Eisenhower Administration introduced the "new look" concept in 1953 and proclaimed its goal of stabilizing defense spending at about $33 billion a year. That level was never reached; after rising to a postwar high of $43.6 billion in fiscal 1953 (the last year of the Korean war), defense spending dropped to $35.5 billion in fiscal 1955, then climbed each year to reach $41.2 billion in fiscal 1959.

The table shows, for the fiscal years 1953 through 1960, expenditures in millions for (1) military defense, (2) development and control of atomic energy, (3) stockpiling and defense production expansion, (4) military assistance, and (5) the total for "major national security."

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1953	$43,611	$1,791	$1,008	$3,954	$50,353
1954	40,336	1,895	1,045	3,629	46,904
1955	35,532	1,857	944	2,292	40,626
1956	35,591	1,651	588	2,611	40,641
1957	38,439	1,990	490	2,352	43,270
1958	39,062	2,268	625	2,187	44,142
1959	41,217	2,546	313	2,335	46,411
1960*	40,995	2,689	134	1,750	45,568

*Budget Bureau estimates, Jan. 1960.

Uniformed personnel dropped from 3.5 million to 2.5 million during this period, but the savings that accrued were more than matched by rising expenditures for new weapons. The Air Force in particular found itself spending huge sums to develop a variety of missile systems while at the same time purchasing ever more expensive bombers and fighters. Although appropriations generally fell short of total requests, neither the executive nor legislative branch was able to reverse the trend toward higher expenditures.

In 1957, when an "economy" wave engulfed Congress and the Administration, the legislators lopped $2.4 billion from the Defense Department appropriation request for fiscal 1958. The Capital's mood was suddenly changed, however, when the Soviets placed their first sputnik in orbit on Oct. 4, 1957. One month after reconvening in January 1958, the 85th Congress appropriated in full $1.3 billion requested by the President to speed missile development and expand air defenses.

By the time action on the fiscal 1959 defense appropriation was completed in August 1958, Congress had added $826 million to the Administration request. One year later, however, Congress appropriated $20 million less than requested, after adding substantial amounts for some programs and cutting others. (1959 Almanac p.320)

Budget Message

Perhaps in anticipation of criticism to come, the President's fiscal 1961 Budget Message commented directly on the background of decisions relating to the controversial B-70 long-range, supersonic bomber and airborne alert programs.

The B-70 bomber, "which was planned for initial operational use about 1965," the President said, "would be complementary to but likewise competitive with the four strategic ballistic missile systems, all of which are scheduled to become available earlier.... By 1965, several or all of these systems (Atlas, Polaris, Titan and Minuteman) will have been fully tested and their

reliability established. Thus the need for the B-70 as a strategic weapon system is doubtful. However, I am recommending that development work on the B-70 airframe and engines be continued." The goal of this continuation, the President stated, was to have two prototypes "available for flight testing in 1963", when their value could be better determined.

Although President Eisenhower authorized a start toward reaching "a standby alert" of heavy bombers, he forcefully denied the value of a continuous airborne alert. Characterizing it as "neither necessary nor practical", he reported that "such a procedure would, over a relatively short period of time, seriously degrade our overall capability to respond to attack." His own program resulting in dispersal of Strategic Air Command aircraft and facilities, would permit a "large portion" of the heavy bombers and their supporting tankers to get off the ground "within 15 minutes after receiving warning of attack."

In the message the President also reported his decision not to use $137 million appropriated for fiscal 1960 production of the Nike-Zeus anti-missile missile, at least until the completion of "essential phases" of testing the weapon.

Defense Debate

As soon as Congress received the President's defense estimates, Democratic critics began an attack on the budget's adequacy. In general terms, these opponents denied the White House assertion that the proposed funds would make the armed forces "capable of contending successfully with any contingency which may be forced upon us, from limited emergencies to all-out, nuclear general warfare." Agreeing with the President that the "change of emphasis from conventional-type to missile-type warfare" constituted "one of the greatest transitions in history", Democrats and some retired military leaders denied that the budget made adequate provisions for this transition. In two areas -- vulnerability of the U.S. missile deterrent to Soviet attack and mobility of the armed forces in meeting limited challenges or "brush-fire" actions -- critics accused the Administration of paring defense expenditures to fit budgetary considerations.

Criticism became even sharper after Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. told the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee Jan. 13 that new intelligence estimates were based on an appraisal of Soviet "intentions" as well as "theoretical capabilities". This disclosure and its corollary -- that the "missile gap" would be smaller than expected over the next two or three years -- were sharply challenged Jan. 27 by Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.). Symington, ex-Secretary of the Air Force (1947-50), and leading Democratic critic of defense policies, charged that "the intelligence books have been juggled so the budget books may be balanced."

President Eisenhower countered Feb. 17 that any charge that he had misled the public on the condition of U.S. defenses was "despicable". But Symington repeated his accusation on the Senate floor two days later and was joined by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), who also denied the accuracy of the Administration's estimates of the defense situation.

Symington had initiated the "missile-gap" controversy in 1959 with the charge that Soviet capacity for producing ICBMs would give the U.S.S.R. a 3-to-1 lead over the U.S. within a year or two. Answering this argument, then Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy claimed that though there might be a "missile gap" there was no "deterrent gap". President Eisenhower in a Feb. 21 speech stressed that since the U.S. missile deterrent was too strong to be wiped out by sudden attack, it was strong enough to deter such an attack. Symington and others said the U.S. might equal the Soviets in missile capability in 1960 but not in 1963 unless speed-ups were initiated right away.

Ammunition for 1960 Democratic attacks came also from Administration decisions substantially to reduce the B-70 development program (to two prototypes by 1963), to drop the proposed F-108 fighter-bomber program and to "stretch out" procurement of the B-58 medium bomber, a 1,300-mile-per-hour plane designed to replace the subsonic B-47, over 500 of which were slated for retirement under the fiscal 1961 budget. This budget originally provided $1.3 billion less for Air Force aircraft procurement than had the fiscal 1960 appropriations.

ARGUMENTS FOR BALANCED FORCES

Another 1959 decision which became a subject of debate in 1960 was the concept of a "balanced" force, rather than one overly reliant on air power. The more conventional forces of the Army and Navy received in both the fiscal 1960 and 1961 budgets substantially less than the Air Force. Seeking to redress this imbalance, these services attempted to promote the view that the nation's air-atomic retaliatory power was already "excessive to requirements" and added up to superfluous capacity to "overkill" any aggressor nations. Although the force of this argument was reduced by the cut-backs in fighter and bomber funds, concern over the ability of the armed forces to meet challenges beyond those of large-scale nuclear attack was a major factor in criticism of the Eisenhower defense policies.

Controversy over two missile programs -- Bomarc and Nike-Zeus -- began in 1959 but continued throughout the 1960 debate on the budget. Programmed funds for the Army's Nike-Hercules and the Air Force's Bomarc, both anti-aircraft missiles, were challenged in 1959 on the grounds that neither would have any effect against an ICBM attack. On the other hand, many Congressmen felt that the Nike-Zeus, the Army's anti-ICBM missile, should be allotted the $700 million in production funds for which the Army had been unable to obtain Defense Department approval. The President's decision not to spend even the $137 million granted in 1959 for a start on production of the Nike-Zeus prompted House Science and Astronautics Committee Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.) to write the President Feb. 17 that the "release of these funds to the Army is essential."

CHIEFS OF STAFF TESTIFY

Adding fuel to the Democratic fire was the testimony of retired Army Chief of Staff Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor who asked for a $9 billion raise in the President's budget. Testifying Feb. 4 before a joint meeting of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee and the Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee, he said: "The trend of relative military strength is against us. Our manned bomber force is a dwindling military asset. Our long-range missile force is limited in size, uncertain in reliability, and immobile upon

exposed bases. We have no anti-missile defense in being or in sight. We have no effective fall-out protection for our civil population."

Incumbent Chiefs of Staff testifying the same day before separate committees uniformly reported that their requests for funds to the Secretary of Defense had been substantially cut before presentation in the President's budget. Testimony indicated that the following programs had been curtailed over the objections of Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer (Army), Gen. Thomas D. White (Air Force) and Admiral Arleigh A. Burke (Navy), respectively: airlift for the Army, Nike-Zeus anti-missile system and Army modernization; airborne alert (a cut of $90 million); and Polaris submarines (a cut of six submarines at a cost of $975 million). Support for extra funds to provide an around-the-clock airborne alert also came Feb. 2 from Strategic Air Command chief Gen. Thomas S. Power, who feared, he said, that the Soviets would soon be able to destroy his force with one salvo. President Eisenhower came down hard on Power at a Feb. 3 news conference when he characterized Power's views as "parochial" and said "there are too many of these generals who have all sorts of ideas."

More criticism of the lack of urgency allegedly reflected in the Administration's defense budget came from ex-Air Force official Thomas G. Lanphier Jr., who resigned as vice president of Convair, major manufacturer of the Atlas ICBM, to carry his criticisms to the public. Lanphier told the House Science and Astronautics Committee March 7: "I believe we are losing World War III for, among other reasons: lack of a sufficient and timely ICBM program; lack of a defense against a submarine attack; lack of a weapons program and policy to deter limited aggression; lack of a sufficient and timely space program; and, above all, lack of recognition that we are and have been for a long time actually engaged in World War III." He, too, recommended a constant airborne alert, "no matter what it costs," accelerated production of the Atlas and Titan and swifter construction of underground, hardened, launching sites for those missiles; speed-ups in the development of solid-fuel missiles such as the Minuteman and Polaris; faster development of the Midas and Samos satellite warning systems; more B-52 and B-58 bombers as well as restoration of the cuts made in the B-70 program; more airlift facilities for the rapid transportation of mobile troop units; and the inauguration of a civil defense shelter program.

PARTISANSHIP CHARGED

As the debate on Capitol Hill mounted in intensity, Republicans accused the Democrats of making defense a political football. To this charge, made by Rep. James G. Fulton (R Pa.), House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) replied: "Anytime we Democrats don't agree with the Administration on defense we're accused of talking politics. I think you're getting on dangerous ground when you impugn the motives of anyone who questions defense policies."

Republicans also expressed fear that the open hearings on defense matters were leading to security "leaks". The GOP National Committee's publication, "Battle Lines", warned Sen. Symington against committing "an act of total, reckless irresponsibility" if he followed out a threat, made Feb. 8, to reveal the true "percentage figures" on the Russian lead in long-range missiles.

President Eisenhower pitted his own prestige as an experienced military man and as guardian of the welfare of the whole nation against advocates of increased defense spending both on Capitol Hill and in the Pentagon. At a press conference Feb. 11, one day after his visit to the Cape Canaveral, Fla., missile testing station, he said, "I have been in the military service a long time. I am obviously running for nothing. I want only my country to be strong, to be safe...." He added that his decisions on the budget for defense programs represented consideration of all related factors, rather than the single view he said was represented in the outlooks of his critics.

Revised Budget

Nevertheless the Administration on April 6 did revise some of its budget estimates for the Air Force and Navy. Although the changes actually met some of the most frequent criticisms, there was no admission that the alterations were the result of Democratic attacks. Presented to the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee in a letter from Secretary Gates to its chairman, Rep. George H. Mahon (D Texas), the budget changes proposed:

For the Air Force -- the addition of 18 Atlas ballistic missiles to the 130 scheduled to be operational in 1962 -- cost $226 million; acceleration of the development of the Midas warning satellite, the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System (BMEWS) and the Minuteman solid-fuel missile -- cost $201 million; almost complete elimination of the Bomarc air defense and SAGE communications systems -- reduction of $585 million.

For the Navy -- purchase of lead-time components, such as nuclear reactors, for six more Polaris submarines -- cost $153 million; cancellation of two out of three proposed attack submarines -- reduction of $114 million.

The result of these changes was a net reduction of nearly $120 million in the January budget figures.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 29 reported HR 11998 (H Rept 1561), carrying appropriations of $39,337,867,000 plus authority to transfer $365.5 million from various revolving stock funds. The sum approved was $2,867,000 more than requested in the original budget estimates, but $121,967,000 more than the revised estimates. In reaching its figures, the Committee made additions of more than $1.5 billion and reductions of about $1.4 billion in the estimates, "in the expectation of better defense for the dollars expended".

The Committee's revisions apart, its report gave strong support to the Administration's basic defense policy. The report said the concept of a mixed attack force "will continue to be basic to our defense effort". The Committee accepted, implicitly, the Administration's contention that, although there was "missile gap", there was no "deterrent gap".

Following are the major amounts added by the Committee to the Administration's requests:

- Polaris Submarines -- The Defense Department had asked full funding for three more Polaris subs (to be added to nine already completed or under construction) and partial funding for nine additional subs. The Committee approved the 21-vessel program, but recommended full funding for five subs and partial funding for seven, adding $241 million for that purpose.
- Anti-Submarine Warfare -- Instead of dropping two attack submarines, as proposed by the Defense Depart-

ment to offset increases for Polaris, the Committee recommended funds for three such subs and two destroyer escorts, as well as $100 million for ASW research and development, for a total increase of $321 million.

● Air Defense -- As replacement for the Bomarc-B anti-aircraft missile, the Committee recommended adding $215 million for two more squadrons of F-106 fighters.

● Airborne Alert -- To the $85 million requested, the Committee added $115 million for procurement needed to sustain an airborne alert by the Strategic Air Command "if and when necessary".

● Airlift -- In addition to approving requests for $50 million for development of a new cargo plane and $70 million for purchase of C-130B aircraft, the Committee added $250 million to buy another 50 C-130s and a cargo version of the KC-135 jet tanker.

● Army Modernization -- $37.1 million.

● Army Guard, Reserves -- $105.4 million to maintain the Army National Guard at 400,000 and the Reserves at 300,000. The Administration had proposed a 10 percent reduction in both forces.

Offsetting the bulk of these increases were the following major reductions in the estimates:

● Aircraft carrier -- The Committee deleted the $293 million requested for an additional attack carrier.

● Bomarc Missile -- To a $381 million reduction in Bomarc funds proposed by the Defense Department in its revised estimates, the Committee added a further reduction of $294 million in 1961 and earlier funds, calling the missile "a very questionable weapon system".

● Procurement -- The Committee recommended a cut of 3 percent in each procurement appropriation, adding up to $400.5 million, "in an effort to compel prompt remedial action" against waste.

● Miscellaneous -- Cuts of over $50 million each were made in travel, operation and communications requests.

Floor Action

The House May 5, by a roll-call vote of 377-3, passed and sent HR 11998 to the Senate. The $39,337,867,000 total was unchanged from the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee. (For voting, see chart p. 442)

Debate on the bill, which began May 3, centered on the Committee's elimination of funds for the Bomarc missile and a new carrier. No amendments were offered, however, to restore these funds to the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to the Senate, HR 11998 appropriated funds as follows:

Military Personnel	$11,818,760,000
Operation and Maintenance	10,353,092,000
Procurement	12,948,627,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	4,217,388,000
TOTAL	$39,337,867,000

The breakdown by service was as follows:

Army	$ 9,403,440,000
Navy	11,900,675,000
Air Force	16,843,752,000
Office, Secretary of Defense	1,190,000,000
TOTAL	$39,337,867,000

The bill also:

Continued Presidential authority, first granted in 1959, to spend at the President's discretion any amount required for an airborne alert.

Stipulated that $80 million of Military Air Transport Service funds be used "only for procurement of commercial air transportation service".

Authorized the Secretary of Defense to transfer $365.5 million from stock funds.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 5 -- Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) -- Strike provisions setting dollar ceilings on funds available for departmental administration, and raise from $18 million to $20 million the amount provided for expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (offered en bloc). Voice.

Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D Del.) -- Bar use of funds for projects leading to inventions and discoveries to which the U.S. does not gain title. Standing, 37-104.

Alfred E. Santangelo (D N.Y.) -- Bar payment or reimbursement to defense contractors who hire retired officers as salesmen within two years of their retirement. Standing, 53-89.

John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) -- Delete provision requiring the Military Air Transport Service to spend $80 million for commercial carriers. Voice.

James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) -- Bar use of funds for contracts awarded to other than low bidders solely on basis that work would be performed in privately owned facilities. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- In reporting HR 11998 June 10 (S Rept 1550), the full Committee added $218.8 million to the amounts approved June 8 by its Defense Subcommittee, bringing the total appropriation for fiscal 1961 to $40,384,897,000. This amounted to $1,047,030,000 more than was voted by the House, and $1,168,000,000 more than the Administration's revised requests.

Most of the changes made in the House bill were related to long-standing and thoroughly debated issues regarding the adequacy of defense measures. In one respect, however, the Committee's action reflected the turn of international affairs since the U-2 incident first came to light May 5, the day the House passed HR 11998. This was the addition of $50 million to $33.8 million already added by the House to speed development of the Samos reconnaissance satellite program. It is "a matter of national urgency to move forward as rapidly as possible" with this program, the Committee said.

Other major changes were as follows:

● Procurement -- The Committee rescinded the 3 percent cut made by the House in the $13 billion appropriation for procurement.

● Army Modernization -- $125 million added, both to cover restoration of the 3 percent procurement cut and to guarantee funds which the House had hoped would come from sales under the military assistance program.

● Carrier -- $293 million for a conventionally powered carrier of the Forrestal class was added.

● Bomarc -- The Committee restored the $294 million cut by the House and added another $75 million to complete two Bomarc bases. At the same time, the Committee deleted $215 million added by the House for additional F-106 fighters, intended to replace the Bomarcs.

● B-70 -- The Committee added $285 million "for a complete B-70 weapons system development".

- Airborne Alert -- The Committee deleted $115 million added by the House for an expanded airborne alert capability, on grounds that the President had sufficient authority to spend whatever was needed in an emergency.
- Manpower -- The Committee added language to make maintenance of the higher levels for Army Reserve and National Guard.
- Airlift -- Reducing the House-approved appropriation by $50 million, the Committee provided $200 million for "transport aircraft suitable for the movement of fully equipped troops and combat equipment"; $140 million was to go to extended-range C-130B aircraft and $60 million to long-range, "turboprop or turbofan" combat equipment carriers.
- Nuclear Attack Submarines -- The Committee cut $57 million, or one nuclear attack submarine, from the House appropriation of $228 million for four such ships. The cut returned the program to the level first proposed in January, but cut to one submarine by the April revisions.

Floor Action

The Senate June 16 passed HR 11998 by a roll-call vote of 85-0, appropriating $40,514,997,000 to the Department of Defense. Passage followed voice-vote approval of two floor amendments adding $130.1 million to the bill as reported from committee. (For voting, see chart p. 501)

Debate on the measure, compressed into one day under the rising pressure of the adjournment rush, reflected general satisfaction with the increase in the House bill recommended by the Appropriations Committee. Three of the Committee's amendments were agreed to by individual voice votes -- the additions of $293 million for a Navy carrier and $285 million for the B-70 bomber, and a provision establishing a mandatory strength of 400,000 for the Army National Guard. All of the remaining Committee amendments were agreed to en bloc, by voice vote.

ARMY, MARINE FUNDS

The Senate also accepted an amendment by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) adding $90.1 million to Army procurement funds for equipment modernization. Jackson had first proposed adding $140.1 million, then agreed to reduce this amount by $50 million on the assurance of Committee leaders that the smaller amount would be acceptable. Also accepted was an amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) establishing a mandatory strength of 200,000 for the Marine Corps and providing an additional $40 million to meet the costs of expanding the Corps from its current strength of 175,000 men.

Stuart Symington (D Mo.), who had drawn up amendments that would have added $2.6 billion to the bill, did not formally propose them to the Senate. He said the leadership's lack of support for them made it clear that they could not be adopted.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 11998 appropriated funds as follows:

Military Personnel	$11,866,804,000
Operation and Maintenance	10,489,258,000
Procurement	13,988,911,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	4,170,024,000
TOTAL	$40,514,997,000

The breakdown by service was as follows:

Army	$ 9,646,596,000
Navy	12,243,465,000
Air Force	17,433,636,000
Office, Secretary of Defense	1,191,300,000
TOTAL	$40,514,997,000

The bill also:

Established the mandatory strength of the Army Reserve at 300,000 and of the Army National Guard at 400,000.

Asked for competitive bidding in the awarding of defense contracts.

Authorized the transfer between appropriations of $150 million for speeding up missile or satellite programs and the transfer of $365.5 million from stock funds.

Required that $80 million of MATS appropriation be spent on commercial air carriers.

Gave the President a free hand to initiate and pay for an airborne alert.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 16 -- Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) -- Add $90.1 million for Army procurement. Voice vote.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Establish mandatory strength of Marine Corps at 200,000 and add $40 million for that purpose. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Add proviso that "so far as practicable, all contracts shall be awarded on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder." Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 16 -- Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Add $2 million for Naval Air Reserve flight operations. Voice.

Conference

Congress completed action June 30 on HR 11998 by approving a conference report (H Rept 2049) providing $39,996,608,000. The final figure, about $659 million more than the House voted and $518 million less than the Senate approved, was $661.6 million over the budget estimates and $780.7 million more than the Defense Department's revised requests. Both chambers agreed to the compromise by roll-call vote, after brief debate, the House by 402-5, the Senate by 83-3. (For voting, see charts p. 460, 510)

As signed by the President July 7, HR 11998 provided these major increases over the budget: $241 million for the Polaris program, $200 million for increased airlift capacity, $190 million for the B-70 program, $158.4 million for modernization of Army equipment, $145.7 million for Air Force space programs -- the Samos reconnaissance satellite, the Midas early warning satellite, the Discoverer research satellite and the Minuteman solid-fuel ICBM, $85 million for airborne alert capability, and $221 million for attack submarines -- $171 million extra for nuclear submarines and $50 million extra for research and development.

Partly offsetting these increases of more than $1 billion was an across-the-board cut of 3 percent in procurement funds, amounting to about $400 million, aimed at eliminating wasteful practices.

The three major compromises decided on by the conferees involved appropriations for an aircraft carrier, for the Bomarc missile and for fighter interceptor aircraft. Having deferred the Navy's request for an additional carrier for two straight years, the House was, in

effect, overridden by the Senate conferees, helped by their House colleagues. The $293 million requested in the January budget had been cut by the House but restored by the Senate and left in the final appropriation.

The Bomarc program was even more controversial, being strongly opposed in the House, which cut the Administration's revised $344 million request to a token $50 million. The Senate, however, apparently influenced by two successful tests of the missile, approved $419 million for the project, and the conferees compromised on $244 million. A related item of $215 million for fighter interceptors -- F-106 and F-102 planes -- was approved in the House but completely deleted by the Senate. Only $100 million was restored in conference, and it was noted that even these funds could be spent instead on the Bomarc, which the fighters had been meant to replace.

PROTESTS VOICED

The only opposition to the compromise measure in the House was voiced by Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), who objected to the inclusion of $244 million for the Bomarc air defense system, which he described as a "dead pigeon" and a "fake". He also protested deletion of a Senate amendment, opposed by the Administration, raising Marine Corps strength from 175,000 to 200,000.

In the Senate, Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) defended the measure as a "fine bill" that actually increased funds for key defense programs by $1.7 billion. He noted that the conferees had agreed to drop "mandatory language pertaining to the Army Reserve, on the basis of assurances received from the White House that the Reserve would be maintained at 300,000 if the mandatory language were deleted". But Johnson said this appeared to be an exception to Administration policy of freezing extra funds voted by Congress, citing a Defense Department memorandum of June 9 that said "agencies should reserve the increases and carry them forward to the maximum practical extent to fiscal year 1962."

In contrast to Johnson, Sens. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) called the conference report "inadequate". Joining Clark in voting to reject the conference report were Sens. Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) and Philip A. Hart (D Mich.). Symington and Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) were paired against the bill.

Republicans raised no objections to providing more money than the President had asked for the defense program. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), ranking minority member of the Armed Services Committee, proclaimed the compromise measure a "balanced bill" that "is substantially better than even the budget estimates originally recommended". In the House, Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) declared that "I wholeheartedly endorse" the compromise bill.

Frozen Funds

The controversy over defense spending continued even after enactment of the defense appropriation. Although the President's message of Aug. 8 to the post-convention session of Congress cited increases in defense preparations paid for by the extra funds Congress had voted (for text, see p. 639), Sen. Johnson Aug. 11 accused the Administration of "freezing" $621 million in appropriations that exceeded the President's January request.

The White House message had announced the authorization of additional funds voted by Congress for the controversial B-70 program, the Samos reconnaissance satellite and the Polaris submarines and the cancellation of a scheduled phasing-out program of medium jet bombers and tankers. Nonetheless, Johnson said that a July 7 decision freezing $1,097,633,000 voted by Congress had been revised only to the extent of spending $476 million. Mr. Eisenhower, however, denied that funds were frozen, remarking at a press conference Aug. 10 that the changes Congress made among the various categories required "a lot of study and tedious allocation and priorities to be settled".

As of Sept. 30 the Defense Department reported that $388 million voted by Congress had not been released for obligation by the services.

D.C. APPROPRIATIONS

HR 10233 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1246) Feb. 5, 1960. Recommended total budget: $237,118,276. Recommended federal payment: $27,533,000.

- Passed by the House by voice vote, without amendment, Feb. 8. Voted: same as recommended.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1141) Feb. 26. Recommended total budget: $240,089,152. Recommended federal payment: $28,533,000.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by an 85-0 roll-call vote March 24. (See p. 484) Voted: same as recommended.
- Conference report (H Rept 1434) agreed to by voice votes March 30 in the House and March 31 in the Senate.

PL 86-412 -- Signed into law April 8. Final budget: $239,470,433. Final federal payment: $27-533,000.

HR 10233 provided a $239,470,433 fiscal 1961 budget for the government of the District of Columbia that included $27,533,000 in federal payments. The latter was $7 million less than the Administration requested. Although the Senate increased by $1 million the $25 million voted by the House under federal payments for the D.C. general fund, the House refused in conference to accept the increase. The bill included $20,100,000 in loan authorizations. The remaining funds in the bill were to be financed from D.C. revenues.

House and Senate Committees considering the First Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 12740) in June turned down a request by the D.C. Commissioners for a $7 million increase in the federal payment, sought for school construction projects.

PROVISIONS -- As it became law, HR 10233 appropriated the following funds as the federal payment toward D.C. operating costs in fiscal 1961:

General fund	$25,000,000
Water fund	1,661,000
Sanitary sewage works fund	872,000
TOTAL	$27,533,000

The bill also authorized for capital outlay these loans: general fund, $15,900,000; highway fund, $3,500,000; sanitary sewage works fund, $700,000.

COMMERCE FUNDS

HR 10234 -- Reported Feb. 5, 1960 by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1247). Recommended appropriation: $760,522,235.

- Passed House, amended, by voice vote Feb. 9. Voted: $760,522,235.
- Reported, amended, Feb. 22 by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1097). Recommended: $738,388,300.
- Passed Senate, amended, by roll-call vote of 79-2 March 29. (See p. 485) Voted: $738,388,300.
- Conference report (H Rept 1558) agreed to by voice votes of House April 28 and Senate May 4. (For Senate roll-call vote, see p. 493)

PL 86-451 -- Signed into law May 13. Final total: $729,624,375.

Final appropriations for the Commerce Department and related agencies for fiscal 1961 (HR 10234) totaled $729,624,375 -- a cut of $69,990,625 from the President's budget request. The bill also authorized withdrawal of $2,688,691,500 from the Highway Trust Fund for federal-aid highway programs.

The major cuts in funds requested were $10 million from the $60 million sought for the Small Business Administration revolving loan fund and a Senate-originated cut of $40 million in the amount requested for repayable advances to the Highway Trust Fund. The latter reduction was made possible when both chambers excluded $39 million in funds the President had requested for advances to the Trust Fund to enable it to pay costs of forest ($36 million) and public lands ($3 million) highways.

Under existing law, forest and public land highways were not financed by the Highway Trust Fund but by direct appropriations by Congress. President Eisenhower in his Jan. 18 Budget Message had requested that the Trust Fund be assigned the responsibility for forest and public land highway costs, but there was no Congressional action. Consequently, the $39 million request was excluded from HR 10234 on grounds no enabling legislation had been passed.

(The Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 13161 -- PL 86-722), passed later in the session, made direct appropriations of $27 million for forest highways and $2.7 million for public lands highways.)

The Senate May 4 rejected, by a 38-46 roll-call vote, a motion by John J. Williams (R Del.) to stand firm on his amendment, adopted previously by the Senate, prohibiting free or reduced-rate travel on American-flag ships for officials and employees of the Government. (For voting, see chart p. 484) The Williams amendment was adopted by the Senate by voice vote March 29 but House conferees Prince H. Preston (D Ga.), Albert Thomas (D Texas), Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) and John Taber (R N.Y.) refused to accept it. After rejecting Williams' motion the Senate agreed by voice vote to recede from the amendment. The amendment later was added to a bill raising ship construction subsidies. (See p. 268)

The House, in adopting the conference report April 28, insisted, by voice vote, on disagreement with the Williams amendment.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 10234:

Authorized the Bureau of Public Roads to draw $2,688,691,500 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund to meet commitments for federal-aid highways.

Appropriated the following:

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

General administration	$ 5,244,875
Bureau of the Census	27,613,500
Coast and Geodetic Survey	22,440,000
Business and Defense Services Administration	4,069,000
Bureau of Foreign Commerce	5,561,600
Office of Business Economics	1,405,500
Maritime activities	295,165,000
Patent Office	22,567,500
Bureau of Public Roads	160,000,000
National Bureau of Standards	44,300,000
Weather Bureau	57,555,400
Subtotal	$645,922,375

RELATED AGENCIES

Panama Canal	$ 25,650,000
Small Business Administration	55,597,000
Tariff Commission	2,455,000
Subtotal	$ 83,702,000
TOTAL	$729,624,375

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Feb. 5 reported HR 10234 (H Rept 1247), recommending $760,522,235.

This was a decrease of $320,575,665 under 1960 appropriations, due, in part, to inclusion in the fiscal 1960 bill of roughly $69 million for special enumeration work on the 1960 census, $34 million for national forest and public land highways, and $150 million to augment the Small Business Administration revolving fund, compared to $50 million for 1961.

The Committee reduction of $39.1 million in the President's fiscal 1961 requests included these cuts: Small Business Administration revolving fund, $10 million; Coast and Geodetic Survey, ship construction and general expenses, $4.3 million; National Bureau of Standards research programs, $6.6 million; general maritime ship construction, $2.8 million; Aviation Weather Services (Weather Bureau), $10.6 million. Rep. Prince H. Preston (D Ga.), who submitted the Committee report, said the group had not yet had an opportunity to give the new aviation weather program comprehensive study. It involved combined research by the Air Force, Federal Aviation Agency and the Weather Bureau.

Aside from the advance for the Highway Trust Fund, the largest items in the bill, both listed under Maritime Activities, were $120 million for the ship-construction subsidy program and $150 million for operating subsidies to private shiplines.

Floor Action

The House Feb. 9 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 10234) appropriating $760,522,235 in fiscal 1961 for the Department of

Commerce and related agencies. The appropriation figure included a repayable advance of $200 million to the Highway Trust Fund. In addition, the bill authorized payment of nearly $2.7 billion from the Highway Trust Fund for highway commitments. (1959 Almanac p. 285)

During House debate, points of order were sustained which deleted two provisions authorizing the Trust Fund to assume responsibility for the costs of highways built through national forests ($36 million) and public lands ($3 million). The provisions were deleted as legislation in an appropriations bill, but the House neglected to delete actual cash of $39 million, included in the $200 million loan to the Trust Fund, intended to cover the stricken authorizations.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 10234: Authorized the Bureau of Public Roads to draw $2,687,383,000 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund. Appropriated the following:

Commerce Department	$677,376,235
Panama Canal	25,650,000
Small Business Administration	55,201,000
Tariff Commission	2,295,000
TOTAL	$760,522,235

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Feb. 9 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Bar use of Panama Canal funds to build flagpoles, stands or other devices from which to fly the Panamanian flag in the Canal Zone. Voice vote.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Feb. 22 reported HR 10234 (S Rept 1097), recommending $738,388,300. The Committee increased the House-approved figures by a total of $17,915,065 for a number of items and made a reduction of $40,049,000 for two items, leaving a net reduction of $22,133,935. The two reductions were $49,000 for Bureau of Census salaries and $40 million in repayable advances to the Highway Trust Fund. The increases included $10,089,100 for the Weather Bureau, chiefly for use in the development of improved weather forecasting systems for aviation and agriculture, $2.1 million for coast and geodetic surveys, and $2,630,000 for National Bureau of Standards research.

The Committee followed the House's lead in refusing to authorize payment of $36 million for forest highways and $3 million for public land highways from the Highway Trust Fund, as requested by the President.

Floor Action

The Senate March 29 passed by a 79-2 roll-call vote and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 10234) appropriating $738,388,300 in fiscal 1961 for the Department of Commerce and related agencies, and authorizing payment of nearly $2.7 billion from the Highway Trust Fund for highway commitments. The Senate-approved appropriations figure represented a cut of $22,133,935 below the amount voted earlier by the House and was $61,226,700 less than the $799,615,000 requested by the President in his 1961 Budget Message. Voting against the bill were Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and John J. Williams (R Del.), who criticized it as extravagant A Williams amendment to cut shipline operating subsidies by $20 million was rejected on a 28-54 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 484, 485)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate HR 10234: Authorized the Bureau of Public Roads to draw $2,689,000,000 from the Federal Highway Trust Fund. Appropriated the following:

Commerce Department	$654,686,300
Panama Canal	25,650,000
Small Business Administration	55,597,000
Tariff Commission	2,455,000
TOTAL	$738,388,300

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

March 29 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Prohibit U.S. shipping companies from offering free or subsidized rates of travel to officials of employees of the U.S. Government except in government-negotiated contracts. Voice vote. (1959 Almanac p. 284)

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Take $2,080,000 from the $50 million provided for the Small Business Administration revolving fund and use the money for a program authorized in 1958 to provide grants to the states for research and counseling on the management and operation of small businesses. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Williams -- Cut back the number of ship voyages subsidized under the bill from 2,400 to 2,225, for a saving of $20 million in fiscal 1962. Roll call, 28-54.

DEBATE -- March 24 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Commerce Secretary Frederick H. Mueller appeared before the Appropriations Subcommittee to plead for restoration of $25,584,000 cut by the House, on grounds "that 'it is not very much,' and four days later made a speech in Philadelphia in which he said the Eisenhower Administration 'will continue to wage a no-quarter fight against the budget-boosters and the surplus spenders.' Which Mr. Mueller shall we believe? ...I think the Eisenhower Administration should practice what it preaches.... If Secretary Mueller attacks Democrats as spenders, and wants economy, let us practice economy on Secretary Mueller."

Conference

REPORT -- House-Senate conferees in their April 27 report (H Rept 1558) recommended $729,624,375 -- $31 million less than the earlier House version and $8.8 million less than the Senate version. Reported in disagreement was the Senate prohibition against reduced travel rates on American-flag vessels, which House conferees refused to accept.

The conferees agreed to delete these Senate provisions: $5,000 for the Commerce Secretary's entertainment fund; an increase of $161,525 for administration of the Secretary's office; $2,080,000 for a program of research and management counseling under the Small Business Administration; and $1,030,000 for the purchase of foreign currencies for National Bureau of Standards research. They agreed to about half of a Senate-proposed $10,089,100 increase in Weather Bureau funds.

ACTION -- The House agreed to the conference report by voice vote April 28, refusing to recede from its disagreement to the Williams anti-junket amendment.

Final Congressional action on the bill came May 4, when the Senate rejected on a 38-46 roll-call vote a motion to stand firm on the Williams provision. (For voting, see chart p. 493) The Senate May 3 had agreed to the rest of the conference report by voice vote, reserving until May 4 its final decision on the Williams amendment.

SENATE DEBATE -- May 4 -- Williams on his anti-junket amendment -- "If we in Congress are going to establish a code whereby representatives of the Executive Branch are to be censured when they accept excessive entertainment or subsidized vacations from companies with which they are making decisions, how can we in Congress refuse to live by the same code?"

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), chairman, Senate Appropriations Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Subcommittee -- "This bill has been held up an unconscionable amount of time.... The skirts of the Senate are clean on this (anti-junket) matter.... I do not think...we should longer postpone final action."

EXECUTIVE OFFICES' FUNDS

HR 11389 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1427) March 25, 1960. Recommended appropriation: $13,787,500.

- Passed by the House by voice vote March 28. Voted: $13,787,500.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1610) June 17. Recommended: $14,397,500.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate, by an 81-1 roll-call vote June 22. (See p. 507) Voted: $14,572,500.
- Conference report (H Rept 2039) agreed to by voice votes of the House June 30 and the Senate July 1.

PL 86-642 -- Signed into law July 12. Final total: $14,207,500.

The Executive Office of the President and related agencies were voted $14,207,500 by Congress for fiscal 1961. The amount was $420,000 less than the Administration requested and $694,000 more than appropriated for fiscal 1960.

The major controversial item in the bill (HR 11389) was the appropriation for management improvement planning in the Executive Office of the President, for which Congress voted $165,000. The House initially had voted $40,000 and the Senate $350,000.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 11389 appropriated:

Executive Office of the President	
Compensation of the President	$ 150,000
The White House Office	2,398,500
Special projects	1,500,000
Executive Mansion and Grounds	605,000
Bureau of the Budget	5,000,000
Council of Economic Advisers	390,000
National Security Council	779,000
President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization	50,000
President's Emergency Fund for National Defense	1,000,000
Expenses of Management Improvement	165,000
American Battle Monuments Commission	1,320,000
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	115,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	340,000
Subversive Activities Control Board	395,000
TOTAL	$14,207,500

House

The House March 28 passed HR 11389 by voice vote, appropriating $13,787,500, exactly the amount recommended by the House Appropriations Committee.

The Committee, in its March 25 report (H Rept 1427), generally backed the Administration's program, but made cuts because it believed carry-over funds would cover all estimated needs. The largest Committee cut was made in the request for management-improvement planning funds, reduced from $350,000 to $40,000. The next largest cut was in funds for the Budget Bureau, which were reduced by $200,000, to $4.9 million. The Committee approved only 11 of the 33 new positions sought by the Bureau.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

March 28 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Reduce from $75 to $50 per diem the pay for management-improvement advisors. Voice vote.

Gross -- Reduce by $40,000 the management improvement expenses allotted to the White House. Voice.

Senate

The Senate June 22, by an 81-1 roll-call vote, passed HR 11389, appropriating $14,572,500. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), who cast the only opposing vote, said he was "distressed" that the White House requests for funds were $177,500 higher than the previous year, "in view of the constant cry for economy". (For voting, see chart p. 507)

The Senate bill's total was $55,000 less than Administration requests and $785,000 more than the House voted.

The Senate Appropriations Committee June 17 had reported HR 11389 (S Rept 1610), restoring $310,000 for management improvement projects and $200,000 for 22 new Budget Bureau positions disallowed by the House. The Committee also added $100,000 for the Advisory Commission on Intergovermental Relations in response to a Presidential request for $175,000 made after House passage.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 22 -- Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) -- Increase by $75,000 -- to the full $175,000 budget request -- funds for the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Voice vote.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) -- Increase by $100,000 funds for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Voice.

Conference

Congress completed action on HR 11389 when the House June 30 and the Senate July 1 by voice votes agreed to the conference report (H Rept 2039).

The conferees retained a limit of $50 a day for payment for Budget Bureau consultants, rejecting a $75-a-day limit authorized by the Senate, and approved $115,000 for the Intergovernmental Relations Commission. The two chambers split their differences on Budget Bureau funds, appropriating $5 million. Management improvement funds were compromised at $165,000.

LABOR-H.E.W. FUNDS

HR 11390 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1428) March 25, 1960. Recommended appropriations: $4,184,022,731.

- Passed by the House, without amendment, by a 363-10 roll-call vote March 29. (See p. 432) Voted: $4,184,022,731.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1576) June 14. Recommended: $4,484,088,931.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 63-6 roll-call vote June 17. (See p. 504) Voted: $4,485,788,931.
- Conference report (H Rept 2152) agreed to by voice votes in the House Aug. 25 and the Senate Aug. 26.

PL 86-703 -- Signed into law Sept. 2. Final total: $4,354,170,331.

The fiscal 1961 appropriation bill (HR 11390) for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, in addition to providing $4,350,921,331 in direct appropriations, provided $3,249,000 in indefinite appropriations, which are estimates rather than specific sums. The total definite and indefinite funds ($4,354,170,331) were $333,948,350 more than the President's budget request of $4,020,221,981 and $288,887,850 more than fiscal 1960 appropriations.

Congress made the largest increases over Administration requests in funds for the National Institutes of Health -- a $160 million increase over the request, from $400 million to $560 million.

Computed into Administration requests but not acted on in the bill was $17.9 million for defense educational activities. This request, a supplemental, was forwarded too late for action in the Labor-HEW bill, and while the budget request was credited to HR 11390, actual appropriation (of $14,430,000) was made in the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 13161).

In a related development, the House and Senate June 21 passed by voice votes, and the President June 29 approved, a joint resolution providing a $6 million supplemental Labor Department appropriation for fiscal 1960 (H J Res 765 - PL 86-535). The funds, $2 million less than the President requested, were aimed at preventing unemployment compensation funds for ex-servicemen and federal employees from running out in June.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 11390, as it became law:

LABOR DEPARTMENT	
Office of the Secretary	$ 1,758,800
Labor-management reporting and disclosure activities	5,250,000
Office of the Solicitor	2,706,300
Bureau of Labor Standards	2,376,000
Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	594,300
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training	4,061,000
Bureau of Employment Security	441,381,700
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	65,298,300
Bureau of Labor Stastistics	11,769,000
Women's Bureau	520,900
Wage and Hour Division	11,529,000
Subtotal	$ 547,245,300

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE	
Food and Drug Administration	$ 16,952,000
Freedmen's Hospital	3,294,600
Office of Education	(489,248,331)
Vocational education	33,702,081
A & M colleges	2,501,500
Grants for library services	7,500,000
Payments to school districts (fiscal 1959)	$ 7,362,000
Payments to school districts	187,310,000
Aid for school construction	63,392,000
Defense educational activities	173,050,000
Teaching of mentally retarded	1,000,000
Salaries and expenses	13,430,750
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	(74,431,000)
Grants to states	56,200,000
Research and training	16,360,000
Salaries and expenses	1,871,000
Public Health Service	(1,029,554,000)
General assistance to the states	24,620,000
Control of tuberculosis	6,430,000
Communicable disease activities	14,116,000
Environmental health activities	27,640,000
Grants for sewage plant construction	45,000,000
Grants for hospital construction	186,200,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction services	1,675,000
Hospitals and medical care	55,213,000
Foreign quarantine activities	4,931,000
Indian health activities	48,276,000
Construction of Indian health facilities	9,714,000
National Institutes of Health	(560,000,000)
General research and services	83,900,000
National Cancer Institute	111,000,000
Mental health activities	100,900,000
National Heart Institute	86,900,000
Dental health activities	15,500,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease	61,200,000
Allergy and infectious disease	44,000,000
Neurology and blindness activities	56,600,000
Grants, construction of health research activities	30,000,000
Scientific activities overseas (special foreign currency program)	3,707,000
Operations, National Library of Medicine	1,662,000
Buildings and facilities	3,470,000
Salaries and expenses	6,900,000
St. Elizabeths Hospital	9,434,000
Social Security Administration	(2,140,392,700)
Grants to states for public assistance	2,083,000,000
Bureau of Public Assistance	2,348,400
Children's Bureau	2,360,500
White House Conference on Children and Youth	150,000
Grants for maternal and child welfare	51,833,000
Cooperative research in social security	350,000
Office of the Commissioner	350,800

American Printing House for the Blind	400,000
Gallaudet College	3,506,000
Howard University	6,748,000
Office of the Secretary, HEW	2,077,000
Office of Field Administration	2,762,000
Office of the General Counsel	600,000
Surplus property utilization	751,000
White House Conference on Aging	760,000
Subtotal	$3,780,910,631

RELATED AGENCIES

National Labor Relations Board	$ 17,300,000
National Mediation Board	1,555,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,905,400
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000
Subtotal	$ 22,765,400
Total direct appropriations	$4,350,921,331
Indefinite appropriations	($3,249,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$4,354,170,331

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower's total $4,020,221,981 final request included the following: Labor, $555,487,000; HEW, $3,441,781,981; National Labor Relations Board, $17,300,000; National Mediation Board, $1,555,000; Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, $4,093,000; and Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, $5,000.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 25 reported HR 11390 (H Rept 1428), recommending $4,184,022,731 in direct and indefinite appropriations for fiscal 1961. Of the President's $4,020,221,981 final request, the Committee considered only $4,000,083,981; the remaining $20,138,000 in requests was not transmitted to Congress until after the House had acted on the bill. The Committee's recommendation represented an increase of $183,938,750 over the amount the Committee considered. The Committee, in adding $55 million to the Administration's proposed $400 million budget for NIH, said the budget "represented a retrenchment, a step backward" and was "completely inadequate". It said the mere fact that the requests were exactly the same as fiscal 1960 appropriations "makes it obvious that the Administration simply picked an arbitrary figure rather than assessing the needs and gearing the budget to them." For NIH the Committee added: $13.6 million for the National Cancer Institute, $12.3 million for mental health activities, $8.6 million for the National Heart Institute, $5.4 million for general research, $5.3 million for studies of arthritis and metabolic diseases, $4.7 million for neurology and blindness, $3.7 million for allergy and infectious diseases and $1.4 million for dental health.

The Committee granted $45 million for construction of waste treatment plants, a $25 million increase over the President's request, which it termed "completely unrealistic in view of the urgency of need and the growing hazard of water pollution...." The report said the argument that this was a local problem was not true, since "it is seldom that the locality which builds the waste treatment plant gains more than a small part of the advantages that result," whereas communities downstream and often other states "really benefit". (For veto of bill increasing pollution grants authorization, see p. 250)

In granting $187,310,000 for payments for operation of schools in federally impacted areas the Committee said the proposed budget reduction to $126,695,000 was an "arbitrary cut" that would reduce by one-third each school's funds. The Committee also added $19 million for school construction in these areas, raising the appropriation to $63,392,000.

Grants for hospital construction were increased by $23.8 million over what the report called a "woefully inadequate budget" of $126.2 million. The Committee also called attention to a rising rate of juvenile delinquency, declaring it had doubled in the 10 to 17-year age group between 1948 and 1958. It added $1 million in NIH mental health funds and approved a $60,000 increase in Children's Bureau funds for additional work in this field.

The Labor Department was given a net cut of $13,241,700 in its over-all appropriations although its direct appropriations were $51,777,300 more than requests. This represented the difference between several fund cuts and the transfer from indefinite to definite appropriations of $62.2 million in Bureau of Employees' Compensation funds for claims and expenses.

Over-all, the largest single item in the entire bill was $2.1 billion in grants to the states for public assistance.

Floor Action

The House March 29 passed HR 11390, without amendment, by a 363-10 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 432)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 11390 appropriated:

Labor Department	$ 542,245,300
Health, Education and Welfare	3,615,795,531
Related agencies	22,732,900
TOTAL	$4,180,773,731
Indefinite appropriations	($3,249,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$4,184,022,731

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

March 29 -- Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) -- Add $3,591,000 to Food and Drug Administration funds for radiological surveys of contamination of food, office renovation and testing of pesticide residues on food. Standing, 41-83.

Mrs. Sullivan -- Add $332,000 to FDA funds for radiological study equipment. Voice.

DEBATE -- March 29 -- John E. Fogarty (D R.I.) -- The bill was based on "selected, high-priority areas of need". It was not "irresponsible to recommend strengthening good federal programs.... Irresponsibility consists of failure to look at problems squarely...."

Elford A. Cederberg (R Mich.) -- If the Federal Government "is going to get into all these problems...I just do not believe we can ever look forward again to any tax reduction at the federal leve'."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations, Labor-HEW Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Intermittently from Feb. 10 to May 20.

HEW Secretary Arthur S. Flemming March 29 said he was "convinced" the Administration requests for his agency were "a fair proportion of the total recommended for the Federal Government" and reflected "a better program balance than the House Committee recommendations".

Dr. Leroy E. Burney, the Surgeon General, April 1 said that although testimony of Public Health Service officials might show increases over Administration requests "can be utilized to advantage", he was bound to support the President's requests because "our budget is part of a carefully considered financial plan."

ACTION -- The full Committee June 14 reported HR 11390 (S Rept 1576), recommending $4,484,088,931 in direct and indefinite appropriations for fiscal 1961.

The Committee dealt at length with its NIH recommendations, calling for "farsightedness" in considering programs and appropriations for an agency "whose activities have such meaningful import for the health, well-being, and productivity of our people and of people everywhere for generations to come." The report reiterated Committee sentiments of previous years that Administration requests were shortsighted and arbitrary.

The report said that in keeping with a 1959 recommendation, there had been established in June 1959 a Committee of Consultants on Medical Research to make an intensive study of NIH programs. The special group reported to the Committee May 19 and the Committee said its recommendations had been accepted as "sound" and "not as a maximum level but as the floor from which further advances will be made in years to come". The consultants' report said the Administration's concern over a too-rapid increase in the NIH medical research program was "unjustified" and that federal support of this research was "far from adequate". They said NIH could use "effectively" in fiscal 1961 $576.5 million for its existing programs and urged an additional $87.5 million for seven new undertakings.

The Committee, in recommending the $664 million proposed by the consultants, added $209 million to House-voted NIH funds, with the largest increases going to the National Heart Institute ($53.4 million) and general research and services ($51.7 million). Another sizeable addition was in Public Health Service funds for hospital construction grants, where the Committee recommended $211.2 million, or a $61.2 million increase over House-voted funds and $85 million over the President's request. The report said this would make available the full amount authorized under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act.

The Committee also added $7,362,000 to the bill for payments to school districts in federally impacted areas to pay entitlements in full for fiscal 1959. The report said funds included in a 1959 appropriation bill to meet this need had been underestimated.

Floor Action

The Senate June 17, by a 63-6 roll-call vote, passed HR 11390, amended, and sent it to conference.

The Senate rejected, by a 13-57 roll-call vote, a motion by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to recommit the bill and cut $250 million from HEW funds, other than those for public assistance grants to the states. The bill gave HEW $473 million more than the President requested. Dirksen told the Senate he would ask Mr. Eisenhower to veto the measure, "to stop the business of accepting every project that comes along, irrespective of its real merit." (For voting, see chart p. 504)

Prior to passage, the Senate agreed to two amendments adding $1.7 million to the bill, with $1 million earmarked for studies of pollution from automobile exhausts and $700,000, as recommended by the President, for social security research and demonstration projects.

The bill provided $465,566,950 more than Administration requests for direct and indefinite appropriations and $301,766,200 more than the House voted March 29. Included was $3,249,000 in indefinite appropriations. Total administration requests considered by the Senate included $20,138,000 in supplemental estimates not considered by the House -- bringing Administration requests to a total of $4,020,221,981. The largest increase over budget requests -- $393,286,000 -- was voted to the Public Health Service.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 11390 appropriated:

Labor Department	$ 547,245,300
Health, Education and Welfare	3,912,341,631
Related agencies	22,953,000
TOTAL	$4,482,539,931
Indefinite appropriations	($3,249,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$4,485,788,931

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 17 -- Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Add $1 million to environmental health activities funds for a study by the Surgeon General on pollution from automobile exhaust pipes as provided in HR 8238, which became law June 8 (PL 86-493). Voice vote.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Provide $700,000 for cooperative research and demonstration projects on the social security program. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 17 -- Lister Hill (D Ala.) -- The bill provided $500,000 for a study of water pollution in the Great Lakes, in line with a suggestion of the Justice Department, and although Illinois Congressmen had asked that funds be included to test the effects of diverting Lake Michigan water into the Illinois Waterway, the Committee had "no thought or idea or intent" to provide for any diversion.

Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Congress was "creating a dynasty of so-called research which is not research.... We do not have the scientific personnel to carry on this kind of accelerated (NIH) program."

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) -- The medical research appropriations were based on "careful and exhaustive research" by the special consultants, and "no one ever found any fault with the consultants until they brought back their report."

Dirksen -- He had been advised that the 10 institutions the consultants represented were beneficiaries under the bill and he believed "if I were in their shoes...selfishness would color to some extent the amount that I would say was the minimum."

Conference

REPORT -- Senate-House conferees Aug. 24 reported a compromise version of HR 11390 (H Rept 2152) providing $4,350,921,331 in definite appropriations and $3,-

249,000 in indefinite appropriations for the Departments of Labor, HEW and related agencies in fiscal 1961. The total definite and indefinite funds in the final version of the bill were $131,618,600 less than had originally been voted by the Senate, but $170,147,600 more than the initial House version, $288,887,850 more than appropriated the previous year, and $333,948,350 more than President Eisenhower's budget request of $4,020,221,981.

The largest increases in the Labor-HEW appropriations, compared with Administration requests, were for the National Institutes of Health (increased $160 million over Mr. Eisenhower's request, from $400 million to $560 million); federally impacted school districts (increased $79,617,000, from $171,085,000 to $250,702,000); federal hospital construction aid (increased $60 million from $126,200,000 to $186,200,000); and sewage plant construction grants (increased $25 million, from $20 million to $45 million).

ACTION -- The conference report was agreed to by voice votes in the House Aug. 25 and the Senate Aug. 26.

PUBLIC WORKS--A.E.C. FUNDS

HR 12326 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1634) May 20, 1960. Recommended appropriation: $3,914,798,985.

- Passed by the House by a 388-18 roll-call vote May 25. (See p. 448) Voted: $3,914,798,985.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1768) June 29. Recommended: $4,030,010,605.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by an 86-0 roll-call vote Aug. 10. (See p. 512) Voted: $4,030,010,605.
- Conference report (H Rept 2181) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate Aug. 30.

PL 86-700 -- Signed into law Sept. 2. Final total: $3,969,982,485.

Congress for fiscal 1961 appropriated $3,969,982,485 for public works projects and the Atomic Energy Commission. It was the first time public works and AEC funds had been included in the same bill.

Of the total, $2.7 billion was earmarked for the AEC, the remaining $1.3 billion for the various public works projects of the Army Corps of Engineers, the Interior Department, the Tennessee Valley Authority and two river basin study commissions.

Although individual projects were changed, the bill as a whole fell only $34 million short of the President's $4,004,141,180 request for funds. Of the $34 million, $23 million was cut from the request for public works, the remaining $11 million from the request for the AEC.

The amount voted for public works included funds for new construction starts on 57 water and reclamation projects and for resumption of work on four additional projects previously stopped. Of the 57 new starts, 34 were requested by the President, 23 added by Congress. Five other new starts requested by Mr. Eisenhower were rejected by Congress.

The relative ease with which the fiscal 1961 bill (HR 12326 -- PL 86-700) was enacted contrasted with 1959, when President Eisenhower vetoed two different public works bills and Congress overrode the second veto.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 12326 appropriated:

Army Department	
Cemeterial expenses	$ 9,400,000
Rivers, harbors & flood control	929,130,600
Interior Department	
Reclamation Bureau	280,113,705
Bonneville Power Administration	29,520,000
Southeastern Power Administration	800,000
Southwestern Power Administration	2,575,000
Independent Offices	
Atomic Energy Commission	2,663,960,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	20,520,000
Study Commissions	2,800,000
TOTAL	$3,938,819,305
Indefinite appropriations	($ 31,163,180)
GRAND TOTAL	$3,969,982,485

Background

President Eisenhower in his 1958 and 1959 Budget Messages requested "no new starts" on public works and asked for a stretchout of projects already underway. Congress in 1958 nevertheless voted funds for 65 new starts, and in 1959, for 67 new starts. In 1960, the President reversed his stand and asked Congress to appropriate funds for 39 new starts -- 33 for the Army Corps of Engineers and six for the Reclamation Bureau. (1958 Almanac p. 357; 1959 Almanac p. 315)

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 20 reported HR 12326 (H Rept 1634), recommending $3,914,789,985 in indefinite and definite appropriations for fiscal 1961 -- $2,659,060,000 for the AEC, $1,224,566,805 for public works (which included $881,798,100 for the Corps of Engineers and $277,362,705 for the Reclamation Bureau) and $31,163,180 in indefinite appropriations. The total was about $90 million less than the President's request.

The Committee in reducing the amount of the budget request cut $16 million from AEC recommendations, $24 million from the Interior Department and $45 million from the Army Department.

The Committee recommended appropriations for 388 water resources construction projects of the Army Engineers and the Reclamation Bureau. The projects carried an ultimate federal cost of approximately $15 billion. The Committee recommended funds for 32 of the 39 new construction projects proposed in the budget, disallowed construction funds for two projects started in fiscal 1960 and added five unbudgeted construction starts. The five starts were located at: Decatur Bend, Iowa; St. Paul, Minn.; Perry County, Mo.; Ridgeway, Pa.; and Greenville Harbor, Miss.

The report said it had become the tendency of the Army Engineers and the Reclamation Bureau to supply camping areas, trailer parks and other facilities at recreational areas developed as a result of water storage projects, an extension of the established policy to provide only minimum requirements for health and safety. The

Committee asked for reports on the construction of these facilities and recommended that fees collected be sufficient to pay for the construction and maintenance of the facilities.

The Committee limited spending for the airplane propulsion reactor program in fiscal 1961 to $58 million. The Administration had said it wanted to spend $73 million for the program. The Public Works Subcommittee had recommended dropping the program altogether.

Floor Action

The House May 25 passed HR 12326, without amendments, by a 388-18 roll-call vote.

The House defeated by a 110-294 roll call a motion by Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back with an amendment prohibiting the use of funds for the construction of the Allegheny River Reservoir (Kinzua Dam) in Pennsylvania and New York. The House May 24 had defeated, by a 48-74 standing vote, Goodell's amendment to eliminate the $4,530,000 recommended for the construction of the Kinzua Dam. Protests by the Seneca Indians against Army Engineers' plans to take some tribal lands for the flood control project had been turned down by federal courts. (For voting, see chart p. 448)

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 24 -- Thomas F. Johnson (D Md.) -- Provide $17,200 for a survey of the Honga River and Tar Bay, Md. project. Voice vote.

Fred Wampler (D Ind.) -- Provide $85,000 to begin construction on the Sugar Creek, Ind. levee and $100,000 to start a West Terre Haute, Ind., project. Standing, 17-50.

Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) -- Prohibit the use of funds for the construction of the Allegheny River Reservoir, Pa. and N.Y. Standing, 48-74.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Prohibit the use of funds for projects which had not specifically been authorized. Standing, 21-76.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Eliminate the use of funds to develop certain recreational facilities. Voice.

Hoffman -- Eliminate AEC official entertainment expenses. Voice.

Hoffman -- Reduce funds for the purchase of automobiles for the AEC. Voice.

DEBATE -- May 24 -- Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.) -- The "most significant thing" about the bill is that "at last the Budget Bureau and the Administration have realized that this is a national development program" which must have continuity.

Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) -- With reference to the Kinzua Dam project, Congress owes it to the Seneca Indians, who have had a treaty with the U.S. concerning that land since 1794, "to make a fair and full study before we take the heart out of their land."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 20 reported (S Rept 1768) HR 12326, recommending $4,030,010,605 -- of which $1,322,887,425 was for public works (including $964,563,400 for Army Engineers' projects and $292,559,025 for Reclamation Bureau projects), $2,675,960,000 for the AEC and $31,163,180 in indefinite appropriations. The Committee recommendation was $115 million more than the amount voted by the House and $25 million over Mr. Eisenhower's requests.

To the House version, the Committee added $82,765,300 for rivers, harbors and flood control projects under the Corps of Engineers and $16.9 million for the AEC. All told, the Committee recommended funds for nearly three dozen more new starts than approved by the House, increasing total future commitment, for over 400 projects, to $15.5 billion.

The Committee removed the House's $58 million ceiling on spending for the development of the airplane propulsion reactor.

Floor Action

The Senate Aug. 10 passed HR 12326 by an 86-0 roll-call vote without changing the amount recommended by the Committee. One floor amendment specifically earmarking funds already in the bill was agreed to. (For voting, see chart p. 512)

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Public Works Subcommittee and floor manager of the bill, successfully defended the measure against monetary changes. The Senate rejected by voice votes two amendments offered by Sen. Vance Hartke (D Ind.) to increase by $2.5 million the appropriations for general construction and by $1 million the funds for general investigations, and an amendment offered by Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.) to delete from the bill $25,000 designated for the construction of a levee on the Indiana side of the Wabash River.

Douglas' amendment renewed a long-standing controversy between Illinois and Indiana Senators. Douglas contended that the construction of levees on the Indiana side of the Wabash River would cause excessive flooding on the Illinois side and the Senate should withhold further funds for the project until levees could be constructed on both sides.

The Senate made no change in the controversial provision appropriating funds for the construction of the Allegheny River Reservoir (Kinzua Dam) in Pennsylvania and New York.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Aug. 10 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Earmark $900,000 of funds appropriated for the Illinois Waterway for the Western Ave. Highway Bridge in Chicago. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Aug. 10 -- Vance Hartke (D Ind.)-- Increase funds for general construction by $2.5 million to $740,384,600. Voice.

Hartke -- Increase funds for general investigations by $1 million to $14,062,800. Voice.

Douglas -- Reduce funds for general construction by $25,000 to $737,859,600, prohibiting the use of any funds for a levee on the Indiana side of the Wabash River. Voice.

Conference

The House and Senate Aug. 30, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 2181) on HR 12326. The $3,969,982,485 provided in the bill was $34,158,695 less than requested by the President, $55,183,500 more than voted by the House and $60,028,120 less than voted by the Senate. The major change from the Senate version was a cut of $35 million from Army Engineers'

funds for water projects and cuts of $12 million each from Reclamation Bureau and AEC funds. The conferees left 57 new starts in the bill. They also adopted the Senate position that the funds for the aircraft propulsion reactor program should not be limited to $58 million.

STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY

HR 11666 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee April 8, 1960 (H Rept 1467). Recommended appropriation: $676,579,807.

- Passed House April 13 by a roll-call vote of 312-31. (See p. 432) Voted: $676,564,807.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee June 29 (S Rept 1777). Recommended: $718,010,147.
- Passed Senate, amended, June 30 by a 70-10 roll-call vote. (See p. 510) Voted: $718,269,147.
- Senate and House by voice votes Aug. 24 agreed to conference report (H Rept 2136).

PL 86-678 -- Signed into law Aug. 31. Final total: $705,032,567.

The appropriations bill (HR 11666 -- PL 86-678) for the State and Justice Departments and the Judiciary carried $699,607,567 in funds for fiscal 1961 plus $5,425,000 in indefinite appropriations -- a total of $705,032,567.

The over-all total was $34 million greater than voted the previous year and $28 million greater than had been included by the House in its initial passage of the bill, but $13 million under the initial Senate version and $28 million under President Eisenhower's request.

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 11666, as it became law:

STATE DEPARTMENT

Salaries and expenses	$115,000,000
Representation allowances	850,000
Acquisition, operation and maintenance of buildings abroad	15,223,000
Diplomatic and Consular Service emergencies	1,000,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund	2,540,000
State Department building extension and remodeling	500,000
Pan American Health Organization building site	875,000
Contributions to international organizations	48,700,754
Missions to international organizations	1,868,000
International conferences and contingencies	1,843,000
Tariff negotiations	650,000
U.S.-Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission	6,560,000
American sections, international commissions	365,000
International fisheries commissions	1,875,000
International educational exchange activities	32,305,000
Rama Road, Nicaragua	$ 1,000,000
East-West cultural and technical center, Hawaii	10,000,000
Uruguayan statue	18,000
Bonin Island claims	6,000,000
Subtotal	$247,172,754

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

Legal activities and general administration	$ 46,900,180
Federal Bureau of Investigation	118,000,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	59,400,000
Federal Prison System	56,020,000
Subtotal	$280,320,180
Judiciary	$ 44,724,065
U.S. Information Agency	119,354,720
President's special international program (trade fairs and cultural exchanges)	7,185,848
Civil Rights Commission	850,000
Total direct appropriations	$699,607,567
Indefinite appropriations (salaries and expenses of judicial referees)	(5,425,000
GRAND TOTAL	$705,032,567

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower's original budget request for fiscal 1961 was $713,803,755, including State, $247,013,610; Justice, $280,900,000; Judiciary, $46,871,965; USIA, $123,793,180; special international program, $8,600,000; Civil Rights Commission, $995,000; indefinite appropriation, $5,630,000. A supplemental budget request presented to the Senate after the House had completed action on the bill raised the total estimate to $733,030,395. The $19,226,640 increase was divided as follows: State, $15,348,000; Justice, $2,300,000; Judiciary, $212,900; and USIA, $1,365,740. Of the increase in State Department funds $8,300,000 was requested for an East-West cultural and technical interchange center and $6 million for payment to the government of Japan for settlement of claims of displaced residents of the Bonin Islands; $2 million was added to the Justice Department's salaries and expenses for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the entire USIA increase was earmarked for the Philippine-American Cultural Foundation.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 8 reported HR 11666 (H Rept 1467), recommending $676,579,807 (including indefinite appropriations). This was $37,223,948 less than the budget request.

The Committee cut $23,228,856 from State Department requests. Justice Department requests were cut by $2,679,820, but the full $118 million requested for the Federal Bureau of Investigation was allowed, in order to permit hiring of 137 additional clerks for fingerprint files.

The Committee cut $6,804,200 from United States Information Agency requests. It allowed $8,740,000 for completion of a shortwave broadcasting facility in Liberia for Voice of America coverage of Africa and parts of the Middle East.

Other cuts: the Judiciary, $2,701,920; President's special international program, $1,664,152; Civil Rights Commission, $145,000. An additional provision declared that none of the appropriations could be used for programs funded by foreign currencies unless a specific dollar appropriation had been made to purchase such currencies.

Floor Action

After voting to cut the Appropriations Committee total by $15,000 and rejecting two other amendments, one to cut $435,000 and a second to add $400,000, the House April 13 passed HR 11666 by a 312-31 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 432)

The House agreed to a cut of $15,000 in the appropriation for the Interparliamentary Union after Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) raised a point of order that the proposed $30,000 appropriation exceeded the authorization of $15,000 for the Union.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 11666 appropriated:

State Department	$223,769,754
Justice Department	278,220,180
Judiciary	44,500,045
U.S. Information Agency	116,988,980
President's Special International Program	6,935,848
Civil Rights Commission	850,000
TOTAL	$671,264,807
Indefinite appropriations	($ 5,300,000)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

April 12 -- John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Cut the appropriation for the Interparliamentary Union from $30,000 to $15,000. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 12 -- Gross -- Cut $435,000 from State Department representation allowances. Voice.

John V. Lindsay (R N.Y.) -- Add $400,000 for salaries of U.S. judges' law clerks. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 29 reported HR 11666 (S Rept 1777) with recommended appropriations of $718,010,147, a cut of $15,020,248 in the 1961 budget estimates, which had been increased by $19,226,640 since the House passed the bill in April. The Committee not only agreed to most of the supplemental budget request, but also restored virtually all of the cuts made by the House in funds for the State Department because "of the urgencies of the world situation," the report said. The Committee also added $1.7 million to the supplemental request of $8.3 million for an East-West cultural and technical exchange center and $5 million above budget estimates for construction of the Amistad Dam and Reservoir by the U.S.-Mexico Boundary and Water Commission; the measure authorizing construction of the dam had been cleared by Congress June 24, 1960 and was signed into law (HR 12263 -- PL 86-605) July 7.

The Committee recommended $257,212,954 for the State Department, an increase of $33,443,200 over the sum allowed by the House. The Committee said it hoped and urged that the funds which it recommended would be used "imaginatively" to achieve high quality in the Foreign Service and also "for the planning of new approaches to the rapidly developing crises in world affairs."

The Committee said it was difficult to avoid the feeling that "we are merely appropriating money to carry out outmoded policies which may have been vigorous and dynamic at the time of their inception a decade ago, but which now...are not calculated to give this Nation the initiative which it must have if freedom is to flourish." It said those responsible for our foreign policy should be concerned with developing new, aggressive policies instead of "routine administration designed to react defensively against Communism."

Floor Action

The Senate June 30, by a 70-10 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 11666) appropriating $712,719,147 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies in fiscal 1961, plus $5,550,000 in indefinite appropriations -- a total of $718,269,147. (For voting, see chart p. 510)

Final action on the bill was put off until August. The amount granted by the Senate represented a cut of $14,761,248 in the funds requested by the Administration. It exceeded the sum voted by the House April 13 by $41,704,340.

Much of the debate on the bill centered on an amendment by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to provide $73,666,700 for the newly created International Development Assn. The amendment was rejected on a standing vote after Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said that funds for IDA did not belong in legislation providing money for the State and Justice Departments. As Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee that considered the bill, Johnson acted as floor manager of HR 11666. He said the proposed IDA appropriation, which would constitute the initial U.S. subscription to the international fund, would be considered as part of another measure (HR 12740) providing supplemental appropriations for several Government agencies. The Senate passed HR 12740, with the IDA provision intact, the following day. (See p. 393)

By voice vote, the Senate agreed to two floor amendments adding $259,000 to the amount that had been recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 11666 appropriated:

State Department	$257,471,954
Justice Department	280,320,180
Judiciary	45,286,445
U.S. Information Agency	121,354,720
President's Special International Program	7,435,848
Civil Rights Commission	850,000
TOTAL	$712,719,147
Indefinite appropriations	($ 5,550,000)

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 30 -- Francis Case (R S.D.) -- Increase the State Department appropriation by $3,000 to provide a more liberal rental allowance to the U.S. Consul General in Geneva, Switzerland. Voice vote.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Increase the appropriation for the International Boundary and Water Commission by $256,000 which would be used to construct an oxidation plant for sewage coming into San Diego county, Calif., from Tijuana, Mexico. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 30 -- Dirksen -- Appropriate $73,666,700 as the first installment of the U.S. subscription to the International Development Assn. Standing vote.

Conference

REPORT -- Senate-House conferees Aug. 23 reported a compromise version of HR 11666 (H Rept 2136) appropriating $699,607,567 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies in fiscal 1961, plus $5,425,000 in indefinite appropriations.

The conference committee, in three major instances of disagreement, more or less split the difference between House and Senate figures.

The conferees approved $115 million for State Department salaries and expenses, $1.5 million above the House figure and $2.4 million below the Senate total; $119,354,720 for the USIA salaries and expenses -- $2.5 million above and $2 million below the respective House and Senate figures; and $25.7 million for the Fulbright educational exchange program, $2.5 million dollars less than the Senate had voted and $2.5 million more than the House approved.

Two sums added to the bill by the Senate -- the $5 million for the Amistad Dam and the $256,000 in the Kuchel floor amendment -- were deleted in conference. However, the full $5 million for Amistad Dam and $225,000 of the $256,000 in the Kuchel amendment were appropriated in another bill, the First Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 12740). (See p. 393)

ACTION -- Both chambers Aug. 24 agreed by voice vote to the conference report.

Senate approval was preceded by a brief debate in which Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) voiced his disapproval of Congressional cutting of the exchange program funds from the budget estimate of $28.2 million to the conference report figure of $25.7 million.

Fulbright said he was particularly worried about language in the conference report which, he felt, would lead to a disruption "in the integrity of the established (exchange) program in Western Europe."

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) assured Fulbright that "there was no intention to cut" all of the $2.5 million reduction from the budget request out of funds for Western Europe.

Majority Leader Johnson noted that the $25.7 million, though less than the budget request, was $2.5 million more than the 1960 total and added that if Fulbright had attended the conference committee, of which he was a member, the State Department "might have secured an extra half million dollars."

TREASURY-POST OFFICE FUNDS

HR 10569 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1281) Feb. 19, 1960. Recommended appropriations: $4,795,414,000.

- Passed by the House by voice vote, amended, Feb. 23. Voted: same as recommended.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1282) April 21. Recommended: $4,877,014,000.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by a 75-0 roll-call vote April 25. (See p. 489) Voted: same as recommended.
- Conference report (H Rept 1665) agreed to, except for one provision reported in disagreement, by voice votes of the House June 1 and Senate June 6. (For Senate roll-call refusing to agree to disputed provision, see p. 498)
- Final agreement on bill reached June 23 when House, by a 235-164 roll-call vote, agreed to accept Senate amendment eliminating a House provision permitting use of the franking privilege by Congressmen in sending mail addressed to "Occupant". (See p. 458)

PL 86-561 -- Signed into law June 30. Final total: $4,841,914,000.

The fiscal 1961 appropriation bill for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and the United States Tax Court provided $55,939,000 less than President Eisenhower requested. Congress followed the same pattern as in the fiscal 1960 bill and again made the largest cut -- $45.5 million -- in postal funds. The total represented an increase of $198,551,000 over appropriations for the same agencies in the fiscal 1960 bill.

As usual, funds that come to the Treasury Department from permanent appropriations already made available by Congress were not included in the bill, but were estimated at $9,625,421,245. Of this sum, $9.5 billion was estimated for interest payments on the public debt.

House-Senate conferees wrangled for more than a month over a House provision, eliminated by the Senate, that would have permitted delivery of mail in urban areas under the Congressional frank addressed to 'Occupant' if the Post Office Department extended the privilege to it. Proponents of the provision said the privilege sought already was available for mailings on rural routes, that the necessity of sorting urban mail addressed to individuals caused more expense in handling and that the privilege would not be a change in law but only an "indication" to the Postmaster General of Congressional sentiments. Opponents held that the privilege of Congressional frank already was abused and the provision would place the Postmaster General in an "impossible" situation. The House finally yielded to the Senate and the provision was eliminated.

(In a related development, President Eisenhower March 11 asked Congress to raise postal rates in order to increase annual Post Office revenues by $550 million a year and thereby reduce the $600 million annual postal deficit. Congress took no action. See story p. 628)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 10569, as signed by the President:

TREASURY

Office of the Secretary	$ 3,385,000
Bureau of Accounts	26,890,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	46,850,000
Office of the Treasurer	16,700,000
Bureau of Customs	55,500,000
Internal Revenue Service	388,000,000
Bureau of Narcotics	4,100,000
U.S. Secret Service	5,524,000
Bureau of the Mint	4,900,000
U.S. Coast Guard	281,000,000
Subtotal	$ 832,849,000

POST OFFICE

Administration	$ 73,300,000
Operations	3,117,500,000
Transportation	548,700,000
Facilities	168,000,000
Postal Modernization	100,000,000
Subtotal	$4,007,500,000
U.S. Tax Court	$ 1,565,000
TOTAL	$4,841,914,000

BACKGROUND -- The President's budget requests for fiscal 1961 for the two departments and the Tax Court totaled $4,897,853,000. He asked $843,270,000 for the Treasury, $4,053,000,000 for the Post Office and $1,583,000 for the Tax Court.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Feb. 19 reported HR 10569 (H Rept 1281), recommending $102,439,000 less than the President requested. The Committee cut $82 million from Post Office requests -- the largest postal cut ever made -- and $20,421,000 from Treasury requests. Tax Court requests were cut by $18,000. The Committee said the recommended funds would provide for approximately 16,000 of the 25,500 new employees requested by the Administration. The Post Office was denied 7,000 new employees and the Treasury more than 2,000. The Committee urged the Post Office Department "to weigh with the utmost care its program for bigger and better service," and to hold down its requests for additional personnel.

The Committee inserted language in the bill approving delivery of mail under Congressional frank addressed to "Occupant" if the Post Office Department should extend that privilege to it. Under current Department regulations "Occupant" mail can be delivered only on rural and star routes. The report said extension of the privilege would "facilitate communication with constituencies in consonance with concepts inherent in the granting of the frank."

Under Treasury funds, the largest cut, $15 million, was made in the requests for the Internal Revenue Service. The $378 million provided, however, was $13,750,000 more than IRS received in fiscal 1960. Recommended employee increases would average about 900 compared to the 2,900 requested for IRS.

Floor Action

The House Feb. 23 passed HR 10569, amended, by voice vote following all the recommendations of its Appropriations Committee. An attempt to strike out the franking provision by floor amendment was rejected.

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield Feb. 22 said that if Congress upheld the Committee's "meat axe" approach there would have to be drastic curtailment of postal services. House Democrats in Feb. 23 floor debate replied that Summerfield was using "pusillanimous tactics" and had failed to mention not only that his request was the biggest in history but also that the appropriation was the largest in history and $104.6 million more than the fiscal 1960 grant.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 10569 appropriated:

Treasury Department	$ 822,849,000
Post Office Department	3,971,000,000
U.S. Tax Court	1,565,000
TOTAL	$4,795,414,000
Indefinite appropriations	($9,625,421,245)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Feb. 23 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Stipulate that no funds in the bill could be used to propagandize Congress for the support or defeat of legislation. Voice vote.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Feb. 23 -- Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) -- Eliminate provision authorizing Congressmen to use their franking privilege to send mail to "Occupant." Standing, 26-80.

DEBATE -- Feb. 23 -- J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) -- The Postmaster General wanted to surround his Department "with a halo of sanctity far removed from the desecrating hands of Congress."

Gordon Canfield (R N.J.) -- Congress' annual review of postal requests is "cursory" and generally necessitates supplemental requests which "we usually accept."

Mrs. Church -- Extending their franking privilege was "a luxury Members of Congress might very well sacrifice."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Reported HR 10569 April 21 (S Rept 1282), recommending $20,839,000 less than Administration requests. The Committee approved a $114.8 million allotment for Post Office modernization and improvements, which was a $26 million increase over House-voted funds. For postal operations, the Committee voted $3,125,000,000, a $25 million increase over House-approved funds. The report said the increase would provide for employment of approximately 13,527 additional employees, instead of the 15,437 workers requested.

The report took note of the House provision on use of the Congressional frank and said it did not consider that the language in the bill was in itself any extension of the franking privilege.

The report also noted protests against sending mail by air on a space-available basis and said it had been assured postal revenues for railroads would increase in fiscal 1961.

In restoring the $15 million for the Internal Revenue Service, the Committee said testimony indicated the funds would result in collection of additional revenue "at least seven times the amount of the increases". It said provision of the full amount of the budget request would make possible a program of career advancement by grade reallocations; inauguration, on a pilot test basis, of automatic data processing plans for mechanization of processing functions; and substantial strengthening of enforcement.

Floor Action

The Senate April 25 passed HR 10569, amended, by a 75-0 roll-call vote, following the recommendations of its Appropriations Committee and providing $4,877,014,000. The total was $81.6 million more than voted by the House. (For voting, see chart p. 489)

The Senate increased House-voted funds for the Post Office by $66.6 million and those for the Treasury by $15 million. The postal increase was mainly for additional employees and building modernization. All of the Treasury increase went to the Internal Revenue Service and restored the full budget estimate of $393 million for employment, enforcement and processing programs.

The Senate adopted an amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) to eliminate the House provision on Congressional mail he said was designed to permit Congressmen to "flood their states with political propaganda at the taxpayers' expense". The Senate also approved an amendment to permit parcel post, instead of first-class, mailing rates on medicines with prescriptions written on them.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 10569 appropriated:

Treasury Department	$ 837,849,000
Post Office Deparment	4,037,600,000
U.S. Tax Court	1,565,000
TOTAL	$4,877,014,000

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

April 25 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Eliminate language respecting "delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under Congressional frank". Voice vote.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) -- Allow written directions to be included in parcels of medicines in third- and fourth-class mail. Voice.

DEBATE -- April 25 -- A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Increases in funds were approved because "loss of essential services would outweigh the value of the attempted saving, or would merely amount to deferring action...."

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Adding the $15 million in Internal Revenue funds would provide for 3,000 new employees, increase auditing of tax returns and raise revenues by "many hundreds of millions of dollars".

Conference

House-Senate conferees, in their May 26 report, allotted to the Treasury $10 million more than the House voted Feb. 23 and $5 million less than the Senate voted April 25. It represented a compromise in Internal Revenue Service funds, permitting the hiring of 2,000 additional tax enforcement employees, which was 839 less than the number provided for in the Senate bill. The total IRS appropriation was $388 million. Under Post Office appropriations, conferees reached compromise figures on all items, for a total that was $36.5 million more than the House voted and $30.1 million less than the Senate approved.

Conferees agreed to eliminate a Senate provision to allow written directions to be included in parcels of medicines in third-and fourth-class mail.

House conferees in the report reiterated earlier warnings against extending airlift services of first-class (4-cent) mail by "administrative determination alone". The airlift had drawn protests from railroad groups.

The House June 1 agreed by voice vote to the conference report (H Rept 1665) but insisted on retaining the Congressional mail provision, which had been reported in disagreement by the conferees. The Senate June 6 agreed to the report but refused to yield to the House on the mail provision, rejecting a motion that it do so by a 25-49 roll call, and asking for a second conference. (For voting, see chart p. 498)

During June 6 debate, Senators held that the House provision placed undue pressure on the Postmaster General and said Senate agreement to the provision would bring "great moral force...on him because we pass on his funds." The House June 9, still insisting on its provision, agreed to a second conference.

HOUSE DEBATE -- June 1 -- J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) -- The Postmaster General "surreptitiously" issued on April 1 an order for extension of first-class mail airlifts despite authorization only for an experimental program.

Glenn Cunningham (R Neb.) -- Congress must "discontinue allowing the people in the administrative branch to dictate" things such as the airlift.

June 23 -- Otto E. Passman (D La.) -- The mail provision was "just indicating to Mr. Summerfield that the Congress should have a word in this matter".

Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) -- The provision sought an "exclusive and expensive" privilege for Congressmen; "the public not only sees the discrimination but actually questions our integrity."

SENATE DEBATE -- June 6 -- A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Proposed accepting the mail provision because it was "not a law, only a pious hope" and the Postmaster General had said a statement in the report that he was under no compulsion to change delivery methods would leave him free of any legal obligation to take action.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- The Postmaster General said he did not know how a successor would interpret the provision and warned that "under no circumstances" should the franking privilege be turned into a vehicle for free door-to-door delivery of election campaign material.

Final Action

Congress June 23 completed action on HR 10569 when the House agreed by a 235-164 roll-call vote to a motion to accept the Senate amendment eliminating the mail provision. The motion first was rejected by a 90-112 standing vote. (For voting, see chart p. 458)

The final total voted was $4,841,914,000, or $55,939,000 less than Administration requests.

FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL, 1961

HR 12740 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee June 20, 1960. (H Rept 1923). Recommended appropriation: $49,215,700.

- Passed House, amended, by voice vote June 23. (For roll-call vote, see p. 458) Voted: $49,738,200.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee July 1 (S Rept 1832). Recommended: $161,068,740.
- Passed, amended, by 90-2 roll-call vote of the Senate July 1. (See p. 510) Voted: $166,324,740.
- Compromise version agreed to by voice votes of both House and Senate July 2. (For roll-call votes, see p. 464)

PL 86-651 -- Signed into law July 14. Final total: $138,293,740.

Without a formal conference, House and Senate representatives met late July 2, only hours before Congress adjourned for the political conventions, and worked out a compromise version of the First Supplemental appropriations bill (HR 12740), fiscal 1961.

As signed into law (PL 86-651), the bill carried $138,293,740 in supplemental funds for fiscal 1960 and 1961.

The final appropriation, though $31,034,100 short of the Administration's request, included $73,666,700 for the Treasury Department for the initial payment on the U.S. subscription to the International Development Assn. U.S. participation in the IDA was authorized in a bill (HR 11001) cleared by Congress June 29 and signed into law (PL 86-565) by the President June 30. (See p. 221)

Also included in the First Supplemental was $5,225,000 for the U.S.-Mexico Boundary and Water Commission.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 12740 appropriated:

Agriculture Department	$11,420,000
Commerce Department	425,000
District of Columbia	25,200,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	1,816,000
Independent Offices	9,026,700
Interior Department	3,353,000
Department of Justice	200,000
Legislative Branch	5,491,340
Department of State	5,225,000
Treasury Department	76,136,700
TOTAL	$138,293,740

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 20 reported HR 12740 (H Rept 1923), recommending $49,215,700 -- a cut of $85.6 million from the $134,822,200 in Administration requests considered by the Committee. (The Administration later sent additional requests to the Senate Appropriations Committee that brought the final request for the bill to $169,327,840. See below.)

Nearly the entire cut consisted of the request for $73,666,700 for the IDA payment. The Committee said it could not grant this request because the bill (HR 11001) authorizing U.S. participation in the IDA had not yet been considered by the House.

The Committee also turned down a request from the President for direct appropriations totaling $4,158,000 to finance a stepped-up Government program for promoting export trade. The President had requested the appropriations -- $986,800 for the President's Special International Program on trade fairs and missions, $330,000 for the Foreign Agricultural Service in the Department of Agriculture (plus an additional $170,000 in transferred funds), $1,800,000 for the Department of Commerce and $1,042,000 for the Department of State -- in a message to Congress May 26. He had first announced a program for increasing U.S. export trade in a message to Congress March 17. (For separate story on export program and funds provided for it, see Investigations Section.)

The Committee rejected a request for an additional $7 million federal payment to the District of Columbia but provided $25.2 million for a sewer line from Dulles International Airport and $1,816,000 for federal grants for sewage plant construction.

Floor Action

The House June 23, by voice vote, passed HR 12740 with amendments increasing the funds in the bill to $49,738,200.

There was considerable controversy during floor debate on a $5 million appropriation, not requested by the Administration but included in the bill by the Appropriations Committee, for purchase of two square blocks in the Capitol Hill area of Washington, D.C., to be used for new facilities for the Legislative Branch. (Located within the two-block area was a building housing a private club for leading GOP figures and Republican Members of Congress, the Capitol Hill Club, which had only recently been redecorated. The building, along with other structures in the area, would have to be razed to make way for any new Congressional buildings.)

The proposed purchase was strongly endorsed by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas). The House beat back two attempts to remove the expansion provision from the bill, first by rejecting by voice vote an amendment to delete the $5 million appropriation and then by rejecting by a 141-252 roll-call vote a motion by John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) to send the bill back to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report back with the expansion provision deleted. (For voting, see chart p. 458)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 12740 appropriated:

Agriculture Department	$ 2,000,000
Commerce Department	425,000
District of Columbia	25,200,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	1,816,000
Independent Offices	9,026,700
Interior Department	3,353,000
Justice Department	200,000
Legislative Branch	5,022,500
State Department	225,000
Treasury Department	2,470,000
TOTAL	$49,738,200

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 24 -- D.R. Matthews (D Fla.) -- Increase funds for the Department of Agriculture by $500,000 to provide

for the construction of an entomology laboratory in Orlando, Fla. Voice vote.

Albert Thomas (D Texas) -- Prohibit use of funds appropriated to the Housing and Home Finance Agency to pay contributions to local public agencies for expenditures "which are not consistent with economical operating policies as required by law". Voice.

Thomas -- Provide payment of $22,500 to the widow of the late Rep. Douglas H. Elliott (R Pa.). Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete the appropriation of $2,953,000 for the construction of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis. Voice.

Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.) -- Delete the appropriation of $5 million for the purchase of two square blocks of privately owned land on Capitol Hill. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- July 1 reported an amended version of HR 12740 (S Rept 1832), recommending $161,068,740. New Administration requests sent to the Senate after House action on the bill made the total Administration request for funds $169,327,840. The chief of the new requests were for $30 million for forest highways and $3 million for public lands highways.

In addition to recommending the appropriation of $73,666,700 to the Treasury for IDA, the Committee called for these major increases over the House bill:

- For construction of facilities for the Agricultural Research Service, $5.2 million, a $4.7 million increase over the House figure; there was no budget request for the item.
- For watershed protection and flood prevention, $3,370,000; the House bill and budget proposals provided no money for this item.
- For the Agricultural Marketing Service, $1,350,000; the House provided no funds for this budget-approved item.
- For the Bureau of Public Roads, forest and public land highways $33 million.

The Committee recommended one significant cut in the funds voted by the House. It deleted the appropriation of $5 million to purchase the two square blocks of privately owned land on Capitol Hill. It also deleted $225,000 the House had voted for the U.S.-Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission.

Floor Action

The Senate July 1 passed HR 12740 by a 90-2 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 510) Before passage, the Senate agreed by voice vote to a floor amendment increasing the funds in the bill by $5,256,000 over the amount recommended by the Committee. Over-all, the bill as passed by the Senate carried $166,324,740.

Only one other change was made in the Appropriations Committee's recommendations. The Senate by voice vote agreed to an amendment permitting federal agencies to use funds already appropriated to them to pay wage increases authorized in the federal and postal workers' pay-raise bill (HR 9883 -- PL 86-568), which became law July 1. (See p. 240)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

July 1 -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Appropriate $5 million to the International Boundary and Water Commission for the construction of the Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande River and $256,000 for sewage treatment in San Diego, Calif. Voice vote.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- Permit federal agencies to use funds already appropriated to them to pay their employees at the higher rates authorized by enactment of PL 86-568 and to make requests for supplemental appropriations in 1961 to make up deficits. Voice.

Final Action

There was no formal House-Senate conference on the bill. After Senate passage, HR 12740 was returned to the House, which agreed to several of the Senate amendments but rejected several others. Appropriations Committee members from each chamber then met informally and worked out a compromise. The House then agreed to several more of the Senate amendments, in accord with the compromise, and returned the bill to the Senate, which, in its turn, dropped the rest of its amendments and agreed to one House amendment to a Senate amendment. That cleared the bill for the President July 2. Details of this process:

HOUSE

House consideration of the Senate version of HR 12740 began July 2. By a 291-79 roll call vote, 44 more than the required two-thirds majority, the House agreed to consider a resolution reported by the Rules Committee that day (H Res 596 -- H Rept 2085) which in turn would permit the House to consider the Senate amendments to the bill. The resolution was adopted by a 257-109 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart p. 464)

Much of the debate that followed centered on the $73,666,700 appropriation for IDA. Albert Thomas (D Texas), floor manager of the bill, moved that the House concur in the IDA appropriation, but the motion was opposed by several Republicans on the Appropriations Committee, including the ranking GOP member, John Taber (N.Y.), who denounced the IDA fund as a "giveaway". The motion to accept the Senate amendment was agreed to on a 127-100 standing vote.

The House, by a 165-30 standing vote, refused to agree to the Senate amendment that had deleted from the bill the $5 million voted by the House for purchase of the two square blocks of land on Capitol Hill.

The House also refused to accept the Senate amendments that (1) provided $33 million for the Bureau of Public Roads, (2) increased the appropriation for the Agricultural Research Service from the House figure of $500,000 to $5.2 million and (3) provided $1,350,000 to the Agricultural Marketing Service for poultry inspection.

A short time later, Thomas reported to the House that the Senate insisted on retaining in the final version of the bill the amendments providing funds for the Agricultural Research and Marketing Services. If the House would accept those amendments, Thomas said, the Senate in turn would agree to the House position on other amendments, including $5 million for land purchase.

After Thomas' report, the House agreed by voice votes to accept the Senate language on agricultural research and marketing funds and sent the bill back to the Senate.

SENATE

The Senate cleared the bill for the President just before midnight July 2 by agreeing to one House amendment to a Senate amendment and dropping those of its remaining amendments to which the House objected.

The final version of the bill carried $138,293,740, including the $73,666,700 for the IDA; the $5,200,000 for the Agricultural Research Service; the $1,350,000 for the Agricultural Marketing Service; the $5 million for the purchase of land on Capitol Hill; and $5,225,000 for the U.S.-Mexico Commission.

Dropped from the final version were the $33 million in highway funds for forest and public lands roads and the Senate amendment on postal and federal pay raises.

The $33 million in highway money, which had been dropped from the Commerce Department funds bill (HR 10234 -- PL 86-451) as well as the First Supplemental, was eventually appropriated (in part) in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 13161 -- PL 86-722).

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL, 1960

HR 10743 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1292) Feb. 26, 1960. Recommended appropriations: $229,175,864.

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote Feb. 29. Voted: $237,505,864. (For roll-call vote, see p. 426)
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1161) March 11. Recommended: $979,908,103.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 79-2 roll-call vote March 24. (See p. 484) Voted: $995,491,103.
- Conference report (H Rept 1452) agreed to by voice votes of House April 6 and Senate April 7.

PL 86-424 -- Signed into law April 13. Final total: $955,370,003.

HR 10743, which provided supplementary funds for fiscal 1960 for various Government departments, appropriated $63,134,885 less than Administration requests. The bill's most controversial item was a $675 million request by the Administration to give the Commodity Credit Corp. a greater margin for its price-support program. The sum was disallowed by the House, but restored by the Senate and retained in the final bill by House-Senate conferees.

PROVISIONS -- The funds in HR 10743, the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1960, were:

Agriculture Department	
Commodity Stabilization Service	$ 1,400,000
Commodity Credit Corp.	675,000,000
Forest Service	20,450,000
Commerce Department	
Coast and Geodetic Survey	34,000
Maritime activities	24,015,000
Defense Department	
Civil functions	2,750,000
Military functions	6,000,000
Health, Education and Welfare	
Education Office	32,174,000
Public Health Service	422,500
St. Elizabeths Hospital	90,000
Social Security Administration	4,000,000
Independent Offices	
Federal Aviation Agency	10,000,000
General Services Administration	3,590,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	19,150,000
National Labor Relations Board	550,000
Veterans Administration	110,858,500
Interior Department	
Fish and Wildlife Service	55,000
Indian Affairs Bureau	310,000
Land Management Bureau	2,450,000
National Park Service	3,695,000
Reclamation Bureau	756,000
Justice Department	
Legal activities, administration	535,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	300,000
Labor Department	
Reporting, disclosure activities	1,025,000
Post Office Department	18,900,000
State Department	7,497,064
Treasury Department	2,330,000
Legislative Branch	
Congressional Buildings	32,200
House	658,200
Senate	724,205
Judiciary	619,400
Claims and judgments	4,948,934
TOTAL	$955,320,003
Indefinite appropriations (expenses of judicial referees)	($50,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$955,370,003

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee considered budget requests of $1,008,398,264; the Senate Committee considered requests of $1,017,784,888. After the Senate reported the bill, President Eisenhower sent additional requests for $500,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and $220,000 for the U.S.-Mexico International Boundary and Water Commission, bringing total requests to $1,018,504,888, including $75,000 in indefinite appropriations.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Feb. 26 reported HR 10743 (H Rept 1292) and recommended appropriation of $229,125,864 in definite appropriations and $50,000 in indefinite appropriations. The Committee disallowed $675 million requested by the Administration for the Commodity Credit Corp. for the price-support program, declaring the Agriculture Department "has presented no real need for additional funds at this time." It also urged the agency to sell its surplus commodities at competitive prices, both to provide additional capital and reduce warehousing costs. The report said the cost of warehousing, transportation and interest for surplus commodities in 1960 alone was estimated at $1,262,000,000 and for fiscal 1959 it was $827,500,000. The report said "denial of these funds will in no way hurt the farmer," and that "surely no one can claim that these tremendous warehouse expenditures help either farmer or consumer."

In denying the Housing and Home Finance Agency its request for $50 million to liquidate obligations for urban renewal-slum clearance grants the Committee said that although it favored the programs, "Congress has abdicated its annual control over this vast expenditure of public funds" in favor of the "back-door approach to the

Treasury." The Committee also cut $16 million from a $32 million Commerce Department request for payment of operating-differential subsidies in maritime activities. The Air Force was cut $19 million below the $25 million request for personnel funds.

Floor Action

The House Feb. 29 passed HR 10743, amended, by voice vote. The bill provided $237,455,864 definite appropriations and $50,000 indefinite appropriations for various Government agencies for the year ending June 30 -- a grand total of $237,505,864. The total was $770,892,400 less than Administration requests and $8,330,000 more than the Appropriations Committee approved -- with the entire addition voted for payments to school districts in federally impacted areas.

The House rejected, by a 158-187 roll-call vote, an amendment by Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) to restore to the bill $50 million for the urban renewal and slum clearance program which had been denied by the Committee. The amendment was approved earlier by two standing votes. President Eisenhower had requested the money in a Feb. 8 message. (For voting, see chart p. 370)

Proponents held that the funds were authorized to pay off contracts for slum clearance grants, were a Government obligation and were already committed in many cities. Opponents agreed with the Committee's objection to financing the program by a "back-door approach to the Treasury". The Committee conceded that funds to meet obligations would have to be appropriated "at some time in the future".

The additional $8.3 million in school payments, not requested by the President, won strong bipartisan support on the floor. Congressmen stressed their areas' needs, said the Government to date had met only 95 percent of its obligations and blamed the fund shortage on "an incorrect estimate" by the Budget Bureau in the fiscal 1960 budget.

Debate centered on the largest cut in the bill -- denial of $675 million for the CCC. Opponents said the funds would serve only as "an additional cushion" since the agency itself estimated it would have a year-end surplus of $441 million. Those supporting the request said that if the funds were not included in the bill they would have to be added to fiscal 1961 appropriations, forcing Congress into "the ridiculous position of exceeding the budget because of the action taken here today".

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Feb. 29 -- Edward P. Boland (D Mass.) -- Add $8,330,000 to Health, Education and Welfare funds for payments for maintenance and operation of school districts in federally impacted areas. Voice vote.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Prohibit spending any of $2,660,000 in Interior Department funds allotted for parking areas at a District of Columbia stadium until stadium bonds were sold and a construction contract let. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Feb. 29 -- Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Add $50 million to Housing and Home Finance Agency funds to liquidate obligations for urban renewal-slum clearance grants. Accepted, standing vote, 66-65; teller vote, 92-89. Rejected, roll-call vote, 158-187.

Gross -- Cut from Interior Department funds $2,660,000 allotted for work at D.C. stadium. Voice.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 11 reported HR 10743 (S Rept 1161). The Committee considered requests for $1,017,784,888 and recommended $979,908,103 definite and indefinite funds. The Committee restored the $675 million budget request to permit the CCC to replenish capital losses sustained during fiscal 1959.

The Committee restored three other House cuts when it approved: $35 million for the Housing and Home Finance Agency for capital grants for slum clearance and urban renewal; an additional $16 million for merchant marine operating subsidies; and $3 million for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to match state and local civil defense funds. In reviving a 1959 dispute with the House, the Senate Committee said it agreed with President Eisenhower that the funds were necessary to "strengthen civil defense at state and local levels". (1959 Almanac p. 326)

The Committee also voted a $7,362,000 addition to HEW funds for fiscal 1959 maintenance and operation payments to federally impacted school areas -- bringing that year's total to $157,362,000.

Floor Action

The Senate March 24, by a 79-2 roll-call vote, passed HR 10743, amended, providing $955,441,103 definite and $50,000 indefinite appropriations -- $995,491,103 in all. The total was $757,985,239 more than the House had voted. (For voting, see chart p. 484)

The Senate first adopted en bloc amendments of the Senate Appropriations Committee amounting to $742,402,239 and then approved five floor amendments, each by voice vote. The first two, offered by Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) on behalf of the Committee, provided an additional $500,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to help prevent illegal flights and sailings from the United States to Cuba and $220,000 to the U.S.-Mexican International Boundary and Water Commission for the treatment of sewage pollution in the Tijuana-San Diego border area. These two sums were requested by the Administration after the Committee reported the bill.

The Senate agreed, without opposition, to an amendment raising from $8,330,000 to $22,343,000 the House-voted funds for federal payments for school operations in federally impacted areas. The total represented the latest estimates by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the sum needed to cover in full the payments to school districts authorized in the law (PL 81-874). The Administration, which had tried for several years to cut back the authorization, did not request the funds. Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) said it was "the feeling of the Bureau of the Budget that these payments (in full) are not obligatory". The amendment brought the entire fiscal 1960 appropriation for the program to $186,300,000.

The Senate also voted $100,000 for the U.S. Information Agency to buy commercial radio or television time for Spanish-language broadcasts to Cuba explaining U.S. policies toward that country. The final amendment adopted by the Senate reinstated $750,000 which the House had cut from a Treasury request for administering the public debt.

The bill was passed over little opposition, with Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and Stephen M. Young (D Ohio)

casting the only dissenting votes. Douglas said he voted against the bill because he was tired of the Administration requesting more supplemental appropriations while at the same time calling Democrats "budget busters". He said either the full amount should be requested in the original appropriation or the public should be told the extra funds were not "initiated by Congress, but asked for, then begged for, by the Administration and the Budget Bureau".

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

March 24 -- Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Appropriate $100,000 to U.S.I.A. to purchase commercial time for Spanish-language broadcasts to Cuba. Voice vote.

Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- Add $14,013,000 to HEW funds for fiscal 1960 aid to federally impacted school areas. Voice.

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Add $750,000 to Treasury funds to help administer the national debt. Voice.

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee April 5 reported HR 10743 (H Rept 1452), recommending $955,320,003 definite funds and $50,000 indefinite for various Government agencies for fiscal 1960.

Conferees retained in the bill the Senate's largest single addition to the House-passed measure -- $675 million for the CCC. Conferees also approved $17.5 million for urban renewal and slum clearance grants. For federal payments to school districts in federally impacted areas, for which the Administration had made no request, conferees agreed on the Senate-voted $22,-343,000, which was $14,013,000 more than the House had voted.

The conferees agreed to eliminate a Senate-passed proposal to give the U.S. Information Agency $100,000 for Spanish-language radio broadcasts "to cultivate friendship with the people of Cuba". The conferees said, however, that the proposal should receive "careful consideration" by the Executive Branch, and if it was approved the program could be implemented with unobligated funds under regular appropriations for salaries and expenses. Conferees allowed $300,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service to help prevent illegal flights and sailings to Cuba. They deleted the $220,000 added by the Senate for the U.S.-Mexico Boundary and Water Commission.

Conferees disallowed $3 million asked by the Administration and voted by the Senate to initiate a program authorized in 1958 for federal contributions to states and localities for civil defense. They also eliminated $7,362,000 voted by the Senate to pay in full fiscal 1959 entitlements for federally impacted school districts. Under Department of Commerce maritime activities, conferees agreed on $24 million for operating-differential subsidies instead of the $32 million requested by the Administration and voted by the Senate and the $16 million voted by the House. Conferees agreed to the Senate-voted $4 million in grants to states for public assistance under the Social Security Administration, instead of the $9.5 million voted by the House and the $10 million in budget requests.

ACTION -- The House April 6 and the Senate April 7 approved the conference report by voice votes.

AGRICULTURE FUNDS

HR 12117 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee May 6, 1960 (H Rept 1592). Recommended appropriation: $3,964,781,500.

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote May 11. Voted: $3,937,943,500.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee May 20 (S Rept 1404). Recommended appropriation: $4,000,222,683.
- Passed by the Senate, amended, by a 74-1 roll-call vote May 24. (See p. 496) Voted: $4,005,222,683.
- Conference report (H Rept 1863) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate June 15.

PL 86-532 -- Signed into law June 29. Final total: $3,994,-097,600.

Of the $3,994,097,600 appropriated in HR 12117, $1,323,963,600 was for the regular activities of the Department of Agriculture and $2,670,134,000 was for the Commodity Credit Corporation. The amount appropriated was $141,165,590 less than requested by the Administration, with the major cut -- $98.5 million -- coming from funds requested to restore CCC capital expended for price support programs.

Congress also cut $31,783,000 from the President's $361,783,000 request for the Conservation Reserve Program (soil bank). No advance authorization for the CRP for crop year 1961 was included, however, since CRP authority for new contracts was due to expire Dec. 31, 1960, and Congress did not vote extension.

In addition to the direct appropriations carried in the bill, HR 12117 provided $577 million in low-interest Treasury loans to be administered by the Rural Electrification Administration and the Farmers Home Administration. Included in the sums authorized to REA and FHA were two contingency funds, $120 million for REA and $40 million for the Farmers Home Administration. The contingency funds were set aside for the two agencies for use if regular loan funds were exhausted. Loans made from the contingency funds must be approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

PROVISIONS -- As signed into law, HR 12117 made the following direct appropriations:

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

Agricultural Research Service	($ 193,109,200)
Special foreign currency program	15,131,000
Salaries and expenses	142,625,200
State experiment stations	32,803,000
Construction of facilities	2,550,000
Extension Service	67,431,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	620,000
Agricultural Conservation Program	242,000,000
Soil Conservation Service	(146,132,000)
Conservation operations	83,132,000
Watershed protection	35,000,000
Flood prevention	18,000,000
Great Plains Program	$ 10,000,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	(154,289,900)
Marketing Research and Services	43,094,900
Payments to states	1,195,000
School lunch program	110,000,000

Foreign Agricultural Service	19,108,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	940,000
Commodity Stabilization Service	(444,635,000)
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas	40,135,000
Sugar Act program	74,500,000
Conservation Reserve Program	330,000,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corp.	6,376,000
Rural Electrification Administration	9,632,000
Farmers Home Administration	31,050,000
Office of the General Counsel	3,358,000
Office of the Secretary	2,899,500
Office of Information	1,488,000
Library	895,000
Subtotal	$1,323,963,600

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Restoration of capital impairment	$1,226,500,000
Reimbursement for special activities:	
International Wheat Agreement	32,572,000
Emergency famine relief	107,094,000
Sales for local currencies (PL 480)	881,000,000
Migratory waterfowl feed	18,000
Bartered materials for stockpile	422,950,000
Subtotal	$2,670,134,000
TOTAL	$3,994,097,600

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 12117:

Provided electrification and telephone loan authorizations of $190 million for the Rural Electrification Administration, plus a $120 million contingency fund, and $227 million for the Farmers Home Administration, plus a $40 million contingency fund.

Limited to $50,000 the total amount of CCC price-support loans and purchases that could be made to any one person on the 1961 production of any surplus agricultural commodity, unless such person agreed either to (1) reduce the following year's production up to 20 percent, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, or (2) repay any loan in excess of $50,000 within 12 months, or later, as determined by the Secretary; exempted cooperative marketing organizations from the limitaton; directed the Secretary to issue regulations necessary to carry out the program.

Provided an advance authorization of $250 million for the Agriculture Conservation Program during calendar year 1961.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 6 reported HR 12117 (H Rept 1592), recommending $3,964,781,500 in appropriations, a cut of $170,481,690 from the Administration request.

The major part of the cut was from CCC funds -- $98.5 million -- and was made, according to the report, because savings equal to that amount would be realized if the CCC went through with its plans to pay lower rates to commercial warehouses and elevators for storing government-owned grain. The CCC proposed the lower rate schedule March 16, 1960. (For grain storage hearings, see Investigations Section.)

Another major cut was in funds for the Conservation Reserve Program (soil bank). The Administration asked for $361,783,000; the Committee recommended $310,000,000, saying that a balance of $30 million in unexpended appropriations from prior years would be available in fiscal 1961 and that funds requested for the Commodity Stabilization Service operating expenses at national, state and county levels appeared to be overstated. The Committee recommended advance authorizations of $250 million for the Agricultural Conservation Program -- $100 million over the Administration request.

The Committee said these facts were evident:

- Past attempts to control production had not worked; CCC surplus, for which almost $26 billion had been spent, have continued to pile up.
- Even with sales to the Government, farmers' income had dropped to a point where a further loss of farm purchasing power must be averted.
- Any future farm program must insure that farm income should come from the market place instead of the Government; production must be limited to crops necessary to domestic and foreign markets.
- Overproduction could be cut back without injury to farm income or further cost to the taxpayer by returning Government-held surpluses to farmers.

Once adjustment of production is accomplished, the Committee said, a commission should be appointed to prepare and submit to Congress a farm plan based on protecting farm income at the market place and keeping production in line with market needs.

The Committee criticized what it called excessive storage costs for surplus commodities and failure of the CCC to sell surpluses competitively in world markets. It directed that in the future the officers of the CCC should be full-time employees instead of Agriculture Department officials with other activities.

Floor Action

The House May 11, by voice vote, passed HR 12117 and sent it to the Senate with amendments. As passed by the House, the bill made appropriations of $3,937,943,500, or $197,319,690 less than the amount requested by the Administration.

The bill also was $26,838,000 under the amount recommended by the House Appropriations Committee, the entire cut coming when the Presiding Officer upheld a point of order against a section providing funds for the Agricultural Marketing Service.

The point of order arose as follows: in the 1957 Poultry Products Inspection Act, the Agriculture Department was permitted to exempt from federal inspection plants processing certain types of poultry meats. The exemption power expired June 30, 1960. The Administration in 1960 asked Congress to extend the exemption authority, but the bill to do this (HR 11050) appeared headed for defeat in the House Agriculture Committee (see below).

Consequently, the House Appropriations Committee inserted into the Agriculture funds bill, HR 12117, a legislative provision continuing the exemption. However, on the House floor, first John D. Dingell (D Mich.) and then Fred Marshall (D Minn.) objected to the provision as legislation in an appropriations bill, not permitted by House rules. Marshall's objection, which was upheld, struck an entire section on marketing service funds,

including the $26,838,000 as well as the legislative language appended.

The bill also made loan authorizations of $290 million for the REA (this included $100 million set aside for contingencies only) and $267 million for the Farmers Home Administration (including $40 million for contingencies.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

May 11 -- Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- Delete a section prohibiting the use of CCC funds for the reclassing, or regrading, of cotton after the cotton had been sold. Standing vote, 85-65; teller vote, 116-67.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) -- Require the CCC to make maximum use of Government warehouses for storing surplus commodities. Voice.

Paul Brown (D Ga.) -- Delete the section prohibiting employees of the Agriculture Department from also serving on the Board or as officers of the CCC. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 11 -- Albert H. Quie (R Minn.) -- Delete the county-by-county transfer of 5 percent of ACP funds to the Soil Conservation Service so that the SCS could carry out its program without depending on the county-by-county limitation. Voice.

Glenard P. Lipscomb (R Calif.) -- Provide that at least $800,000 of funds appropriated to the Foreign Agricultural Service be used to purchase foreign currencies owned by the Treasury. Standing, 22-52.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 20 reported HR 12117 (S Rept 1404) with funds exceeding the amount appropriated by the House by $62,279,183. The Senate Committee recommended appropriations of $4,000,222,683; it did not reduce any of the House-approved provisions. Major increases approved were in funds for the Conservation Reserve Program, $335 million compared to $310 million in the House bill, and for marketing services, $26,579,900, compared to nothing in the House bill.

The Senate Committee struck from the bill the House amendment that required maximum use of Government-owned facilities for storage of surplus crops.

The Committee also increased the REA contingency fund by $20 million.

Floor Action

The Senate May 24, by a 74-1 roll-call vote, passed HR 12117, amended. As passed by the Senate, the bill made appropriations of $4,005,222,683. (For voting, see chart p. 496)

The lone vote against passage of HR 12117 was cast by Prescott Bush (R Conn.), who called it a "protest against the refusal of this and other Democratic-controlled Congresses to cooperate with President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Benson."

With the exception of an amendment offered by Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and adopted by voice vote, the measure conformed to the recommendations of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Kerr amendment increased from $32 million to $37 million the federal funds provided for watershed protection projects.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

March 24 -- Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Increase federal money for watershed protection from $32 million to $37 million. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 24 -- John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Strike from the bill a provision authorizing to the defunct Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. enough money to complete the liquidation of its assets (estimated at $600). Voice.

Williams and Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Reduce from $250 million to $100 million the calendar 1961 authorization for the Agricultural Conservation Program. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Increase funds for eradication of brucellosis from $19 million to $22 million. Voice.

Humphrey -- Increase from $83,132,000 to $83,882,000 the appropriation for the technical assistance program of the Soil Conservation Service. Voice.

Humphrey -- Increase from $110 million to $135 million funds for the school lunch program. Voice.

Conference

The House and Senate June 15, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 1863) on the bill. The final version carried $3,994,097,600, including $335 million for the Conservation Reserve Program, $35 million for watershed protection and $26,579,900 for marketing services. The conferees deleted the House provision requiring maximum use of Government-owned storage facilities for storing surpluses and instead recommended that commercial warehouses continue to be used for most surplus stocks unless it were shown that Government-owned bins were more economical.

Poultry Inspection Bill

The House Agriculture Committee June 16 tabled the Administration-backed bill (HR 11050) to extend the Agriculture Department's existing authority to exempt from inspection certain secondary poultry operations. The 1957 Poultry Products Inspection Act required all poultry products processed for interstate commerce to be prepared under federal inspection, but permitted, up to June 30, 1960, exemption for plants processing food products containing poultry meat, such as frozen chicken pies and canned chicken soups. (1957 Almanac p. 665)

In a one-day hearing June 13 O.V. Wells, administrator of the Agriculture Department's marketing service, supported the bill and said the voluntary inspection system, under which the Government inspects processing plants willing to pay for the service, had worked so well there was "serious doubt" of the need for the Government to undertake the added $1,350,000 cost for complete inspection.

The bill was opposed by spokesmen for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO), the American Veterinary Medical Assn., the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Institute of American Poultry Industries. They said the Government risked exposing consumers to contaminated products if the exemptions were continued.

Since HR 11050, by being tabled, was killed, and since the attempt to extend the exemption authority by a legislative provision in the Agriculture Department funds bill (HR 12117) was thwarted by a point of order in the House (see above), the exemption authority expired June 30, 1960, as scheduled.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

HR 11776 -- Reported April 14, 1960 (H Rept 1519) by the House Appropriations Committee. Recommended appropriation: $8,146,167,400.

- Passed House, amended, by voice vote April 20. (For roll-call vote on amendment, see p. 434) Voted: $8,182,067,400.
- Reported June 17 (S Rept 1611) by Senate Appropriations Committee. Recommended: $8,414,412,900.
- Passed Senate, amended, by 75-8 roll-call vote June 22. (See p. 507) Voted: $8,459,412,900.
- Conference report (H Rept 2063) agreed to by voice votes of Senate and House July 1.

PL 86-626 -- Signed into law July 12. Final total: $8,311,893,400.

HR 11776 made direct appropriations of $8,307,964,900 and indefinite appropriations of $3,928,500 in fiscal 1961 for 17 federal agencies and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

The grand total in the bill, $8,311,893,400, was $147,519,500 less than provided in the initial Senate version of the bill and $105,503,600 less than the Administration request for funds, but $129,826,000 more than originally voted by the House and $1,145,987,700 more than appropriated to the 17 agencies and the OCDM the previous year in various regular and supplemental bills.

More than half of the funds carried in the legislation were earmarked for the Veterans Administration, which received $5,363,302,000. The VA had requested $3,840,000,000 for pension and compensation payments to veterans and their survivors, but Congress cut that by $40 million. It increased the budget figure for medical research by $4.5 million.

In addition to cutting $40 million from the VA pension and compensation request, the bill cut requests for OCDM by about $16 million, for the National Science Foundation by about $16 million and for the General Services Administration about $20 million. Although there was no Administration request for them, the bill provided funds of $20 million for initiation of a revolving loan fund for housing for the elderly, the first appropriation ever made for the fund, which was set up in the 1959 omnibus housing bill (PL 86-372 -- 1959 Almanac p. 245).

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration received $915 million for fiscal 1961, exactly what the President had requested. The initial budget request of $802 million was supplemented Feb. 1 by an additional Presidential request for $113 million for the Saturn booster rocket, making a $915 million total request.

SPACE SUPPLEMENTAL

In a related development on space funds President Eisenhower April 14 signed into law a measure (H J Res 621 -- PL 86-425) appropriating supplemental funds of $23 million for the NASA in fiscal 1960. H J Res 621 also carried $79,000 for a Joint Atomic Energy Committee study on the atoms-for-peace program.

H J Res 621 was reported (H Rept 1280) Feb. 19 by the House Appropriations Committee, carrying only the $23 million for the space agency -- $19 million of it for the Project Mercury man-in-space program and $4 million for modifications at the Atlantic Missile Range for advanced launch vehicles. Of 250 new supergrade positions planned by NASA, the Committee reported favorably on only 175, saying the agency was getting too "topheavy". The House passed H J Res 621 Feb. 23 by voice vote.

H J Res 621 was reported (S Rept 1140) Feb. 26 by the Senate Appropriations Committee, which supported the NASA decision to create 250 supergrade posts, because of the agency's "enormously expanded programs of the immediate future."

The Senate March 24 passed H J Res 621, by an 82-0 roll-call vote. (For voting, see p. 484) The only change from the House version was addition of the $79,000 for the atoms-for-peace study. The House, by voice vote April 11, agreed to the Senate amendment, clearing the bill for the President. The supplemental brought fiscal 1960 funds for NASA to $523,575,000.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted into law, HR 11776 appropriated:

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	$ 60,125,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	72,392,500
Civil Service Commission	70,950,000
Federal Aviation Agency	690,494,000
Federal Communications Commission	13,085,000
Federal Power Commission	7,663,500
Federal Trade Commission	7,507,500
General Accounting Office	41,150,000
General Services Administration	483,629,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	343,377,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	20,138,500
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	915,000,000
National Capital Housing Authority	40,000
National Science Foundation	175,800,000
Renegotiation Board	2,870,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	8,912,500
Selective Service System	31,528,400
Veterans Administration	5,363,302,000
TOTAL	$8,307,964,900
Indefinite appropriations	($ 3,928,500)
GRAND TOTAL	$8,311,893,400

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 14 reported HR 11776 (H Rept 1519) recommending $8,146,167,400, which was about $270 million below the revised budget request.

The Committee bill provided $876,015,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, a cut of $38,985,000 from the $915,000,000 requested. It provided the full amount requested for the development of new rockets -- $277,608,000 -- but made reductions in funds requested for research and development, construction and personnel. The bill also cut the proposed budget for the National Science Foundation by 15 percent -- from $191.6 million to $160 million.

Other major cuts made by the Committee and the corresponding requests:

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization: requested $76,350,000; the Committee cut this by $24,450,000, dis-

allowing $12 million requested to implement a program authorized in 1958 for federal contributions to states and communities for civil defense.

Civil Aeronautics Board: requested $76,584,000; the Committee cut this by $9,299,000, most of it coming from the money for subsidies to local airlines.

Federal Aviation Agency: requested $713 million; the Committee cut this by $41,075,000. The money approved included $152.5 million for air navigation facilities ($21.5 million less than requested) and $80 million for grants to states and communities for airport construction (the full amount requested).

General Services Administration: requested $503,992,000; the Committee cut this by $41,454,500. The Committee reduced the request of $185,000,000 for the construction and acquisition of public buildings by providing separate funds of $144,836,000 for construction and $25 million for the sites and expenses of new projects.

Veterans Administration: requested $5,397,291,000; the Committee cut this by $74,389,000, more than half ($40 million) coming from the $3,840,000,000 requested for compensation and pensions.

Floor Action

The House April 20 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate an amended bill (HR 11776) appropriating $8,182,067,400 in fiscal 1961 for 17 independent federal agencies and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, which is under the Executive Office of the President. The total was $235 million below Administration requests and $35,900,000 more than the Appropriations Committee recommended -- all of the increase going to the Veterans Administration.

On a 218-155 roll-call vote April 20, the House voted to increase funds for VA hospitals from $39.1 million to $75 million. The $35.9 million increase would be used to build new VA hospitals in Washington, D.C. and Martinez, Calif., and to make alterations on existing hospitals. (For voting, see chart p. 434)

The vote to increase the hospital funds represented a victory for the Eisenhower Administration. The President had requested $75 million for the hospital projects in his fiscal 1961 budget, but the Independent Offices Appropriations Subcommittee reduced the figure to $39.1 million, expressing doubts about the proposed location of the California hospital and the need for the Washington one.

An effort to add another $45 million to the bill failed April 19. By a 4-72 standing vote, the House rejected an amendment by Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) to increase the Government's contribution to the fund for housing for the elderly from $5 million to $50 million. Pucinski argued that the Housing Act of 1959 (PL 86-372) authorized $50 million as the Government's contribution to a revolving loan fund for elderly persons. Chairman Albert Thomas (D Texas) of the Appropriations Subcommittee said the Administration had made no request for such a program, that the Subcommittee had recommended an initial appropriation of $5 million to encourage the Administration to set up test projects.

Rep. H.R. Gross (R Iowa) succeeded in removing from the measure a section authorizing $64,732,600 for the construction of three Government buildings in Washington, D.C. Gross made the point of order that the projects had not been approved by the Senate and House Public Works Committees, as was required by the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (PL 86-249). The point of order was sustained.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 11776 appropriated:

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	$ 51,900,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	67,285,000
Civil Service Commission	70,775,000
Federal Aviation Agency	671,925,000
Federal Communications Commission	12,935,000
Federal Power Commission	7,532,000
Federal Trade Commission	7,415,000
General Accounting Office	41,150,000
General Services Administration	462,537,500
Housing and Home Finance Agency	328,377,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	19,777,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	876,015,000
National Capital Housing Authority	40,000
National Science Foundation	160,000,000
Renegotiation Board	2,870,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	8,525,000
Selective Service System	30,278,400
Veterans Administration	5,358,802,000
TOTAL	$8,178,138,900
Indefinite appropriations	($ 3,928,500)
GRAND TOTAL	$8,182,067,400

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) -- Increase from $39.1 million to $75 million the appropriation to the Veterans Administration for the construction of hospitals. April 19 -- Accepted on standing vote, 82-38, then rejected by standing vote, 31-43; April 20 -- Accepted by roll-call vote, 218-155.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 19 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Delete $5,000 earmarked for entertainment expenses of the Federal Aviation Agency. Voice.

Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) -- Increase from $5 million to $50 million the federal payment to a new revolving loan fund to provide housing for the elderly. Standing, 4-72.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- June 17 reported HR 11776 (S Rept 1611) with a total recommendation of $8,414,412,900. This sum was only $2,984,100 short of the Administration request; it was $232,345,500 higher than in the House version.

The Committee agreed with the House in providing $5 million for direct loans for housing for the elderly -- a program opposed by the Administration. In addition, the Committee exceeded budget requests by sums of $10,531,000 for medical research by the Veterans Administration and $50 million for National Aeronautics and Space Administration research and development. (Congress May 24 had authorized the $50 million in the

NASA authorization bill (HR 10809 -- PL 86-481) for fiscal 1961.

In other actions affecting NASA appropriations, the Committee restored House cuts of $4,260,000 for salaries and expenses; $19,213,000 for research and development (as well as adding the $50 million); and $15,512,000 for construction and equipment which brought all three items up to the budget requests.

The House Appropriations Committee had cut the OCDM request of $76,350,000 by $24,450,000, including $12 million requested to implement a program authorized in 1958 for federal contributions for personnel and administration of state civil defense programs. The Senate Committee, as it had in previous years, restored the $12 million, raising the total for the OCDM matching grants program to $22 million.

The Committee also recommended $200,000 for a new and separate Complaints and Compliance Division in the Broadcast Bureau of the Federal Communications Commission. The Committee frowned on the proposed monitoring program and directed that in "no way are such funds to be utilized in any function remotely approaching censorship."

Other actions of the Committee included:

- Restoration of authority for the construction of three Government office buildings in Washington, D.C. Authority to spend on the three buildings was removed from the House bill on a point of order because the projects had not been approved by the Senate and House Public Works Committees as required by the Public Buildings Act of 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 283) Following the House action, the buildings had been approved by the Senate Committee April 29 and the House Committee May 17.
- Addition of $31,600,000 to the funds appropriated by the House for salaries and expenses of the National Science Foundation and for its purchase of foreign currencies. That brought the total to the $191,600,000 requested by the President.

The Senate Committee reduced House-approved items as follows: $5,500,000 from the GSA for public building projects; and $40,000 for the National Capital Housing Authority, deleting the agency from the bill with instructions that it operate with a budget approved by the Public Housing Administration.

Floor Action

The Senate June 22 passed, by a 75-8 roll-call vote, an amended bill (HR 11776) appropriating $8,459,412,900 in fiscal 1961 for 16 independent federal agencies and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, which is under the Executive Office of the President. The total was $42,015,900 more than the President requested and $277,345,500 more than the House voted. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration was given $50 million more than the President requested.

On a 58-29 roll call the Senate agreed to a motion by Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) to table an amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) prohibiting the use of funds for the construction of airport terminal buildings which would contain segregated facilities. Magnuson opposed the amendment on the grounds that properly it should be applied to the Federal Airport Act and that appropriations in the bill were for contracts which were already in effect. (For voting, see chart p. 507)

The Senate adopted by voice vote two amendments relating to housing for the elderly. The first, offered by Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), earmarked $150,000 for loans to build housing for elderly Indians on reservations. The provisions, which did not appropriate specific funds, was designed as a pilot project to help finance rest homes.

The second amendment, offered by Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.), raised from $5 million to $50 million funds for housing for the elderly.

Ruled out of order as constituting legislation on an appropriation bill was an amendment by Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) which would have prohibited the use of funds in the bill for the construction of any airport facility, unless the contract prohibited the sale of obscene, lewd, or lascivious printed matter within the facility.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 11776 appropriated:

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization	$ 68,850,000
Civil Aeronautics Board	76,484,000
Civil Service Commission	71,125,000
Federal Aviation Agency	709,063,000
Federal Communications Commission	13,135,000
Federal Power Commission	7,795,000
Federal Trade Commission	7,600,000
General Accounting Office	41,150,000
General Services Administration	497,055,000
Housing and Home Finance Agency	373,377,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	20,500,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	965,000,000
National Science Foundation	191,600,000
Renegotiation Board	2,870,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	9,300,000
Selective Service Administration	32,778,400
Veterans Administration	5,367,802,000
TOTAL	$8,455,484,400
Indefinite appropriations	(3,928,500)
GRAND TOTAL	$8,459,412,900

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

June 22 -- Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- Provide $150,000 for loans for housing on Indian reservations for elderly Indians. Voice vote.

Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D N.J.) -- Raise from $5 million to $50 million the appropriation for direct loans to private nonprofit groups for the construction of housing for the elderly. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 22 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Prohibit the use of funds in the bill for the construction of airport terminal buildings which would contain segregated facilities. Tabled by roll call, 58-29.

Conference

The Senate and House July 1, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 2063) on the bill. The conference version carried funds of $8,311,893,400, including $20 million for the revolving fund for housing for the elderly, $6 million for the disputed federal contributions to state civil defense programs, and $915 million for NASA. Funds of $40,000 were restored to the National Capital Housing Authority.

FUNDS FOR MILITARY BASES

HR 12231 -- Reported, amended, by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1606) May 13, 1960. Recommended appropriations: $876,145,000.

- Passed, amended, by the House by voice vote June 9. Appropriation voted: $876,145,000.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1684) June 24. Recommended: $1,067,227,000.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate by an 81-0 roll-call vote June 27. (See p. 528) Voted: $1,067,227,000.
- Conference report (H Rept 2062) agreed to by the House and Senate by voice votes July 1.

PL 86-630 -- Signed into law July 12. Final total: $994,855,000.

HR 12231 appropriated $994,855,000 in fiscal 1961 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad. The total was $193,145,000 below the Administration requests, $118,710,000 more than the House originally voted and $72,372,000 less than the original Senate figure.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 12231 appropriated:

Army	$181,985,000
Army Reserve	(16,038,000)*
Army National Guard	(17,540,000)*
Navy	166,519,000
Navy Reserve	(4,000,000)*
Air Force	627,351,000
Air National Guard	(13,850,000)*
Air Force Reserve	(4,000,000)*
Defense Department	
Loran stations	19,000,000
TOTAL	$994,855,000

**Included in total for the department.*

The bill also:

Authorized the transfer of $20 million in pay funds of the Advanced Research Projects Agency to ARPA construction projects.

BACKGROUND -- The President requested fiscal 1961 appropriations of $1,188,000,000, part of which had been authorized in previous years. The fiscal 1961 authorization bill carried $1,185,320,000. (See story p. 266)

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- May 13 reported HR 12231 (H Rept 1606), with amendments, recommending $876,145,000. The Committee said, "There is a real need for better analysis and comparison of projects between the several services." The Committee directed the Defense Department to file with the Committee by Jan. 15, 1961, a report on general and specific improvements in military construction program planning.

The Committee said the armed services were not getting the most out of their facilities because of a failure to exchange information on curtailment of facilities.

The Committee denied funds for all overseas housing programs until a "more strict policy on controlling dependents going overseas" to critical areas could be formulated by the Defense Department. The Committee also denied funds for service commissaries, which it said were operating inefficiently.

Funds to the Navy and Air Force for testing of missile inertial guidance equipment were denied by the Committee pending a study looking toward integration of the proposed facilities.

The Committee said that over 40 percent of the Air Force fiscal 1961 requests were directly related to the Air Force missile programs, for which $300 million was appropriated.

Floor Action

The House June 9 passed HR 12231 by voice vote after agreeing to the committee amendments.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

June 9 -- Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) -- Prohibit funds from being spent on military construction contracts in danger of being unfulfilled because of labor union strikes, slow-downs or work-stoppages. Voice.

DEBATE -- June 9 -- Hoffman -- "...usually the ink is not dry on the contract for construction before there is a demand for higher wages...(which) increase costs."

Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.) -- "There has been more fiscal legerdemain concerned with these budget estimates than I have seen in my period of service on the Committee on Appropriations. There has been so much confusion in the air defense program, for example, that those concerned with the program who recommended changes are still studying the effects of their recommendations...."

Robert L.F. Sikes (D Fla.) -- The Defense Department should make greater effort to use existing facilities instead of constructing new ones. "It creates havoc in the economy of an area where a base is closed."

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Praised the Committee for "cutting spending almost a half-billion dollars below last year."

Senate

The Senate Appropriations Committee June 24 reported (S Rept 1684) HR 12231, with amendments, recommending $1,067,227,000. The Committee concurred in House cuts in funds requested for Bomarc missile facilities, Super Sage early warning system facilities, and overseas housing programs and commissaries, but restored funds for various scientific laboratories. The Committee raised appropriations for 107 projects of the Army National Guard armory construction program from the $8 million recommended by the Administration to $17,540,000, and raised the Air National Guard and Army Reserve budget requests by $6,850,000 and $4,038,000.

The Senate June 27, by an 81-0 roll-call vote, passed the Committee version of the bill without changes. (For voting see chart p. 528)

Conference

Both chambers July 1, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 2062), recommending $994,855,000. The final version retained the Senate increases for laboratories and for the Army Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard, and appropriated $70 million for Titan facilities.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

HR 10401 — Reported Feb. 12, 1960, by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1264). Recommended appropriations: $543,375,600.

- Passed, amended, by voice vote of the House Feb. 16. Voted: $543,375,600.
- Reported, amended, March 25 by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1203). Recommended: $586,259,500.
- Passed, amended, by 78-0 roll-call vote of the Senate March 29. (For voting, see p. 485) Voted: $589,212,625.
- Conference report (H Rept 1571) agreed to by voice votes of House and senate May 5.

PL 86-455 — Signed into law May 13. Final total: $557,667,600.

HR 10401 made direct appropriations of $545,850,600 and indefinite appropriations of $11,817,000 for the Interior Department and related agencies in fiscal 1961.

The total, $557,667,600, was $31,545,025 less than the Senate had voted in its initial action on the bill, but $7,337,300 more than the Administration request, $14,292,000 over the amount originally voted by the House and $22,054,347 greater than appropriated the previous year.

The largest single appropriation in the bill, $153,576,500, was for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and was nearly $5 million over the Administration request. Funds for Interior Department reclamation projects were not included in HR 10401, as such projects are financed separately in a public works appropriations bill.

PROVISIONS -- As enacted into law, HR 10401 appropriated:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Departmental Offices	$ 7,673,000
Bureau of Land Management	26,300,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	119,357,000
Geological Survey	43,650,000
Bureau of Mines	32,191,000
National Park Service	83,060,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	33,824,000
Office of Territories	8,035,000
Office of the Secretary	2,723,000
Subtotal	$356,813,000

RELATED AGENCIES

Commission of Fine Arts	$ 42,300
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70,000
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	153,576,500
Indian Claims Commission	195,800
National Capital Planning Commission	658,000
Smithsonian Institution	23,116,000
Civil War Centennial Commission	100,000
Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission	950,000
Transitional grants to Alaska	6,000,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	4,329,000
Subtotal	$189,037,600
TOTAL	$545,850,600
Indefinite appropriations	($11,817,000)
GRAND TOTAL	$557,667,600

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Feb. 12 reported HR 10401 (H Rept 1264), recommending $543,375,600, a reduction of the President's budget requests by $6,954,700. The Committee noted that appropriations for the Forest Service had grown from $85 million in fiscal 1955 to a projected $149 million in fiscal 1961, and said that the six-year increase of about 75 percent "represents the maximum justified under present fiscal conditions."

Floor Action

After brief debate concentrating largely on a Committee cut of $230,000 in the $1,180,000 request for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, the House Feb. 16 by voice vote passed HR 10401 carrying $543,375,600, the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Feb. 16 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Stipulate that no funds in the bill could be used to propagandize Congress for the support or defeat of legislation. Voice vote.

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 25 reported HR 10401 (S Rept 1203), recommending $586,259,500 -- about $42.8 million more than voted by the House. Part of the difference came from an increase of nearly $20 million over the $149 million budget and House figure for the Forest Service. The Committee said population pressure necessitated intensified management and research programs to provide timber, water, forage and recreation for an estimated 325 million people by the year 2000.

The Committee also made these increases over budget requests for Interior agencies: $4 million for land management, almost $6 million for Indian affairs, $1.7 million for the Geological Survey, $3.8 million for the Bureau of Mines and $2.9 million for fish and wildlife.

Floor Action

The Senate March 29, by a 78-0 roll-call vote, passed and sent to conference an amended bill (HR 10401) making total appropriations of $589,212,625 to run the Interior Department and related agencies during fiscal 1961. Prior to passage, the Senate voted 47-37 to accept an amendment by Missouri's Sens. Stuart Symington (D) and Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) to increase the federal contribution to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial project in St. Louis by $2,953,125. The two Missourians contended the

figure requested by the Administration and approved by the House -- $1,650,000 -- would cause wasteful delays in the project. They said the Government had committed itself, through Congressional authorizations, to contributions totaling $17,250,000 but had appropriated only $2,640,000. (For voting, see chart p. 484-85)

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

March 29 -- Symington and Hennings -- Increase construction funds for the National Park Service from $18,460,000 to $21,413,125, of which $4,603,125 was earmarked for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial project in St. Louis. Roll-call vote, 47-37.

CONFERENCE -- Following a House-Senate conference, the conference report (H Rept 1571) was agreed to May 5 by voice votes in both chambers. The final version of the bill appropriated $557,667,600.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL, 1961

HR 13161 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 2166) Aug. 26, 1960. Recommended appropriations: $90,587,481.

- Passed by the House, amended, by voice vote Aug. 26. Voted: $91,085,481.
- Reported, amended, by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1925) Aug. 27. Recommended: $305,042,731.
- Passed by the Senate by a 67-21 roll-call vote Aug. 29. (See p. 517) Voted: $305,042,731.
- Conference report (H Rept 2211) agreed to by voice votes of House and Senate Aug. 31. (For House roll calls see p. 470)

PL 86-722 -- Signed into law Sept. 8. Final total: $162,186,981.

HR 13161, the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1961, was the subject of heated debate in the last days of the August session of Congress. The bill originally was a non-controversial catch-all measure. Administration appeals led the Senate to add to it $190 million for the Mutual Security Program to offset some of the cuts made in the regular fiscal 1961 mutual security appropriations bill (HR 12619). (See p. 179) In final House action on the HR 13161 conference report, only $65 million of the $190 million was approved for mutual security, and then only by a close roll-call vote that involved last-minute vote switching. (See below) The $65 million was for defense support.

As enacted, HR 13161 provided $162,186,981 for various Government programs and agencies. The bill's total was $71,101,500 more than House-approved funds, and $142,855,750 less than the Senate originally had voted.

PROVISIONS -- The funds in HR 13161 as it became law:

To the President	
Special foreign currency program	$ 650,000
Mutual security defense support	65,000,000
Agriculture Department	
Foreign agricultural service	137,500
Forest service	1,250,000
Commerce Department	39,169,000
Health, Education and Welfare	
Food and Drug Administration	1,200,000
Office of Education	16,655,000
Public Health Service	2,500,000
Gallaudet College	80,000
Howard University	400,000
Independent Offices	
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	28,500
Civil Service Commission	100,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	145,000
Historical and Memorial Commission	51,250
National Capital Transportation Agency	250,000
Panama Canal	1,040,450
Selective Service System	1,300,000
Veterans Administration	4,185,000
Interior Department	
Department Offices	1,400,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	1,100,000
Geological Survey	300,000
Indian Affairs Bureau	2,050,000
Land Management Bureau	1,425,000
National Park Service	275,000
Reclamation Bureau	300,000
Justice Department	400,000
Legislative Branch	
House	198,000
State Department	275,000
Claims and judgments	20,322,281
TOTAL	$162,186,981

In addition, HR 13161:

Amended the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1961 (HR 11776) to authorize the Administrator of General Services to use savings realized in construction of public buildings to convert and remodel existing Government-owned facilities for other public use or for disposition as surplus property.

Increased the annual salary of the Commissioner of the Reclamation Bureau from $17,500 to $19,000 for as long as the job was held by the current commissioner, Floyd E. Dominy.

Authorized the lease of Indian lands in New Mexico for the site of a seismological laboratory.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee formally considered budget requests of $67,285,031. However, the Committee also inserted in the bill funds to cover $50.9 million in requests refused in earlier bills for the Bureau of Public Roads and the Office of Education. Similarly, the Senate Appropriations Committee considered formal requests of $81,932,731 but added $190 million for the Mutual Security Program after a last-minute appeal Aug. 26 from Under Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon. Dillon said funds cut from the regular mutual security appropriations bill (HR 12619) jeopardized national security.

House

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Aug. 26 reported HR 13161 (H Rept 2166), recommending $90,587,481. Of the $50.9 million requested for the Bureau of Public Roads and Office of Education, the Committee granted $44.1 million -- $27 million of the $30 million requested for forest highways, $2.7 million of the $3 million requested or public lands highways and $14,430,000 of the $17.9 million requested for student loans under the National Defense Education Act of 1958.

The Committee disallowed $7,289,000 requested for the General Services Administration for construction of fallout shelters in federal buildings and also denied a $1 million request to establish a planning and auditing staff for donations of overseas surplus agricultural goods by private relief groups.

Floor Action

The House Aug. 26 passed HR 13161, amended, by voice vote, carrying $91,085,481. Before passage, the House by floor amendments added $300,000 for a reclamation project, $190,000 for Members' travel allowances because of the August session of Congress and $8,000 for House Clerk's expenses.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 13161, the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal 1961, appropriated:

Agriculture Department	$ 1,200,000
Commerce Department	38,265,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	18,135,000
Independent Offices	6,857,000
Interior Department	5,700,000
Justice Department	400,000
Legislative Branch	206,200
Claims for damages and judgments	20,322,281
TOTAL	$91,085,481

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Aug. 26 -- Albert Thomas (D Texas) -- Provide an additional $300,000 for advance planning on the Canadian River Project, Texas. Voice vote.

Olin E. Teague (D Texas) -- Provide $190,000 for House Members' travel allowances for extra session of Congress. Voice.

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Provide $8,000 for House Clerk to prepare report on Congressional travel expenses as required by PL 86-628 (fiscal 1961 legislative appropriations bill, HR 12232). Voice.

DEBATE -- Aug. 26 -- Daniel K. Inouye (D Hawaii) -- Hawaii had been granted only $2,225,000 of the authorized $6 million for land-grant college aid; he hoped in the next Congress "mismanagement of funds by others" would not be used "to penalize us from that to which we are fully entitled."

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) -- The supplemental bills were "far too numerous and far too great in amount."

Senate

COMMITTEE -- Appropriations.

ACTION -- Aug. 27 reported HR 13161 (S Rept 1925), recommending total appropriations of $305,042,731, which were $213,957,250 more than House-voted funds.

The Committee, in adding to the bill $190 million for the Mutual Security Program, restored in full most of the cuts in the nonmilitary-aid portions of the mutual security bill (HR 12619) except that in the Development Loan Fund. For the Fund, the Committee restored $75 million -- one-half of the cut. (Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) Aug. 29 told the Senate although Dillon had requested restoring the entire $150 million cut from the DLF, he said its appropriation could be delayed until January 1961 if necessary.)

The Committee also added: $1.3 million for foreign currency purchases to enable U.S. participation in the Indian Industries Fair in 1961; $1 million, denied by the House, to purchase foreign currencies under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (PL 480) for use by the International Cooperation Administration in supervision of private food commodity donation programs, and $986,800, denied by the House, for two trade exhibits and seven added trade missions.

In its recommendations for the various Government agencies, the Committee recommended: the full $6 million authorization for land-grant college aid for Hawaii, an increase of $3,775,000 over House-voted funds; $7,289,000 for construction and testing of fallout shelters in federal buildings, denied by the House, and $3,070,000 for Public Health Service grants to schools.

The Committee also recommended repealing a provision of the fiscal 1961 mutual security funds bill (HR 12619 -- PL 86-704) that required all new technical cooperation projects to be "justified" to the House and Senate before mutual security funds were spent on them. In place of the earlier provision, the Committee inserted in the Second Supplemental bill language requiring new technical cooperation projects merely to be "reported" to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

The Administration had argued that the earlier language in HR 12619, instead of permitting American foreign-aid administrators familiar with technical project details to make speedy judgments and commitments, would require any project, however small, to await lengthy and time-consuming examination by the U.S. Congress, and in effect would block initiation of new projects and make the whole technical assistance program unworkable.

Another provision added by the Committee increased the salary of the Commissioner of Reclamation from $17,500 to $19,000.

Floor Action

The Senate Aug. 29 passed HR 13161, amended, by a 67-21 roll-call vote, making supplemental appropriations of $305,042,731 for fiscal 1961. The committee amendments providing $190 million in mutual security funds were approved en bloc by a 56-31 roll-call vote. Voting for restoration of the funds were 31 Democrats and 25 Republicans, while 13 Southern Democrats joined 10 other Democrats and eight Republicans in opposing the action. (For voting, see chart p. 517)

The other appropriations in the bill, for various Government agencies and several special foreign programs, represented an increase of $23,957,250 over House-voted funds. Appropriations Committee amendments providing these increases were approved by voice vote.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 13161 appropriated:

Mutual Security Program	
Defense support	$ 65,000,000
Technical cooperation	22,000,000
Special assistance	26,000,000
General administrative expenses	2,000,000
Development Loan Fund	75,000,000
President's special international programs	2,286,800

Special foreign currency programs	1,000,000
Agriculture Department	1,575,000
Commerce Department	40,258,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	25,508,000
Independent Offices	14,844,650
Interior Department	8,100,000
Justice Department	400,000
Legislative Branch	198,000
State Department	550,000
Claims for damages and judgments	20,322,281
TOTAL	$305,042,731

The bill also:

Stipulated that whenever any project in the technical cooperation program was financed from fiscal 1961 funds without an estimate having been submitted, the project must be reported to House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Increased, from the $1.2 million limit provided in the mutual security bill to the full budget request for $1,762,000, the total limitation on funds for the Office of Inspector General and Comptroller.

Authorized the Secretary of Commerce to lease from the Isleta Indian Tribe 750 acres in New Mexico, for a minimum of 25 years, for a seismological laboratory at a maximum annual rental of $1,200.

Increased the salary of the Commissioner of Reclamation.

DEBATE -- Aug. 29 -- Ernest Gruening (D Alaska) -- Changing the provision which required justification of projects in the mutual security technical cooperation program, to require only reporting of them, represented "almost total nullification of the power of Congress to oppose projects of which it does not approve."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Congratulated other Senators who were "devoted advocates of mutual security" but had voted "nay" on the mutual security conference report because "it indicates that when we protest and have a case something does happen."

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Asked to be excused from conference committee on bill because he had served as conferee on mutual security bill and "I do not feel I could now represent the Senate's new viewpoint."

Conference

REPORT -- A Senate-House conference committee Aug. 30 reported HR 13161 (H Rept 2211) with compromise figures on most agency appropriations, but the Senate amendments adding $190 million for the Mutual Security Program still were in disagreement.

For the Health, Education and Welfare Department, conferees agreed to the House-voted $2,225,000 for land-grant college aid for Hawaii, instead of the $6 million voted by the Senate, and to the Senate-voted $3,070,000 for Public Health Service grants to schools, for which no provision was made in the House bill. Conferees agreed to eliminate $7,289,000 in Senate-voted funds for construction of fallout shelters in federal buildings. Under funds appropriated to the President, conferees eliminated both $1 million voted by the Senate for foreign currency programs related to agricultural surplus programs and $986,000 in Senate-voted funds for overseas trade exhibits and missions; they also cut from $1.3 million to $650,000 Senate-approved funds for foreign currency purchases for U.S. participation in the Indian industries fair.

ACTION -- The House and Senate Aug. 31 agreed to the conference report by voice votes. Of the Senate's Mutual Security Program amendments, the House, by a 203-193 roll-call vote, agreed to accept only one -- to provide $65 million for defense support. The House rejected, by a 176-216 roll-call vote, a Senate amendment providing $26 million for the Program's special assistance funds, and rejected the other foreign aid appropriations by voice votes. The Senate then concurred in the House action on the mutual security funds. (For voting, see chart p. 470)

In the close House vote approving the $65 million in mutual security funds, eight Members -- five Democrats and three Republicans -- who first voted against the appropriation switched their votes in favor of it at the request of House leaders. They were: Democratic Reps. Thomas J. Lane (Mass.), Ross Bass (Tenn.), Francis E. Walter (Pa.), Joe M. Kilgore (Texas) and Elmer J. Holland (Pa.): GOP Reps. William E. Minshall (Ohio), Albert H. Bosch (N.Y.) and Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.). One member, Rep. James H. Morrison (D La.), changed his vote from "yea" to "nay".

In its other votes rejecting mutual security funds the House refused to accept the Senate amendment on technical cooperation projects; it also eliminated a Senate provision increasing by $562,000 funds for use by the Office of Inspector General and Comptroller in connection with mutual security. The House agreed to a Senate amendment increasing the salary of the Commissioner of the Reclamation Bureau.

The final appropriation agreed to by both the House and Senate was $162,186,981.

HOUSE DEBATE -- Aug. 30 -- J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.) -- In view of the final action on the mutual security bill and the Senate's subsequent action in the supplemental bill, "the integrity of the entire Committee system is involved, and if the House yields one inch in this matter (to permit appropriation of mutual security increases in the supplemental bill) it will be disastrous to our entire Congressional system of procedure."

Albert Thomas (D Texas) -- House conferees would demand "a very complete and a very adequate answer from the other body as to why they marched up the hill one day and marched down the hill the next day."

Aug. 31 -- Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.) -- Believed that agreeing to $65 million item for defense support would provide "vitally essential funds for those countries on the borders of the Soviet Union and Red China...countries who cannot provide the soldiers and the equipment unless they are able to maintain stability and strength in their economy."

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) -- It was "not proper legislative procedure" to have to reconsider the foreign aid funds and "I contend it is a pretty black blot on the intelligence of the House."

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) -- Supported the amendment for $65 million in defense support, had been authorized to say Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) concurred in his position, and in the Senate "the Democratic nominees for the Presidency as well as the Vice Presidency were instrumental in this...."

SENATE -- Aug. 31 -- J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "House conferees are very difficult," and "I only regret that the Senate conferees have faced an impossible situation...it seems to me that if this practice continues it will put an end to our foreign relations altogether."

TRAVEL REGULATIONS, LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

HR 12232 -- Reported by House Appropriations Committee (H Rept 1607) May 13, 1960.
- Passed by the House by voice vote May 19.
- Reported by Senate Appropriations Committee (S Rept 1606) June 16.
- Passed, amended, by the Senate on an 81-0 roll-call vote June 20. (See p. 507)
- Conference report (H Rept 2075) agreed to by voice votes of the House and Senate July 1.

PL 86-628 -- Signed into law July 12.

Congress in 1960 used the legislative appropriations act (HR 12232 -- PL 86-628) as the vehicle for achieving more stringent regulations governing the accounting of Government funds used for domestic and overseas travel by Members of Congress and committee staff members. This action turned the relatively non-controversial annual appropriation bill into a major piece of legislation and realized the goal of Senators and Representatives who had long sought such reforms.

As signed into law July 12, HR 12232 appropriated $129,470,410 for Congress and related agencies in fiscal 1961. The House May 19 passed the bill, providing $100,317,660 for the House of Representatives and related agencies, and sent it to the Senate for the addition of that chamber's appropriation. On June 20 the Senate passed HR 12232 with amendments adding $29,552,750 to the House version for a total of $129,870,410. Also attached was an amendment requiring Congressional committees to file annual public reports listing both dollar and foreign currency funds spent by individual Members of Congress and committee staff members for overseas travel.

The House June 27 agreed to most of the Senate amendments to HR 12232 and added its own restrictions on domestic travel, which the Senate accepted June 29. Both chambers agreed by voice votes July 1 to a conference report (H Rept 2075) cutting out $400,000 that the Senate had earmarked for restoration of the old Supreme Court and Senate chambers in the Capitol to their historic conditions.

PROVISIONS -- As signed by the President, HR 12232 appropriated:

Senate	$ 26,643,940
House of Representatives	42,492,485
Capitol Police, pages, misc.	214,875
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures	24,910
Penalty Mail	3,269,000
Architect of the Capitol	25,493,700
Botanic Garden	352,300
Library of Congress	15,230,000
Government Printing Office	15,749,200
TOTAL	$129,470,410

In addition, HR 12232:

Required Congressional committees to file annual public reports listing both dollar and foreign currency funds spent by individual Members of Congress and committee staff members for domestic and overseas travel.

Restricted the travel of Members of Congress at Government expense between Washington and their home states or districts to trips specifically authorized for mileage or transportation expense or for official participation in the funeral services of deceased Members and official trips originating in the Members' states or districts when Congress was not in session.

Travel Funds

The drive for tighter regulations governing the accounting of travel funds was spearheaded by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), a long-time proponent of stricter accounting procedures, but copyrighted articles in Knight Newspapers and Life magazine June 1 played a large part in the Members' eventual decision to accept the reforms.

Roughly, this was the situation on travel expenses up to 1960 (for details, see box on next page):

Senators were under fairly stern restrictions on the spending of dollar funds for domestic and foreign travel; there were practically no restrictions on their use of counterpart funds, and individual spending of these funds was not reported.

Representatives usually were reimbursed for dollar expenses upon the presentation of vouchers, but could receive a flat $12 per diem instead. They enjoyed the same unrestricted use of counterpart funds as did Senators.

The efforts of Sen. Williams were directed principally at requiring public accounting of individual Members' spending of counterpart and other funds abroad.

The Knight-Life articles by reporters Don Oberdorfer and Walter Pincus focused attention on unaudited travel vouchers submitted by Members of the House.

Newspaper Reports

The articles by Oberdorfer and Pincus said numerous expense account bills of House Members had been altered or amended in recent years and that records of the House disbursing officer showed that "Congressmen spent tax dollars on trips to resort areas, on night clubbing and tipping aboard luxury liners."

Oberdorfer and Pincus said they had studied 25,329 contingent fund vouchers submitted by House Members between July 1957 and June 1959. "They show that the public purse is being abused almost casually," they said, and added: "Ironically, many of the unusual expense account practices are committed by members of House committees who are industriously studying the spending of others." The reporters said the previously open House records were closed to public investigation when House officials learned of press interest in the vouchers. (Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) June 2 ordered the vouchers reopened to public inspection but directed that the records might not be removed from their files or photographed.)

Some examples cited in the articles of instances of spending by House Members:

In December 1957 six members of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee stopped at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in Honolulu enroute to the U.S. after a study of International Geophysical Year activities in Antarctica. The stopover resulted in $851.51 in charges to the Government. The hotel bills indicated considerable expense had been incurred in bars or from bar service delivered to the members' rooms, although the word "food" was marked in pencil beside the notations. Reporters were told that it was an "iron-clad rule" that no liquor bills were to be paid by the Government and that the bar expenses probably were for hors d'oeuvres or wine served with dinner.

Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.), chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and head of the group that visited Hawaii, said of the Oberdorfer-Pincus articles, "All this innuendo, in my opinion, can be characterized as nothing but a smear."

The articles said that Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas), chairman of the House Administration Committee which receives and must approve all House committee contingent fund expenses before they can be paid from the U.S. Treasury, during a Nov. 15, 1957 shopping expedition in Abilene, Texas, bought a $30 thermos carafe, a $30 Shaeffer pen set, a $19.50 calendar pad and a $6.95 door sign which he had delivered to his district office. All the items, the articles said, were charged to the contingent fund, although every Member receives an annual $1,200 stationery allowance.

Burleson collected $12 per diem for Committee work 84 of the 88 days from Oct. 1 to Dec. 27, 1958, including investigative work performed Saturdays, Sundays, Thanksgiving and Christmas Days. The total cost of Burleson's investigative activities during the period: $1,357.29.

Asked by the reporters about the 84 days per diem, Burleson said "virtually all" of this time was spent on "an investigation of Government printing. I visited printing plants from Buffalo, N.Y. to the Midwest and West Coast." When told that the per diem vouchers listed his various jobs as "election" studies, studies of the Hatch Act and foreign affairs, Burleson recalled several

Summary of Regulations on Congressmen's Travel Expenses

Summarized below are House and Senate regulations on travel expenses of their Members, with the changes voted in 1960.

Travel by Representatives

DOMESTIC TRAVEL: Before 1960 -- Representatives and House employees traveling on committee business could receive either a flat $12 per diem plus transportation costs or be reimbursed for actual expenses after showing itemized receipts. Vouchers were submitted to committee chairmen and sent by them for approval to the House Administration Committee, which forwarded them to the Sergeant-at-Arms for payment from the contingency fund. Representatives, in addition, were paid for one round-trip between their home District and Washington, D.C., during each session.

Expense reports were not published.

1960 Changes -- The House Administration Committee July 1 put into effect these regulations: Representatives and House employees were limited to the $12 per diem allowance plus transportation costs unless they sought permission from their committee chairman and the chairman of the House Administration Committee to exceed the limit. If they received such permission they could be paid up to $25 per day, plus transportation costs.

Publication of the annual report of the Clerk of the House, containing details on individual expenditures for domestic travel, was required.

Travel by Members of Congress at Government expense between their home Districts or states and Washington was limited to the annual authorized round trips, attendance at deceased Members' funerals and official trips to Washington when Congress was not in session. (Legislative Appropriations Act -- PL 86-628)

OVERSEAS TRAVEL: Before 1960 -- The amount of counterpart funds spent by Committee members and employees was consolidated into one report by each committee chairman and published annually in the Congressional Record, as required by the 1958 Mutual Security Act.

1960 Changes -- Spending of both dollars and counterpart funds must be reported by committee chairmen and the published reports must show itemized expenditures by each individual concerned. The reports cover committee members and employees and members of Congressional delegations to international meetings. (Mutual Security Act of 1960 -- PL 86-472)

Travel by Senators

DOMESTIC TRAVEL: Before 1960 -- Senators and Senate employees when traveling on official business were limited by statute to $12 per day plus transportation costs. Vouchers were submitted to the committee chairmen who in turn submitted them to the Rules and Administration Committee, which had to approve them before they could be paid by the Senate disbursing officer from the contingency fund. Under unusual circumstances, the Rules Committee could authorize payment of actual expenses up to $25 per day, provided the authorization were made in advance. Senators were paid for three round-trips per year between their home states and Washington.

In recent years the annual report by the Secretary of the Senate, which showed individual expenditures for domestic travel, was published although that was not required by statute.

1960 Change -- Publishing of the Secretary of the Senate's report was required by PL 86-628.

OVERSEAS TRAVEL: Before 1960 -- When on official business and spending dollars, Senators and Senate employees were limited to a per diem rate, established by the Budget Bureau, which varied from country to country. Counterpart fund reporting regulations were the same as those applying to the House. (See above)

1960 Changes -- Under the two 1960 laws (see above), dollar and counterpart fund expenditures would be reported in detail for each individual and published.

studies on these subjects and said, "When you go back over a year, you can't remember details."

In subsequent articles examples of free use of counterpart funds were cited which, in the case of Rep. Robert B. Chiperfield (R Ill.), ran as high as $1,358; he later was unable to account for the expenditures.

Other disclosures included: unexplained expenditures by Congressional delegations to international meetings such as the NATO Parliamentarians Conference; numerous trips by Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), chairman of the House delegation to the NATO conference, to his home area to speak on behalf of NATO; the inaccessibility of House records containing reports on domestic contingent fund expenditures (a fund Congress provides for itself for various unpredictable expenses); and free or cutrate travel aboard Government-subsidized steamship lines by Members or their wives.

The conclusion generally drawn from the articles was that there was little supervision, by committee chairmen and the House Administration Committee, of Members' expense vouchers. The House Administration Committee July 1 placed restrictions on Representatives' travel expenditures which limited them to $12 per day unless they received special permission to spend more, in which case the limit was $25 per day.

Counterpart Funds

The Mutual Security Act, which sets down the regulations for the administration of the U.S. foreign aid program and authorizes the funds to carry it out, was the vehicle for the reform measures proposed by Sen. Williams. Much of the funds used for overseas travel by Members of Congress have derived from the operation of this program. Members of Congress spent over $400,000 in counterpart funds for 1959 travel. (See chart that follows.)

The funds are collected in this manner: Nations receiving certain types of aid are required to deposit an equivalent amount of their own currency in local accounts. Ninety percent of the deposited money, called counterpart funds, is reserved for the use of the depositing nation and the remaining 10 percent for the U.S. Travel money for Members of Congress and committee staff members is drawn from this 10 percent.

The mutual security law required that committees using the foreign currencies report on the total amount spent to either the House Administration Committee or the Senate Appropriations Committee, whichever was appropriate.

In 1958 the Act was amended (PL 85-477) to require that consolidated reports show total itemized expenditures of each committee and subcommittee and that they be published annually in the Congressional Record. (1958 Almanac p. 183)

Because of House opposition, the 1958 amendment fell short of requiring a published report of spending by individuals. What it did require was the publication of reports which showed how much of the counterpart funds were spent by members of each committee as a whole and for what general purposes.

1960 Action

When the Senate April 27 began debate on the Mutual Security Act of 1960, Williams offered an amendment requiring the publication of itemized individual statements on dollar as well as counterpart funds spent on overseas travel. Significantly, the spending reports were not limited to those funds acquired through the foreign aid program.

AMENDMENT WATERED-DOWN

The Senate adopted the amendment on a 68-0 roll-call vote, but when the bill went to conference May 2 the amendment was opposed by the House conferees. They argued that the Senate should not tell the House how to handle its own affairs. A watered-down provision was agreed upon by both houses that dropped the requirement for published individual reports. Only the provision requiring a consolidated committee report on dollar expenditures overseas was retained in the bill as it became law (PL 86-472).

SECOND ATTEMPT

Williams again offered his amendment June 20, this time to HR 12232, the legislative appropriation bill for fiscal 1961. It was an expanded version that required the printing of the reports of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House which show itemized expenditures of contingent funds for domestic travel; amended the Mutual Security Act to require individual reports on both dollar and counterpart expenditures by Members or staff employees traveling overseas on committee business, and required similar reports from Members using Government funds when traveling to the NATO Parliamentarians or other interparliamentary conferences.

The amendment was co-sponsored by Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine).

In presenting his proposal to the Senate, Williams said the amendment did not change the rules of either the House or the Senate since it was an amendment to the Mutual Security Act and other laws. If applied only to the Senate, Williams said, it would be unfair because in the case of joint committees only Senators would be required to report. The public was entitled to a full report on the expenditures of these funds, he said.

HOUSE COOLNESS

Although favoring the principle of the Williams amendment, several veteran Senators were reluctant to adopt it because of anticipated House protests. Instead, they co-sponsored an amendment, offered by Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.), requiring that only Senators and Senate staff members file itemized accounts for expenses over their per diem allowance. The allowance would correspond to that received by Executive Branch officials.

Their arguments that the House still was opposed to the provisions of the Williams amendment were bolstered by the House rejection June 17 of a similar amendment to the Mutual Security Appropriation bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 12619) offered by Rep. Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D Del.).

The Senate June 20 adopted the Williams amendment on a 56-23 roll-call vote as a substitute for the Stennis amendment. (For voting, see chart p. 516)

On June 27, while considering the Senate version of HR 12232, the House not only agreed to the amendment

but also added provisions of its own restricting the domestic travel of Members of Congress at Government expense.

As sent to the President, HR 12232 represented a complete victory for Williams. It required the publication of itemized reports showing individual Members' use of any Government funds for travel on committee or conference business at home or overseas.

The additional provision added by the House restricted Members' travel at Government expense between their home states or Districts and Washington, D.C., to trips specifically authorized for mileage or transportation, official participation in the funeral services of deceased Members and official trips originating in the Members' states or Districts when Congress was not in session. House Members are paid for mileage or transportation on one round-trip between their home District and Washington in each session; Senators are paid for three round-trips per session.

Expense Limitations

Prior to House action on the Williams amendment Rep. Burleson June 23, for the House Administration Committee, had announced additional restrictions covering traveling expenses of Representatives.

The regulations, which took effect July 1, limited Members of the House to the prevailing federal allowance of $12 per day for domestic travel while on official business unless they sought permission of their committee chairman and the Administration Committee chairman to exceed this limit. (Before July 1, a Representative could be reimbursed for itemized expenses rather than accept the per diem rate.) A maximum of $25 was set for the amount that could be spent with official permission. (This brought House regulations in line with those for Senators.) The new regulations also provided that the General Accounting Office audit vouchers before expenses over the $12 per diem could be reimbursed.

The Senate June 30 passed a bill (HR 5196) increasing from $12 to $15 per day the maximum per diem allowance for Government employees traveling on official business in the continental United States. The bill also provided for the establishment of country-by-country per diem rates under which employees traveling overseas could, in "unusual circumstances", collect up to an extra $10 per day. The House, however, did not act on the Senate version and the proposal died when Congress adjourned Sept. 1.

Ship Junkets

Another victory in Sen. Williams' campaign to prevent misuse of privileges by Members of Congress was won June 24 with final adoption of his "anti-junketing" amendment for sea travel. The provision was attached to a bill (HR 10644) authorizing an increase in the Government subsidy-rate for domestic merchant marine shipbuilding. As signed into law (PL 86-607), it prohibited U.S. shipping companies from giving free or reduced-rate transportation to Government officials and employees, or any member of their families, unless the Government contracted for their transportation. The articles by Oberdorfer and Pincus had brought out that wives of Congressmen traveling on official business often received reduced-rate or free transportation on U.S. steamships. (See Shipbuilding Subsidies, p. 268)

Proposed 1960 Changes

Mounting pressure for fuller reporting on the use of Government funds for travel and publication of the June newspaper-magazine articles led a number of Representatives and Senators to introduce legislation calling for greater public information on spending for travel. Among these bills were:

- S 1332 -- A 1959 bill by Sens. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) and Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) to require filing and publication in the Congressional Record of itemized accounts for all travel expenses by all Congressmen and committee staff members.
- HR 12594 -- Introduced June 9, 1960 by Rep. William S. Broomfield (R Mich.) to require detailed reports by House Members for expenditures of more than the standard $12 per diem, disclosure of the amount and use of counterpart funds spent, and an auditing of such expenses by the General Accounting Office.
- HR 12656 -- Introduced June 15, 1960 by Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) to require detailed reports by Members of Congress on their use of U.S. or counterpart funds in travel, and reports on the number and identity of persons accompanying the Member in travel and whether and why any of their expenses were paid from Treasury or counterpart funds. The bill also required an audit every six months by the General Accounting Office, of all disbursements from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

1959 Counterpart Fund Junkets

Reform measures aimed at tightening regulations governing the use of Government funds for travel were aimed, in large part, at the use of counterpart funds, which pay for much of the overseas travel of Members of Congress. In 1959, Representatives and Senators traveling abroad on committee assignments spent $403,859.10 in counterpart funds -- U.S.-owned foreign currency.

According to reports published in the Congressional Record, members of Senate committees spent the equivalent of $145,831.05 in counterpart funds between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1959. Members of House committees reported spending $258,028.05. (See chart, next page)

Counterpart funds are made available by the State Department to any Member of Congress traveling overseas with his committee chairman's authorization. Before members of a committee leave the U.S., the chairman notifies the Department how much foreign currency will be needed and upon arrival in a foreign country, the individual Member signs receipts for the currency. These expenditures are not audited, but the Members file vouchers with their committees. Under the system prevailing before the 1960 revisions, the committee staff totaled the vouchers and the chairman reported the totals to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee or the House Administration Committee. The report stated the names of committeemen and staff members who spent counterpart funds, the country where the money was spent, the length of stay, the amount of currency received, the amount spent and the purposes of the expenditures, such as lodging, transportation and administrative costs. No provision was made for the use of counterpart funds for personal purposes.

COUNTERPART FUNDS SPENT BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

(Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 1959; figures given in dollar equivalents)

SENATE

COMMITTEE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	TRANS-PORTATION	LODGING	MEALS	OTHER	TOTAL
Aeronautical and Space Sciences	4	$ 539.71	$ 504.50	$ 299.43	$ 467.19	$ 1,810.83
Appropriations	28	8,192.86	6,815.19	4,928.56	3,024.49	22,961.10
Armed Services	21	1,993.05	4,624.36	3,849.77	1,544.45	12,021.63
Foreign Relations	23	3,591.25	4,281.34	3,262.15	2,311.22	13,445.96
Interior and Insular Affairs	14	1,740.82	4,011.50	5,966.00	1,394.52	13,112.84
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	28	12,148.31	6,268.17	4,787.20	3,367.56	26,571.24
Judiciary	11	11,116.23	2,243.24	3,008.15	854.26	17,221.88
Post Office and Civil Service	7	4,526.71	1,431.72	1,688.72	550.65	8,197.80
Public Works	4	4,752.00	974.00	697.00	360.00	6,783.00
Rules and Administration	1	351.80	438.75	266.67	570.68	1,627.90
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	14	11,273.59	3,310.10	3,625.47	1,745.50	19,954.66
Joint Economic Committee	6	1,265.17	276.72	321.25	259.07	2,122.21
SENATE TOTAL	161	$61,491.50	$35,179.59	$32,700.37	$16,459.59	$145.831.05

HOUSE

COMMITTEE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES	TRANS-PORTATION	LODGING	MEALS	OTHER	TOTAL
Agriculture	23	---	---	---	---	$ 32,137.20
Armed Services	18	$16,493.14	$ 5,385.54	$ 5,110.77	$ 4,087.69	31,077.14
Education and Labor	9	---	---	---	---	15,955.21
Foreign Affairs	30	11,171.43	13,110.76	8,449.07	4,348.74	38,079.50
Judiciary	24	16,309.19	10,872.77	16,309.14	10,872.71	54,363.81
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	12	4,036.00	5,985.00	2,725.00	1,750.00	14,496.00
Post Office and Civil Service	7	1,532.27	776.52	502.75	216.06	3,027.60
Public Works	9	10,044.38	8,373.25	5,526.15	5,326.35	29,270.13
Science and Astronautics	17	6,808.48	4,638.17	5,186.11	2,598.00	19,233.71
Un-American Activities	3	111.80	156.25	207.45	140.85	616.35
Veterans Affairs	5	1,371.50	364.55	675.55	304.90	2,716.50
Ways and Means	15	10,805.90	3,361.00	2,127.00	761.00	17,054.90
HOUSE TOTAL	172	$78,684.09	$53,023.81	$46,818.99	$30,406.30	$258,028.05

GRAND TOTAL **$403,859.10**

CQ Fact Sheet **On Congressional Junkets**

190 CONGRESSMEN TRAVELED OUTSIDE U.S. IN 1959

In 1959, as in earlier years, Congressional junkets took many Members of Congress to distant parts of the world on official or semi-official business. A check of Congressional committees and Members' offices by Congressional Quarterly showed that at least 190 Members traveled outside the continental United States during 1959. That compared with 159 in 1958. (1959 Almanac p. 822) The travelers and their journeys are listed on page 414. They are summarized below:

Travelers

	Democrats	Republicans	Total*
Senators	30	21	51
Representatives	83	56	139
TOTAL	113	77	190

Where They Went

	Senators		Representatives		Total*
	D	R	D	R	
Africa, Near East	3	4	17	12	36
Western Europe	13	8	56	25	102
Far East	9	6	20	15	50
North, Central and South America	7	10	18	10	45
Pacific Islands	6	4	12	11	33
Russia, East Europe	6	1	14	10	31

** The number of places visited is more than the number of travelers because many Congressmen visited more than one area.*

Junket Highlights

● INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION -- The biggest gathering of U.S. lawmakers outside of Washington during 1959 was for the September meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Warsaw. The annual meeting of this organization, composed of legislators from all nations of the world, drew 17 U.S. Congressmen -- four Senators and 13 Representatives -- most of whom went by special military aircraft.

● ITALIAN HOSPITALITY -- Nine Representatives of Italian extraction visited Italy for two weeks at the invitation of the Italian government. The combined business-and-pleasure trip, which included an audience with Pope John XXIII, was paid for by the host country.

● ATLANTIC CONGRESS -- A group of 17 lawmakers -- five Senators and 12 Representatives -- participated in the first Atlantic Congress in London in June 1959.

Criticism of Junkets

Junketing always has been a controversial activity. Its defenders contend it enables Congressmen to develop first-hand information needed for intelligent legislation, to spread good will and to overcome prejudice and provincialism.

Critics condemn junketing as a waste of time and money that permits some Congressmen to see the world at the taxpayers' expense, makes unreasonable demands on Government personnel abroad, damages U.S. prestige through tactlessness and confuses foreign officials, who think Congressional comments reflect official policy.

Congressional Quarterly makes no attempt to assess the value of a particular trip or to determine whether it was frivolous or useful. As used in this story, junket simply means any travel by a Congressman outside the continental United States.

The junket system has been criticized because there was no way of estimating the total cost of Congressional travel at Government expense. The only solid figures available gave the amount of foreign currency (counterpart funds), but not U.S. dollars, spent. However, the new accounting regulations inaugurated by Congress in 1960 (see preceding story) were expected to make available to the public more detailed information on the cost of junketing.

These are the sources of funds to pay for Congressmen's travel abroad:

● COUNTERPART FUNDS -- Counterpart money is a result of U.S. foreign aid expenditures. Nations receiving mutual security aid are required (PL 84-138) to deposit an equivalent amount of their own currency. Ninety percent of the currency is reserved for economic and military development of the depositing nation. The other 10 percent is reserved for use by the U.S. Travel money for Congressmen is drawn from this 10 percent share. It is made available by the State Department to any Congressman traveling with his committee chairman's authorization.

● APPROPRIATED FUNDS -- Some overseas travel is financed by appropriated funds allocated to committees for routine and special investigations. Congressmen file overseas travel expense vouchers with their committee chairmen. The chairmen pass the vouchers on to the House Administration Committee or the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which transmit them to the disbursing office for payment from contingent funds.

● STATE DEPARTMENT FUNDS -- Diplomatic missions abroad are allocated funds for entertainment. Some of these funds are used to care for the needs of visiting Congressmen, but no information is available on how much. Ambassadors and other State Department officials overseas also spend some of their own money to entertain visitors.

● MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS -- Departmental -- Departments and agencies are required by law (31 USC 22a) to pay expenses of committee members investigating their appropriation estimates and use of funds. Money is appropriated specifically to cover such expenses, which may include entertainment, housing and transportation. Departments and agencies probably care for the needs of visiting Congressmen whether or not they are specifically studying appropriations. Details of expenditures are not published.

Military Transportation -- Congressmen often travel without charge on ships of the Military Sea Transportation Service and planes of the Military Air Transport Service. When their mission is investigation of Defense Department activities, costs of transportation are charged against Defense Department appropriations. When Congressmen investigate other departments, it is not clear if military transportation costs are charged to the investigated department -- as is the case when they travel by commercial transportation -- or if the bill is paid by the Defense Department.

International Conferences -- Congressmen are appointed to U.S. delegations to attend international conferences. Authorizations generally provide for paying their expenses from State Department appropriations.

Foreign Governments -- Delegations of Congressmen sometimes are invited to attend proceedings of foreign parliaments at the expense of the inviting government.

Personal -- Some Congressmen pay all or most of their travel expenses from their own pockets. A Congressman's obligation to pay expenses of family members traveling with him is not clear.

CONGRESSMEN WHO TRAVELED IN 1959 AND WHERE THEY WENT

Which Members of Congress traveled abroad in 1959 and which stayed home? Whose trips were paid for by the Government; who traveled on his own expense? Where did they go and what did they do?

Following is a list compiled by Congressional Quarterly of Members of Congress and their foreign trips in 1959. Since figures on the cost of individual trips were kept secret, this information was not included. CQ was able to determine, in most cases, the type of transportation (either commercial or military), whether the cost was borne by the Government or the individual and the length of time spent outside the United States. A Washington travel agency estimated for CQ that it costs one person an average of $50.00 a day to travel first class outside the United States.

Some Members of Congress filed reports on their trips, others did not. Sources for the information were, in most instances, the Members of Congress or their offices.

ALABAMA

Senators -- Lister Hill (D) -- No trips.
John J. Sparkman (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- George W. Andrews (D) -- No trips.
Frank W. Boykin (D) -- Sept. 16-Nov. 3, traveled to the Far East, Middle East and Europe as a member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.
Carl Elliott (D) -- No trips.
George M. Grant (D) -- No trips.
George Huddleston Jr. (D) -- No trips.
Robert E. Jones (D) -- No trips.
Albert Rains (D) -- No trips.
Kenneth A. Roberts (D) -- No trips.
Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D) -- No trips.

ALASKA

Senators -- E. L. (Bob) Bartlett (D) -- Sept. 27-Oct. 6 traveled to Japan, Korea and Hong Kong as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Ernest Gruening (D) -- Sept. 15-Oct. 24 visited the Soviet Union as a member of a special joint subcommittee of the Senate Public Works and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representative -- Ralph J. Rivers (D) -- Dec. 2-12 traveled to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

ARIZONA

Senators -- Carl Hayden (D) -- No trips.
Barry Goldwater (R) -- Oct. 24-Nov. 7 traveled to Canada and Greenland as a reserve officer; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Stewart L. Udall (D) -- No trips.
John J. Rhodes (R) -- Sept. 16-Oct. 20, traveled to Spain, Italy, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, India, Pakistan, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Formosa on study mission for House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

ARKANSAS

Senators -- J. W. Fulbright (D) -- No trips.
John L. McClellan (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Dale Alford (D) -- No trips.
E.C. Gathings (D) -- No trips.
Oren Harris (D) -- No trips.
Wilbur D. Mills (D) -- No trips.

W. F. Norrell (D) -- Sept. 21-Oct. 6 traveled to England, France, and Germany as a member of the House Appropriations Committee; commercial air transportation; Government expense.
James W. Trimble (D) -- No trips.

CALIFORNIA

Senators -- Clair Engle (D) -- Oct. 29-Nov. 25 traveled to Australia, Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Indonesia as a member of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.
Thomas H. Kuchel (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Jeffery Cohelan (D) -- March 26-Apr. 5 traveled to Newfoundland, France and Germany as a member of the House Armed Services Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Harlan Hagen (D) -- Oct. 1-7 traveled to Hong Kong, Japan, Philippines and Formosa during active duty with the Army reserve; military transportation; Government expense.
Harold T. Johnson (D) -- No trips.
John J. McFall (D) -- No trips.
Clem Miller (D) -- No trips.
George P. Miller (D) -- No trips.
John E. Moss (D) -- No trips.
D.S. Saund (D) -- Aug. 27-Sept. 4, traveled to Warsaw as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.
John F. Shelley (D) -- No trips.
Harry R. Sheppard (D) -- No trips.
B.F. Sisk (D) -- Nov. 2-30 traveled to Guam, Samoa, Pago Pago and other South Pacific islands under U.S. control as a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.
John F. Baldwin (R) -- No trips.
Charles S. Gubser (R) -- No trips.
William S. Mailliard (R) -- Sept. 25-Oct. 14 traveled to England, Holland, Denmark and Germany as a member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Charles M. Teague (R) -- Sept. 21-Oct. 4 traveled to Australia and New Zealand on a personal trip; commercial transportation; personal expense.
James B. Utt (R) -- During a July weekend traveled to Newfoundland on an official trip; military transportation; Government expense.
Bob Wilson (R) -- April 1-4 traveled to Berlin, Germany, as a guest of the U.S. Army and as a member of the House Armed Services Committee; military transportation; Government expense.
J. Arthur Younger (R) -- Oct. 20-Dec. 20 traveled to Japan, Hong Kong and the Philippines on a private trip; commercial transportation; personal expense.
Clyde Doyle (D) -- No trips.
Chet Holifield (D) -- Sept. 22-Oct. 1 traveled to Austria as a U.S. delegate to the International Atomic Energy Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.
George A. Kasem (D) -- Nov. 11-Dec. 3 traveled to Africa and the Middle East as a member of the House Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Cecil R. King (D) -- No trips.
James Roosevelt (D) -- March 27-April 1 traveled to Puerto Rico, for a vacation; commercial transportation; personal expense.
Edgar W. Hiestand (R) -- No trips.
Joe Holt (R) -- No trips.
Craig Hosmer (R) -- Sept. 22-Oct. 14 traveled to Europe as a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Nov. 12-25 traveled with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean while performing reserve duty with the Navy; military transportation; Government expense.
Donald L. Jackson (R) -- No trips.
Glenard P. Lipscomb (R) -- Feb. 27-28 traveled to France as a member of the House Appropriations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Aug. 19-24 traveled to the Soviet Union, France and England as a member of the House

Appropriations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Gordon L. McDonough (R) -- Aug. 29-Sept. 11 traveled to Poland as a U.S. delegate to the International Parliamentarian Union; commercial transportation; Government expense.

H. Allen Smith (R) -- Nov. 7-Dec. 7 traveled to Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France and England as a member of the House Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

COLORADO

Senators -- John A. Carroll (D) -- No trips.
Gordon Allott (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Wayne N. Aspinall (D) -- Nov. 15-26 traveled to Guam and the Trust Territories as a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Dec. 2-17 traveled to the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico as a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Byron L. Johnson (D) -- No trips.

Byron G. Rogers (D) -- No trips.

J. Edgar Chenoweth (R) -- Dec. 10-Dec. 19 traveled to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

CONNECTICUT

Senators -- Thomas J. Dodd (D) -- Sept. 29-Oct. 12 traveled to Germany to attend the German-American Conference; commercial transportation; conference paid expenses.

Prescott Bush (R) -- Oct. 28-Dec. 3 traveled to Japan, Korea, Guam, Philippines and Hong Kong as a member of the House Armed Services Committee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Chester W. Bowles (D) -- Oct. 29-Nov. 20 traveled to Italy, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Germany, France and England as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Emilio Q. Daddario (D) -- Sept. 17-Oct. 10 traveled to Italy, Germany, France, Belgium and England on a vacation and as a member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee; commercial transportation; Government and personal expense.

Robert N. Giaimo (D) -- Sept. 16-Oct. 22 traveled to Italy as a guest of the Italian Government; commercial transportation; Italian Government expense.

Donald J. Erwin (D) -- No trips.

Frank Kowalski (D) -- March 26-April 5 traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee members on orientation trip of military installations; military transportation; Government expense. Sept. 15-Oct. 2 traveled to Europe On House Armed Services Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John S. Monagan (D) -- Sept. 16-Oct. 4 traveled to Spain, Turkey, Israel and Greece as a member of the House Government Operations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

DELAWARE

Senators -- J. Allen Frear Jr. (D) -- Nov. 1-21 (approximately) traveled to Australia as a U.S. delegate to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Assn. and later to Indonesia as a representative of the State Department; military transportation; own expense.

John J. Williams (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Harris B. McDowell Jr. (D) -- Oct. 20-Dec. 4 traveled to Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Hong Kong, Saigon, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Cyprus, Israel, Turkey, Greece, Spain and Morocco as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

FLORIDA

Senators -- Spessard L. Holland (D) -- No trips.
George A. Smathers (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Charles E. Bennett (D) -- No trips.

Dante B. Fascell (D) -- Nov. 6-Dec. 4 traveled to New Zealand, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Cyprus, Israel, Turkey, Greece, Spain and Morocco as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; military transportation; Government expense. Oct. 15-31 traveled to Italy on a private trip; commercial air; personal expense.

James A. Haley (D) -- No trips.

A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D) -- No trips.

D. R. (Billy) Matthews (D) -- No trips.

Paul G. Rogers (D) -- Dec. 3-22 traveled to France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, and Germany on a vacation; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Robert L. F. Sikes (D) -- Aug. 21-Sept. 11 traveled to Poland as a U.S. delegate to the International Parliamentarian Union meeting; commercial and military transportation; IPU paid expenses.

William C. Cramer (R) -- Sept. 16-Oct. 11 traveled to Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Peru as a member of the House Public Works Committee and a delegate to the International Roads Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

GEORGIA

Senators -- Richard B. Russell (D) -- No trips.
Herman E. Talmadge (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Iris F. Blitch (D) -- No trips.
Paul Brown (D) -- No trips.
James C. Davis (D) -- No trips.
John James Flynt Jr. (D) -- No trips.
E. L. Forrester (D) -- No trips.
Phil M. Landrum (D) -- No trips.
Erwin Mitchell (D) -- No trips.

John L. Pilcher (D) -- Oct. 18-Dec. 4 traveled to Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Hong Kong, Saigon, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Cyprus, Israel, Turkey, Greece, Spain and Morocco as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

Prince H. Preston (D) -- Refused to say whether he had traveled abroad in 1959.

Carl Vinson (D) -- No trips.

HAWAII

Senators -- Oren E. Long (D) -- Oct. 15-Nov. 17 traveled to Samoa, Mariana Islands, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia as a guest of the Interior Department; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

Hiram L. Fong (R) -- Oct. 9-Nov. 24 traveled to Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Formosa, Philippines, Indonesia, Java, Singapore, Viet Nam, Thailand, Laos, Burma and India on a personal trip; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Representative -- Daniel K. Inouye (D) -- Nov. 30-Dec. 21 traveled to the Philippines, Formosa, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea and Quemoy as a guest of Gen. I.D. White of the U.S. Army; military transportation; Government expense.

IDAHO

Senators -- Frank Church (D) -- Aug. 21-Sept. 11 traveled to Poland as a U.S. delegate to the International Parliamentarian Union meetings; military transportation; IPU expense.

Henry C. Dworshak (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Gracie Pfost (D) -- Dec. 3-18 traveled to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Oct. 4-19 traveled to Italy, England and France to the International Roads Conference as a member of the House Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Hamer H. Budge (R) -- No trips.

ILLINOIS

Senators -- Paul H. Douglas (D) -- No trips.
Everett McKinley Dirksen (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Kenneth J. Gray (D) -- No trips.
Peter F. Mack Jr. (D) -- No trips.
Melvin Price (D) -- Sept. 17-Oct. 15 traveled to Austria, Poland, the Soviet Union, Denmark, Belgium and France as a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
George E. Shipley (D) -- No trips.
Leo E. Allen (R) -- Dec. 7-21 traveled to Japan on a vacation; commercial transportation; personal expense.
Leslie C. Arends (R) -- No trips.
Robert B. Chiperfield (R) -- Oct. 15-31 traveled to Mexico as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Elmer J. Hoffman (R) -- No trips.
Noah M. Mason (R) -- No trips.
Robert H. Michel (R) -- Oct. 24-Dec. 4 traveled to Japan, Malaya, Thailand, India, Hong Kong, Formosa, Okinawa, Australia, New Zealand and Laos as a member of the House Agriculture Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Edna Simpson (R) -- No trips.
William L. Springer (R) -- No trips.
Charles A. Boyle (D) -- Sept. 16-30 traveled to Germany, France, Denmark and England on active duty with U.S. Air Force Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.
William L. Dawson (D) -- No trips.
John C. Kluczynski (D) -- Sept. 30-Oct. 12 traveled to England and France as a member of the House Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Roland V. Libonati (D) -- Sept. 15-Oct. 22 traveled to Italy, Holland and Germany as a guest of the Italian Government and a member of the House Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Italian and U.S. Government expense.
William T. Murphy (D) -- No trips.
Thomas J. O'Brien (D) -- No trips.
Barratt O'Hara (D) -- Feb. 13-16 traveled to Cuba for ceremonies commemorating the Spanish-American War at the invitation of Cuban government; commercial transportation; no Government expense.
Roman C. Pucinski (D) -- No trips.
Daniel D. Rostenkowski (D) -- No trips.
Sidney R. Yates (D) -- Took one trip, but his office declined to reveal the information.
Marguerite Stitt Church (R) -- Oct. 18-Dec. 4 traveled to Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Hong Kong, Saigon, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Cyprus, Israel, Turkey, Greece, Spain and Morocco as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; military transportation; Government expense.
Harold R. Collier (R) -- No trips.
Edward J. Derwinski (R) -- Aug. 21-Sept. 11 traveled to Poland as a U.S. delegate to the International Parliamentarian Union Meeting; commercial and military transportation; IPU expense.

INDIANA

Senators -- Vance Hartke (D) -- March 26-April 7 traveled to England, France and Germany as a member of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. June 4-9 traveled to England as a U.S. delegate to the Atlantic Congress; commercial transportation; Congress paid expenses. Sept. 27-29 traveled to Belgium as a U.S. delegate to the NATO Parliamentarians Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Homer E. Capehart (R) -- Nov. 14-29 traveled to Haiti, Jamaica, Dominican Republic, and Colombia as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Joseph W. Barr (D) -- No trips.
John Brademas (D) -- May 11-18 traveled to Peru as a U.S. delegate to the International Parliamentarian Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Winfield K. Denton (D) -- June 1-5 traveled to England as a U.S. delegate to the first Atlantic Congress; Government transportation; some Government expense.
Randall S. Harmon (D) -- No trips.
Earl Hogan (D) -- No trips.
Ray J. Madden (D) -- No trips
J. Edward Roush (D) -- Sept. 15-30 traveled to Japan and Hong Kong during reserve training with the U.S. Army; military transportation; Government expense.
Fred Wampler (D) -- March 26-April 5 traveled to France, Germany and Berlin as a member of the House Armed Services Committee; military transportation; Government expense.
E. Ross Adair (R) -- Aug. 27-Sept. 4 traveled to Warsaw for meeting of Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.
William G. Bray (R) -- Sept. 8-Oct. 17 traveled to Africa on a vacation and to inspect military installations; commercial and military transportation; personal expense.
Charles A. Halleck (R) -- No trips.

IOWA

Senators -- Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R) -- June 20-27 traveled to Switzerland as a Congressional advisor to the U.S. delegation to the nuclear test suspension conference; commercial transportation; Government expense. Sept. 19-27 traveled to Austria as a U.S. delegate to the International Atomic Energy Commission Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense. Oct. 29-Dec. 3 traveled to Vietnam, India, Ceylon, Thailand, Laos, Indonesia and Egypt as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Thomas E. Martin (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Steven V. Carter (D) -- His office reports no knowledge of any trips prior to his death.
Merwin Coad (D) -- June 1-5 traveled to England as a U.S. delegate to the first Atlantic Congress; military transportation; some Government expense.
Neal Smith (D) -- No trips.
Leonard G. Wolf (D) -- Nov. 3-Dec. 8 traveled to Italy, Pakistan and India as a member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.
H. R. Gross (R) -- No trips.
Charles B. Hoeven (R) -- No trips.
Ben F. Jensen (R) -- No trips.
Fred Schwengel (R) -- No trips.

KANSAS

Senators -- Frank Carlson (R) -- Nov. 13-20 traveled to Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti and Cuba as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Andrew F. Schoeppel (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- J. Floyd Breeding (D) -- No trips.
Newell A. George (D) -- No trips.
Denver D. Hargis (D) -- No trips.
William H. Avery (R) -- No trips.
Edward H. Rees (R) -- No trips.
Wint Smith (R) -- April 1-7 traveled to Bogota, Colombia, as delegate to conference of 21 Latin American countries on agricultural market development; commercial transportation; Government expense.

KENTUCKY

Senators -- John Sherman Cooper (R) -- No trips.
Thruston B. Morton (R) -- Nov. 13-30 traveled to the British West Indies on a personal trip; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Representatives -- Frank W. Burke (D) -- No trips.
Frank Chelf (D) -- Feb. 3-17 traveled to Holland and France as a member of the House Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
William H. Natcher (D) -- No trips.
Carl D. Perkins (D) -- No trips.
Brent Spence (D) -- No trips.
Frank A. Stubblefield (D) -- No trips.
John C. Watts (D) -- No trips.
Eugene Siler (R) -- No trips.

LOUISIANA

Senators -- Allen J. Ellender (D) -- No trips.
Russell B. Long (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Hale Boggs (D) -- Oct. 28-Nov. 24 traveled to Japan as a U.S. delegate to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meeting and then to India, Iran, Iraq, the Lebanon, Jordan and Israel as a member of the House Ways and Means Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Aug. 23-31 traveled to Poland as a U.S. delegate to the International Parliamentarian Union meeting; military transportation; Government expense.

Overton Brooks (D) -- No trips.
F. Edward Hebert (D) -- No trips.
Harold B. McSween (D) -- No trips.
James H. Morrison (D) -- No trips.

Otto E. Passman (D) -- Sept. 16-Oct. 20 traveled to Middle and Southeast Asia, Spain, Italy, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, India, Pakistan, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Formosa on study mission for House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

T. Ashton Thompson (D) -- March 14-30 traveled to Europe on tour of Nato nations sponsored by U.S. Air Force and the Reserve Officers Assn.; military transportation; Government expense.

Edwin E. Willis (D) -- No trips.

MAINE

Senators -- Edmund S. Muskie (D) -- Sept. 15-Oct. 22 traveled to the Soviet Union as a member of a special joint subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works Committees; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Margaret Chase Smith (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Frank M. Coffin (D) -- Oct. 1-29 traveled to France, Germany, Italy, Denmark, Belgium and England to study European Common Market; commercial transportation; Government expense. June 25-28 traveled to Montreal and Ottawa, Canada for meetings of Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group; commercial transportation; Government expense.

James C. Oliver (D) -- No trips.

Clifford G. McIntire (R) -- Feb. 25-28 traveled to Paris for House Agriculture Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

MARYLAND

Senators -- J. Glenn Beall (R) -- Oct. 7-Nov. 12 traveled to Spain, Morocco, Italy, Germany, France and England as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John Marshall Butler (R) -- March 29-April 12 (approx.) traveled to Europe for Interparliamentary Union meeting and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense. Sept. 16-Oct. 7 (approx.) traveled to England and Germany as a member of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Daniel B. Brewster (D) -- March 26-April 5 traveled to Europe on orientation tour of military installations with House Armed Services Committee sponsored by Defense Department; military transportation; Government expense.

George H. Fallon (D) -- Sept. 21-25 (approx.) traveled to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for International Road Conference, with House Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John R. Foley (D) -- No trips.
Samuel N. Friedel (D) -- No trips.
Edward A. Garmatz (D) -- No trips.
Thomas F. Johnson (D) -- No trips.

Richard E. Lankford (D) -- Sept. 30-Oct. 28 traveled to Greece, Turkey, Spain and Italy for House Armed Services Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

MASSACHUSETTS

Senators -- John F. Kennedy (D) -- Dec. 14-31 traveled to Jamaica on a vacation; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Leverett Saltonstall (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Edward P. Boland (D) -- No trips.
James A. Burke (D) -- No trips.
Harold D. Donohue (D) -- No trips.
Thomas J. Lane (D) -- No trips.
Torbert H. Macdonald (D) -- No trips.
John W. McCormack (D) -- No trips.
Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D) -- No trips.
Philip J. Philbin (D) -- No trips.
William H. Bates (R) -- No trips.

Silvio O. Conte (R) -- Sept. 15-30 (approx.) traveled to Italy at invitation of Italian government; no U.S. Government expense. Oct. 23-Nov. 30, traveled to Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Laos and Hong Kong as House Appropriations Committee member; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Laurence Curtis (R) -- Oct. 20-Dec. 4 traveled to Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Hong Kong, Vietnam, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Cyprus, Israel, Turkey, Greece, Spain and Morocco on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Hastings Keith (R) -- Sept. 15-30 (approx.) traveled to Japan and Formosa on active duty with U.S. Army reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) -- No trips
Edith Nourse Rogers (R) -- No trips.

MICHIGAN

Senators -- Philip A. Hart (D) -- No trips.
Pat McNamara (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- James G. O'Hara (D) -- No trips.
John B. Bennett (R) -- No trips.

Alvin M. Bentley (R) -- March 30-April 4 traveled to East and West Germany on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense. Sept. 29-Oct. 4, traveled to Germany as delegate to first American-German conference sponsored by American Council of Germany; military and commercial transportation; some Government expense.

William S. Broomfield (R) -- No trips.

Elford A. Cederberg (R) -- Aug. 22-25 (approx.) traveled to U.S.S.R. to inspect American exhibition at Moscow trade fair for House Appropriations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Charles E. Chamberlain (R) -- March 26-April 5 traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee group on orientation tour of military installations sponsored by Defense Department; military transportation; Government expense.

Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R) -- Aug. 25-Sept. 4 (approx.) traveled to Warsaw as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; some Government expense.

Robert P. Griffin (R) -- Dec. 3-8 (approximately) traveled to Mexico as a member of the House Government Operations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Clare E. Hoffman (R) -- No trips.
August E. Johansen (R) -- No trips.

Victor A. Knox (R) -- Oct. 26 traveled to Japan as U.S. delegate to meeting of countries participating in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; commercial transportation; Government expense.

George Meader (R) -- Sept. 16-Oct 4 traveled to Spain, Turkey, Israel and Greece as member of House Government Operations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D) -- Appointed by State Department to attend independence celebration in Cameroun in December; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John D. Dingell (D) -- No trips.
Martha W. Griffiths (D) -- No trips.
John Lesinski (D) -- No trips.

Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D) -- Aug. 25-Sept. 4 (approx.) traveled to Warsaw as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; some Government expense.

Louis C. Rabaut (D) -- No trips.

MINNESOTA

Senators -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D) -- June 25-28 traveled to Montreal and Ottawa, Canada for meetings of Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Eugene J. McCarthy (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- John A. Blatnik (D) -- No trips.

Joseph E. Karth (D) -- No trips.

Fred Marshall (D) -- No trips.

Roy W. Wier (D) -- No trips.

H. Carl Andersen (R) -- April 11-18 traveled to Puerto Rico at invitation of Puerto Rican Commonwealth to speak at dedication of power plant and to view rural electrification programs; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

Albert H. Quie (R) -- No trips.

Walter H. Judd (R) -- Oct. 20-Dec. 4 traveled to Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Hong Kong, Viet Nam, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Cyprus, Israel, Turkey, Greece, Spain and Morocco on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

Odin Langen (R) -- No trips.

Ancher Nelsen (R) -- No trips.

MISSISSIPPI

Senators -- James O. Eastland (D) -- No trips.

John Stennis (D) -- Sept. 15-Oct. 19 traveled to Japan, India and Korea as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Thomas G. Abernethy (D) -- Nov. 28-Dec. 12 (approx.) traveled to Greece as a member of the House Agriculture Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

William M. Colmer (D) -- No trips.

Frank E. Smith (D) -- Sept. 17-Oct. 2 traveled to Mexico and Brazil to attend the International Roads Conference as a member of the House Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Jamie L. Whitten (D) -- No trips.

John Bell Williams (D) -- No trips.

Arthur Winstead (D) -- No trips.

MISSOURI

Senators -- Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D) -- Oct. 1-Nov. 1 traveled to France and the Soviet Union as a member of the Senate Rules and Judiciary Committees; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Stuart Symington (D) -- Dec. 11-31 traveled to Guinea, Ghana, Liberia, Israel and Great Britain on a private trip; commercial transportation; private expense.

Representatives -- Richard Bolling (D) -- Dec. 27-Jan. 5 traveled to the Bahamas for a vacation; commercial transportation; personal expense.

Charles H. Brown (D) -- No trips.

Clarence Cannon (D) -- No trips.

A.S.J. Carnahan (D) -- No trips.

William J. Randall (D) -- No trips.

W.R. Hull Jr. (D) -- No trips.

Paul C. Jones (D) -- Jan. 19-Feb. 1 (approx.) traveled to India for House Agriculture Committee to attend Far Eastern Agricultural Attaches conference; commercial transportation; Government expense. Aug. 25-Sept. 4 (approx.) traveled to Warsaw as delegate to Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Frank M. Karsten (D) -- No trips.

Morgan M. Moulder (D) -- No trips.

Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D) -- No trips.

Thomas B. Curtis (R) -- No trips.

MONTANA

Senators -- Mike Mansfield (D) -- Took one trip, but his office declined to elaborate.

James E. Murray (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- LeRoy H. Anderson (D) -- No trips.

Lee Metcalf (D) -- No trips.

NEBRASKA

Senators -- Carl T. Curtis (R) -- No trips.

Roman L. Hruska (R) -- Nov. 13-Dec. 6 traveled to Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Mexico and Guatemala as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Larry Brock (D) -- No trips.

Donald F. McGinley (D) -- No trips.

Glenn Cunningham (R) -- No trips.

Phil Weaver (R) -- Traveled to Philippines and Pacific Far East in November on House Appropriations Committee study mission; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

NEVADA

Senators -- Alan Bible (D) -- No trips.

Howard W. Cannon (D) -- Nov. 7-Nov. 24 traveled to the Philippines, Formosa, Japan and Hong Kong as a reserve Air Force officer; military transportation; Government expense.

Representative -- Walter S. Baring (D) -- No trips.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Senators -- Styles Bridges (R) -- No trips.

Norris Cotton (R) -- Nov. 23-Dec. 6 traveled to England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal as a member of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense except for transportation which was provided by Trans World Airlines for its inaugural jet flight.

Representatives -- Perkins Bass (R) -- No trips.

Chester E. Merrow (R) -- No trips.

NEW JERSEY

Senators -- Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D) -- No trips.

Clifford P. Case (R) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Hugh J. Addonizio (D) -- No trips.

Dominick V. Daniels (D) -- Oct. 15-31 traveled to Italy with Members of Italian descent at invitation of Italian government; no Government expense.

Cornelius E. Gallagher (D) -- March 30-April 4 traveled to East and West Germany on Foreign Affairs Committee study mission; commercial transportation; Government expense. Traveled to Europe again in October for Foreign Affairs Committee; Government expense.

Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D) -- No trips.

Frank Thompson Jr. (D) -- No trips.

James C. Auchincloss (R) -- No trips.

William T. Cahill (R) -- No trips.

Gordon Canfield (R) -- No trips.

Florence P. Dwyer (R) -- No trips.

Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R) -- No trips.

Milton W. Glenn (R) -- No trips.

Frank C. Osmers (R) -- No trips.

George M. Wallhauser (R) -- June 2-7, traveled to London as delegate to first Atlantic Congress; military transportation; Government expense.

William B. Widnall (R) -- No trips.

NEW MEXICO

Senators -- Clinton P. Anderson (D) -- No trips.

Dennis Chavez (D) -- Oct. 1-Nov. 26 traveled to Wake Island, Guam, Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Formosa, Vietnam, Cambodia,

Thailand, India, Pakistan, the Lebanon, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Italy and Spain as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee; military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Joseph M. Montoya (D) -- May 10-17 traveled to Lima, Peru, as delegate to First Inter-American Parliamentary Conference; commercial transportation; some Government expense. Also traveled to Warsaw in August as delegate to full Interparliamentary Union meeting; military transportation, some Government expense.

Thomas G. Morris (D) -- No trips.

NEW YORK

Senators -- Jacob K. Javits (R) -- June 1-5 traveled to England as a U.S. delegate to the first Atlantic Congress; commercial transportation; some Government expense.

Kenneth B. Keating (R) -- Sept. 29-Oct. 4 traveled to Germany, Italy, Greece, France, and England as a U.S. delegate to the German-American Conference in Germany; military and commercial transportation; Conference paid expenses. Oct. 30-Nov. 20 traveled to Australia to attend the Commonwealth Parliamentarian Conference and then to Israel, Austria and Switzerland to attend the International Migration Conference; commercial and military transportation; some Government expense.

Representatives -- Thaddeus J. Dulski (D) -- No trips.

Leo W. O'Brien (D) -- No trips.

Samuel S. Stratton (D) -- March 26-April 5 traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee members for orientation tour of U.S. military installations sponsored by Defense Department; military transportation; Government expense.

Robert R. Barry (R) -- Sept. 16-Oct. 4 traveled to Spain, Turkey, Israel and Greece as member of House Government Operations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Frank J. Becker (R) -- March 26-April 5 traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee members on orientation tour of U.S. military installations; military transportation; Government expense.

Steven B. Derounian (R) -- Appointed by State Department to travel to Cameroun in Africa for independence celebration; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Edwin B. Dooley (R) -- No trips.

Clarence E. Kilburn (R) -- No trips.

William E. Miller (R) -- No trips.

Harold C. Ostertag (R) -- Traveled to Europe and North Africa in October and November on inspection trip of military installations for House Appropriations Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.

John R. Pillion (R) -- No trips.

Alexander Pirnie (R) -- Sept. 15-30 (approx.) traveled to Japan, Formosa on active duty with U.S. Army reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

Charles E. Goodell (R) -- No trips.

R. Walter Riehlman (R) -- No trips.

Howard W. Robison (R) -- No trips.

Katharine St. George (R) -- Aug. 27-Sept. 4 (approx.) traveled to Warsaw, Poland, for Interparliamentary Union; military and commercial transportation; some Government expense. Also traveled to France and England in April for meeting of executive council of Interparliamentary Union and to England for House Armed Services Committee to investigate missile sites; military and commercial transportation; some Government expense.

John Taber (R) -- No trips.

Dean P. Taylor (R) -- No trips.

Stuyvesant Wainwright (R) -- No trips.

Jessica McC. Weis (R) -- No trips.

J. Ernest Wharton (R) -- No trips.

Victor L. Anfuso (D) -- Traveled to London in September to address the Congress of the International Astronautical Federation as chairman of the House Science and Astronautics International Cooperation and Security Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Charles A. Buckley (D) -- No trips.

Emanuel Celler (D) -- Traveled to Europe on House Judiciary Committee study mission.

James J. Delaney (D) -- No trips.

Leonard Farbstein (D) -- No trips.

James C. Healey (D) -- No trips.

Lester Holtzman (D) -- No trips.

Edna F. Kelly (D) -- June 25-28 traveled to Canada (Montreal and Ottawa) for meetings of Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Eugene J. Keogh (D) -- No trips.

Abraham J. Multer (D) -- No trips.

Adam C. Powell Jr. (D) -- In January made several trips to Cuba for talks with Fidel Castro; commercial transportation; no Government expense.

John J. Rooney (D) -- Aug. 22-25 (approx.) traveled to U.S.S.R. to inspect American exhibition at Moscow trade fair for House Appropriations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Alfred E. Santangelo (D) -- Sept. 15-30 (approx.) traveled to Italy with Members of Congress of Italian descent at invitation of Italian government; no Government expense. Also traveled to the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Okinawa, Formosa and Japan in November and December as House Appropriations Committee member; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Ludwig Teller (D) -- No trips.

Herbert Zelenko (D) -- No trips.

Albert H. Bosch (R) -- No trips.

Francis E. Dorn (R) -- No trips.

Paul A. Fino (R) -- Sept. 15-30 (approx.) traveled to Italy with Members of Congress of Italian descent at invitation of Italian government; no Government expense.

Seymour Halpern (R) -- Dec. 29 traveled to Israel on personal visit; no Government expense.

John V. Lindsay (R) -- No trips.

John H. Ray (R) -- No trips.

NORTH CAROLINA

Senators -- Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) -- No trips.

B. Everett Jordan (D) -- Oct. 2-Nov. 4 traveled to Panama, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Chile on a vacation; commercial transportation; own expense.

Representatives -- Hugh Alexander (D) -- Sept. 16-Oct. 20 traveled to Spain, Italy, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, India, Pakistan, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and Formosa on study mission for House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Graham A. Barden (D) -- No trips.

Herbert C. Bonner (D) -- No trips.

Harold D. Cooley (D) -- Aug. 27-Sept. 4 (approx.) traveled to Warsaw, Poland, for Interparliamentary Union; military and commercial transportation; some Government expense. Also traveled to Tangiers, Morocco, in November as chairman of House Agriculture Committee for International Sugar Council meeting; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Carl T. Durham (D) -- No trips.

L. H. Fountain (D) -- No trips.

A. Paul Kitchin (D) -- No trips.

Alton Lennon (D) -- No trips.

Ralph J. Scott (D) -- No trips.

Basil L. Whitener (D) -- No trips.

Charles Raper Jonas (R) -- No trips.

NORTH DAKOTA

Senators -- William Langer (R) -- No trips.

Milton R. Young (R) -- Nov. 20-Dec. 5 traveled to Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay and Nicaragua as a member of the Senate Agriculture and Appropriations Committees; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Quentin N. Burdick (D) -- No trips.

Don L. Short (R) -- No trips.

OHIO

Senators -- Frank J. Lausche (D) -- No trips.

Stephen Young (D) -- Nov. 7-23 traveled to Japan, Philippines, and Formosa as a reserve Air Force officer; military transporta-

tion; Government expense. Dec. 18-31 traveled to England, Germany and Italy as a member of the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Thomas L. Ashley (D) -- No trips.
Robert E. Cook (D) -- No trips.
Michael A. Feighan (D) -- No trips.
Wayne L. Hays (D) -- June 3-9 traveled to England as delegate to Atlantic Congress; military transportation; Government expense. Also traveled to U.S.S.R. in August to inspect U.S. exhibition at Moscow trade fair for Foreign Affairs Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Sept. 29-Oct. 4 traveled to West Germany as delegate to first American-German conference sponsored by American Council of Germany; military and commercial transportation; some Government expense.
Michael J. Kirwan (D) -- No trips.
Robert W. Levering (D) -- No trips.
Walter H. Moeller (D) -- June 2-7 (approx.), traveled to London as delegate to first Atlantic Congress; military transportation; personal and Government expense.
Charles A. Vanik (D) -- No trips.
William H. Ayres (R) -- No trips.
A.D. Baumhart Jr. (R) -- June 3-9 (approx.) traveled to London as delegate to Atlantic Congress; military transportation; some Government expense.
Jackson E. Betts (R) -- No trips.
Frances P. Bolton (R) -- Aug. 20-27 (approx.) traveled to U.S.S.R. for House Foreign Affairs Committee to inspect U.S. exhibition at Moscow trade fair; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Frank T. Bow (R) -- Aug. 22-25 (approx.) traveled to U.S.S.R. to inspect American exhibition at Moscow trade fair for House Appropriations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Clarence J. Brown (R) -- No trips.
Samuel L. Devine (R) -- No trips.
John E. Henderson (R) -- Traveled to Geneva, Switzerland in November for International Conference on European Migration; commercial transportation; Government expense.
William E. Hess (R) -- No trips.
Delbert L. Latta (R) -- No trips.
William M. McCulloch (R) -- Traveled to South America in November for House Judiciary Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
William E. Minshall (R) -- No trips.
Paul F. Schenck (R) -- No trips.
Gordon H. Scherer (R) -- Sept. 21-25 (approx.) traveled to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for International Road Conference, with House Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

OKLAHOMA

Senators -- Robert S. Kerr (D) -- No trips.
A.S. Mike Monroney (D) -- March 29-April 18 traveled to France as a U.S. delegate to the International Parliamentarian Union; commercial transportation; expenses paid by IPU. Aug. 25-Aug. 31 traveled to Poland as a U.S. delegate to the International Parliamentarian Union; military transportation; IPU paid expenses. Sept. 15-Oct. 18 traveled to Turkey as a U.S. delegate to the Bilderberg Conference; commercial transportation; Carnegie Foundation paid expenses; also traveled to Germany as a U.S. delegate to the German-American Conference; commercial transportation; expense paid by Conference.

Representatives -- Carl Albert (D) -- April 1-7 traveled to Bogota, Colombia, as delegate to conference of 21 Latin American countries on agricultural market development; commercial transportation; Government expense. Oct. 20 traveled to Europe and Middle East on Agriculture Committee study mission; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.
Ed Edmondson (D) -- No trips.
John Jarman (D) -- No trips.
Toby Morris (D) -- No trips.
Tom Steed (D) -- No trips.
Page Belcher (R) -- No trips.

OREGON

Senators -- Wayne Morse (D) -- Nov. 20-Dec. 13 traveled to Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela and Bolivia as a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Richard L. Neuberger (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Edith Green (D) -- June 3-9 (approx.) traveled to London as delegate to Atlantic Congress; military transportation; some Government expense.
Charles O. Porter (D) -- March 14-30 traveled to Europe to study air strength of Nato countries; sponsored by Air Force and Reserve Officers Assn.; military transportation; some Government expense. Nov. 3-15 traveled to Japan and Okinawa to investigate morale and working conditions of American civil service personnel for House Post Office and Civil Service Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Also traveled to England in June for meeting of World Parliament Assn.
Al Ullman (D) -- No trips.
Walter Norblad (R) -- March 26-April 5 traveled to Europe with House Armed Services Committee members on orientation tour of U.S. military installations; military transportation; Government expense.

PENNSYLVANIA

Senators -- Joseph S. Clark (D) -- Nov. 7-Dec. 19 traveled to Japan on a vacation; commercial transportation; personal expense.
Hugh Scott (R) -- Nov. 5-Dec. 20 traveled to Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Formosa, India, Israel, Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa as a U.S. delegate to the Commonwealth Parliamentarian Conference in Australia and a member of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Frank M. Clark (D) -- Sept. 21-25 (approx.) traveled to Rio de Janiero, Brazil for international road conference with House Public Works Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.
John H. Dent (D) -- Sept. 15-30 (approx.) traveled to Italy with other Members of Italian descent at invitation of Italian government; no Government expense.
Daniel J. Flood (D) -- Sept. 15-Dec. 1 (approx.) traveled to Korea, Formosa, Japan, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand to check defense spending for House Appropriations Committee; military and commercial transportation; Government expense.
Elmer J. Holland (D) -- No trips.
William S. Moorhead (D) -- No trips.
Thomas E. Morgan (D) -- No trips.
Stanley A. Prokop (D) -- No trips.
James M. Quigley (D) -- No trips.
George M. Rhodes (D) -- No trips.
Francis E. Walter (D) -- Traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, in November for International Conference on European Migration; commercial transportation; Government expense.
Robert J. Corbett (R) -- No trips.
Willard S. Curtin (R) -- No trips.
Paul B. Dague (R) -- No trips.
Ivor D. Fenton (R) -- No trips.
James G. Fulton (R) -- No trips.
Leon H. Gavin (R) -- No trips.
Carroll D. Kearns (R) -- June 8-15 traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, for meeting of International Labor Organization; commercial transportation; Government expense.
John A. Lafore Jr. (R) -- No trips.
William H. Milliken Jr. (R) -- No trips.
Walter M. Mumma (R) -- No trips.
John P. Saylor (R) -- No trips.
James E. Van Zandt (R) -- April 2-6 traveled to Cuba, Puerto Rico and Panama on active duty with U.S. Naval Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.
William A. Barrett (D) -- No trips.
James A. Byrne (D) -- No trips.
Kathryn E. Granahan (D) -- No trips.
William J. Green Jr. (D) -- No trips.
Robert N.C. Nix (D) -- No trips.
Herman Toll (D) -- No trips.

RHODE ISLAND

Senators -- Theodore Francis Green (D) -- June 25-27 traveled to Canada as a U.S. representative to the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

John O. Pastore (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- John E. Fogarty (D) -- May 8-30 traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, as delegate to 12th World Health Assembly; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Aime J. Forand (D) -- No trips.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Senators -- Olin D. Johnston (D) -- Nov. 27-Dec. 17 traveled to Germany as a U.S. representative to the German Bundestag and to Greece as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee; military transportation; expenses paid by German and U.S. Governments.

Strom Thurmond (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Robert T. Ashmore (D) -- No trips.

W.J. Bryan Dorn (D) -- No trips.

Robert W. Hemphill (D) -- June 2-6, traveled to London as delegate to first Atlantic Congress; military transportation; Government expense.

John L. McMillan (D) -- No trips.

John J. Riley (D) -- No trips.

L. Mendel Rivers (D) -- No trips.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Senators -- Francis Case (R) -- Dec. 4-Jan. 4 traveled to Germany as a U.S. representative to the German Bundestag and then to Switzerland, India and Japan; commercial and military transportation; expenses paid by German and U.S. Governments. Aug. 25-31 traveled to Poland as a U.S. delegate to the International Parliamentarian Union meetings; military transportation; Government expense.

Karl E. Mundt (R) -- April 1-7 traveled to Colombia as a U.S. delegate from the Senate Appropriations Committee to the Latin American Market Development Conference; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- George McGovern (D) -- No trips.

E.Y. Berry (R) -- No trips.

TENNESSEE

Senators -- Albert Gore (D) -- Nov. 9-Dec. 14 (approx.) traveled to Israel, United Arab Republic and Jordan to investigate Palestinian-Arab refugee problem, to Vietnam to look at U.S. foreign aid program; trip authorized by Senate Foreign Relations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. June 10-13 traveled to Switzerland to attend the nuclear test suspension meetings as a member of Joint Atomic Energy Committee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

Estes Kefauver (D) -- June 5-11 traveled to England for first Atlantic Congress; military transportation; some Government expense.

Representatives -- Ross Bass (D) -- No trips.

Clifford Davis (D) -- No trips.

Robert A. Everett (D) -- No trips.

Joe L. Evins (D) -- No trips.

James B. Frazier Jr. (D) -- No trips.

J. Carlton Loser (D) -- No trips.

Tom Murray (D) -- No trips.

Howard H. Baker (R) -- No trips.

B. Carroll Reece (R) -- No trips.

TEXAS

Senators -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D) -- No trips.

Ralph W. Yarborough (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Lindley Beckworth (D) -- No trips.

Jack Brooks (D) -- In October traveled to West Germany in delegation to observe the West German Bundestag at invitation of West German government; no Government expense. Also traveled to Far East on two weeks annual active duty with U.S. Marine Corps; military transportation; Government expense.

Omar Burleson (D) -- No trips.

Bob Casey (D) -- No trips.

John Dowdy (D) -- No trips.

O.C. Fisher (D) -- No trips.

Frank Ikard (D) -- No trips.

Paul J. Kilday (D) -- No trips.

Joe M. Kilgore (D) -- No trips.

George H. Mahon (D) -- No trips.

Wright Patman (D) -- No trips.

W. R. Poage (D) -- March 29-April 4 traveled to Nice, France, as delegate to meeting of executive council of Interparliamentary Union; commercial transportation; some Government expense. May 9-16 traveled to Lima, Peru, as delegate to First Inter-American Parliamentary Conference; commercial transportation; some Government expense. Also traveled to London in August for general meeting of Interparliamentary Union; military transportation; Government expense.

Sam Rayburn (D) -- No trips.

Walter Rogers (D) -- Nov. 8-14 (approx.), traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, to International Telecommunications Conference for House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

J.T. Rutherford (D) -- Traveled on active duty with U.S. Marine Corps.

Olin E. Teague (D) -- No trips.

Albert Thomas (D) -- No trips.

Clark W. Thompson (D) -- No trips.

Homer Thornberry (D) -- No trips.

James C. Wright Jr. (D) -- No trips.

John Young (D) -- No trips.

Bruce Alger (R) -- No trips.

UTAH

Senators -- Frank E. Moss (D) -- Sept. 15-Nov. 22 traveled to the Soviet Union as a member of a special joint subcommittee of the Senate Public Works and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Wallace F. Bennett (R) -- Sept. 11-Oct. 20 traveled to Austria as a U.S. delegate to the International Atomic Energy Conference from the Joint Atomic Energy Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- David S. King (D) -- No trips.

Henry Aldous Dixon (R) -- Jan. 19-Feb. 1 traveled to India for House Agriculture Committee to Far Eastern Agricultural Attaches conference; commercial transportation; Government expense. Nov. 19-Dec. 15 (approx.) traveled to Tangiers for House Agriculture Committee to attend International Sugar Council; commercial transportation; Government expense.

VERMONT

Senators -- George D. Aiken (R) -- Nov. 7-Dec. 1 traveled to Brazil, Venezuela, Panama, Colombia and Peru as member of Senate Foreign Relations Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. June 25-28 traveled to Montreal and Ottawa, Canada, for meetings of Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Winston L. Prouty (R) -- June 26-28 traveled to Canada for dedication of St. Lawrence Seaway and for Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group conference; commercial transportation; personal and Government expense.

Representative -- William H. Meyer (D) -- No trips.

VIRGINIA

Senators -- Harry Flood Byrd (D) -- No trips.

A. Willis Robertson (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Watkins M. Abbitt (D) -- No trips.

Thomas N. Downing (D) -- No trips.

J. Vaughan Gary (D) -- Sept. 16-Oct. 20 traveled to Spain, Italy, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, India, Pakistan, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, Formosa on study mission for House Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommiteee; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Porter Hardy Jr. (D) -- Traveled to Europe for House Government Operations Committee.

Burr P. Harrison (D) -- No trips.

W. Pat Jennings (D) -- Nov. 15-30 (approx.) traveled to Spain, W. Germany and Italy on active duty with U.S. Army Reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

Howard W. Smith (D) -- No trips.

William M. Tuck (D) -- Traveled to Puerto Rico in November to participate in House Un-American Activities Committee hearing, commercial transportation; Government expense.

Joel T. Broyhill (R) -- No official trips.

Richard H. Poff (R) -- No trips.

WASHINGTON

Senators -- Henry M. Jackson (D) -- Jan. 22-29 traveled to Puerto Rico as a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee; commercial transportation; Government expense. Oct. 6-21 traveled to Antarctica at the invitation of the Navy to inspect Operation Deep Freeze; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

Warren G. Magnuson (D) -- No trips.

Representatives -- Don Magnuson (D) -- Aug. 20-25 traveled to U.S.S.R., France, England with House Appropriations State Department Subcommittee to inspect U.S. exhibit at Moscow trade fair; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Walt Horan (R) -- No trips.

Russell V. Mack (R) -- No trips.

Catherine May (R) -- June 3-9 traveled to London as delegate to Atlantic Congress; military transportation; some Government expense.

Thomas M. Pelly (R) -- No trips.

Thor C. Tollefson (R) -- No trips.

Jack Westland (R) -- Nov. 2-27 traveled to Guam, Samoa, and Trust Territories for House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense.

WEST VIRGINIA

Senators -- Robert C. Byrd (D) -- No trips.

Jennings Randolph (D) -- Nov. 20-26 traveled to England and Germany as the guest of Trans-World Airlines on its inaugural jet flight; commercial transportation; TWA paid expenses.

Representatives -- Cleveland M. Bailey (D) -- No trips.

Elizabeth Kee (D) -- No official trips.

Ken Hechler (D) -- Sept. 15-30 (approx.) traveled to Japan and Formosa on active duty with U.S. Army reserve; military transportation; Government expense.

John M. Slack Jr. (D) -- No trips.

Harley O. Staggers (D) -- No trips.

Arch A. Moore Jr. (R) -- No trips.

WISCONSIN

Senators -- William Proxmire (D) -- No trips.

Alexander Wiley (R) -- June 25-28 traveled to Canada for meetings of Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Representatives -- Gerald T. Flynn (D) -- No trips.

Lester Johnson (D) -- No trips.

Robert W. Kastenmeier (D) -- No trips.

Henry S. Reuss (D) -- Sept. 15-19 traveled to Austria at invitation of Austrian government; no Government expense. Sept. 20-28 joined members of House Government Operations Committee and traveled to Turkey, Israel and Greece; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Clement J. Zablocki (D) -- No trips.

John W. Byrnes (R) -- No trips.

Melvin R. Laird (R) -- May 8-30 traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, as delegate to 12th World Health Assembly; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Alvin E. O'Konski (R) -- No trips.

William K. Van Pelt (R) -- No trips.

Gardner R. Withrow (R) -- No trips.

WYOMING

Senators -- Gale W. McGee (D) -- April 1-7 traveled to Bogota, Colombia, for Latin American conference on agricultural market development; commercial transportation; Government expense. June 10-13 traveled to Switzerland to attend nuclear test suspension meetings as member of Joint Atomic Energy Committee; commercial and military transportation; Government expense. Nov. 9-Dec. 14 (approx.) traveled to Israel, United Arab Republic and Jordan to investigate Palestine-Arab refugee situation, to Vietnam to look at U.S. foreign aid program; commercial transportation; Government expense.

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) -- No trips.

Representative -- Keith Thomson (R) -- No trips.

86th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION
VOTES AND BILLS

Vote Charts

Bills Acted On

Bills Introduced



CQ House Votes 1 through 3.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 2, 3, 4.)

House Votes to Remove Duty on Amorphous Graphite; Adopts Resolutions on Panama Treaties and Religious Desecration

1. HR 1217. Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to remove, for two years, the duty on amorphous graphite valued at less than $50 per ton. Passed 278-116 (D 151-95; R 127-21), Feb. 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 269)

2. H Con Res 459. Express the sense of Congress that the "traditional interpretation" of treaties with Panama should not be changed except by treaty procedure. Adopted 382-12 (D 235-11; R 147-1), Feb. 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 219)

3. H Con Res 465. Express the sense of indignation felt by Congress over the recent acts of religious desecration in the United States and abroad. Adopted 393-0 (D 246-0; R 147-0), Feb. 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (See story p. 220)

TOTAL			
Vote No.	1	2	3
Yea	278	382	393
Nay	116	12	0

DEMOCRATIC			
Vote No.	1	2	3
Yea	151	235	246
Nay	95	11	0

REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	1	2	3
Yea	127	147	147
Nay	21	1	0

	1	2	3
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin	N	Y	Y
7 Elliott	N	Y	Y
2 Grant	N	Y	Y
9 Huddleston	N	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	?	?
5 Rains	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y
6 Selden	N	Y	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
2 Udall	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
5 Alford	X	?	?
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	√	?	?
6 Norrell	Y	?	‡
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk	N	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	‡	‡	‡
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt	Y	Y	Y
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	‡	‡
25 Kasem	‡	-	‡
17 King	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	N	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
2 Bowles	‡	-	‡
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	√	‡	‡
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	‡	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes	N	Y	Y
1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch	?	‡	?
10 Brown	N	Y	Y
5 Davis	N	Y	Y
4 Flynt	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y
7 Mitchell	N	Y	?
2 Pilcher	N	Y	Y
1 Preston	N	Y	Y
6 Vinson	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII			
AL Inouye	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 Pfost	N	Y	Y
2 Budge	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
25 Gray	Y	Y	?
21 Mack	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y
16 Allen	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y
14 Hoffman	N	Y	Y
15 Mason	Y	?	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	‡
20 Simpson	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County			
12 Vacancy			
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	√	?	?
7 Libonati	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y
13 Church	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
11 Barr	Y	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y
10 Harmon	N	Y	Y
9 Hogan	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y
6 Wampler	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	1	2	3
IOWA			
6 Coad	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	Y
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen	N	Y	Y
4 Kyl	‡	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
5 Breeding	N	Y	Y
2 George	Y	Y	Y
3 Hargis	Y	Y	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith	?	Y	?
KENTUCKY			
3 Burke	Y	Y	Y
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	?	Y	Y
8 Siler	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	√	‡	‡
4 Brooks	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	N	Y	Y
8 McSween	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 1 through 3.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 2, 3, 4.)

	1	2	3
6 Morrison	X	?	?
5 Passman	-	‡	‡
7 Thompson	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
2 Coffin	Y	N	Y
1 Oliver	N	Y	Y
3 McIntire	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
2 Brewster	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y
1 Johnson	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	√	?	?
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	‡	‡
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
12 Bennett	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	Y	Y	Y
3 Johansen	Y	Y	Y
11 Knox	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier	N	Y	Y
7 Andersen	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd	Y	N	Y
9 Langen	N	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer	N	Y	Y
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y
4 Williams	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder	√	‡	‡
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA			
2 Anderson	‡	‡	Y
1 Metcalf	‡	‡	‡
NEBRASKA			
3 Brock	N	Y	Y
4 McGinley	X	‡	‡
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y
1 Weaver	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA			
AL Baring	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y
2 Glenn	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Montoya	‡	‡	‡
AL Morris	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
41 Dulski	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
32 Stratton	N	Y	Y
27 Barry	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker	Y	Y	Y
2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y
26 Dooley	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn	Y	Y	Y
40 Miller	Y	Y	Y
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion	N	Y	Y
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y
43 Goodell	Y	Y	Y
35 Riehlman	Y	Y	Y
37 Robison	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber	N	Y	Y
31 Taylor	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton	Y	Y	Y
New York City			
8 Anfuso	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley	Y	Y	Y
11 Celler	√	?	Y
7 Delaney	Y	Y	Y
23 Vacancy			
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y
22 Healey	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	√	‡	‡
16 Powell	N	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
18 Santangelo	Y	Y	Y
20 Teller	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino	Y	Y	Y
4 Halpern	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y
15 Ray	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander	N	Y	Y
3 Barden	?	?	?
1 Bonner	N	Y	Y
4 Cooley	?	?	?
6 Durham	?	?	?
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y
12 Vacancy			
8 Kitchin	N	Y	Y
7 Lennon	X	Y	Y
5 Scott	X	‡	‡
11 Whitener	N	Y	Y
10 Jonas	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick	Y	Y	Y
AL Short	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y
11 Cook	√	‡	‡
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y
17 Levering	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y
6 Vacancy			
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	Y
12 Devine	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess	N	Y	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y
3 Schenck	N	Y	Y
1 Scherer	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	?	?	?
6 Morris	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	‡	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
3 Green	√	-	‡
4 Porter	‡	‡	‡
2 Ullman	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	N	Y	Y
11 Flood	N	Y	Y
30 Holland	N	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y
10 Prokop	N	Y	Y
19 Quigley	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter	Y	Y	Y
17 Vacancy			
29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin	Y	Y	Y
24 Kearns	Y	Y	Y
13 Lafore	Y	Y	Y
7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y
18 Vacancy			
20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y
4 Nix	Y	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	N	Y	Y
1 Forand	Y	?	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y
5 Hemphill	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	Y	Y
2 Riley	N	Y	Y
1 Rivers	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1 McGovern	N	Y	Y
2 Berry	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
6 Bass	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier	Y	Y	Y
5 Loser	N	Y	Y
7 Murray	‡	‡	‡
2 Baker	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y
13 Ikard	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	?	‡	‡
4 Rayburn			
18 Rogers	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	Y	Y
8 Thomas	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y
5 Alger	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
2 King	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Meyer	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y
1 Downing	N	Y	Y
3 Gary	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	N	Y	?
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
7 Magnuson	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	N	Y	Y
2 Westland	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey	N	Y	Y
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	Y
6 Slack	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
1 Flynn	Y	Y	Y
9 Johnson	N	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow	‡	‡	?
WYOMING			
AL Thomson	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 4 through 6.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 5, 6, 7.)

President's Veto of Water Pollution Bill is Sustained; House Approves City Tax Withholding, Rejects Slum Grants

4. HR 3151. Authorize the Federal Government to withhold city payroll taxes from salaries of federal employees in cities of 50,000 or more population that levy such taxes. (The Administration-supported bill would cover about 20 cities in five states -- Ala., Ky., Mo., Ohio and Pa.) Passed 222-160 (D 172-73; R 50-87), Feb. 17, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 262)

5. HR 3610. Amend the 1948 Water Pollution Control Act by raising to $90 million annually the federal contributions for sewage plant construction. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 249-157 (D 234-27; R 15-130), Feb. 25, 1960 (271 "yeas" were required to override the veto). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 250)

6. HR 10743. Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill for fiscal 1960. Yates (D Ill.) amendment to appropriate $50 million, as proposed in the budget but refused by the Appropriations Committee, to liquidate obligations already made for urban-renewal and slum-clearance grants. Rejected 158-187 (D 139-77; R 19-110), Feb. 29, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 395)

TOTAL			
Vote No.	4	5	6
Yea	222	249	158
Nay	160	157	187

DEMOCRATIC			
Vote No.	4	5	6
Yea	172	234	139
Nay	73	27	77

REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	4	5	6
Yea	50	15	19
Nay	87	130	110

	4	5	6
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin	Y	?	Y
7 Elliott	N	Y	Y
2 Grant	Y	Y	?
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains	‡	√	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
2 Udall	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	N	N	N
ARKANSAS			
5 Alford	N	√	N
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	N	?
2 Mills	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell	N	N	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	‡	Y	Y
11 McFall	N	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	N	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	√	‡
3 Moss	N	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley	X	√	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	√	Y
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser	N	N	Y
4 Mailliard	N	N	Y
13 Teague	N	N	N
28 Utt	N	N	N
30 Wilson	N	N	?
9 Younger	N	N	N
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y
25 Kasem	Y	Y	‡
17 King	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	‡
21 Hiestand	Y	N	N
22 Holt	Y	N	N
18 Hosmer	Y	N	N
16 Jackson	N	N	N
24 Lipscomb	N	N	N
15 McDonough	Y	N	N
20 Smith	N	N	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
2 Bowles	N	Y	Y
1 Daddario	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	?
AL Kowalski	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	?
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	?	Y	‡
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	N	N
4 Fascell	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	N	N
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers	N	N	N
3 Sikes	N	Y	N
1 Cramer	Y	N	N
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch	?	Y	Y
10 Brown	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis	Y	N	?
4 Flynt	Y	N	N
3 Forrester	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	?
7 Mitchell	N	?	Y
2 Pilcher	N	Y	?
1 Preston	?	Y	N
6 Vinson	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII			
AL Inouye	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 Pfost	Y	Y	Y
2 Budge	N	N	-
ILLINOIS			
25 Gray	N	Y	Y
21 Mack	N	Y	Y
24 Price	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	Y
16 Allen	Y	N	N
17 Arends	Y	N	N
19 Chiperfield	√	N	-
14 Hoffman	N	N	N
15 Mason	X	X	N
18 Michel	N	N	N
20 Simpson	N	N	N
22 Springer	N	N	N
Chicago-Cook County			
12 Vacancy			
1 Dawson	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	?
7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	‡
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y
13 Church	N	N	N
10 Collier	N	N	N
4 Derwinski	N	N	N
INDIANA			
11 Barr	N	Y	N
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	Y
10 Harmon	Y	Y	Y
9 Hogan	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y
6 Wampler	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	?	N	Y
7 Bray	N	N	?
2 Halleck	Y	N	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	4	5	6
IOWA			
6 Coad	N	Y	N
5 Smith	N	Y	?
2 Wolf	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven	Y	N	N
7 Jensen	Y	N	N
4 Kyl	N	N	N
1 Schwengel	N	N	N
KANSAS			
5 Breeding	N	Y	Y
2 George	Y	Y	Y
3 Hargis	N	Y	Y
1 Avery	Y	N	N
4 Rees	N	N	N
6 Smith	N	N	N
KENTUCKY			
3 Burke	Y	Y	Y
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence	?	Y	N
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler	N	N	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks	Y	N	N
1 Hebert	N	Y	N
8 McSween	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 4 through 6.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 5, 6, 7.)

	4	5	6
6 Morrison	Y	Y	?
5 Passman	Y	Y	?
7 Thompson	-	Y	-
3 Willis	?	Y	N
MAINE			
2 Coffin	Y	Y	Y
1 Oliver	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire	‡	N	N
MARYLAND			
2 Brewster	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	?	?
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	‡
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	‡
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	Y	N
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	?
7 Lane	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	N	Y	?
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	‡
3 Philbin	Y	Y	‡
6 Bates	X	N	N
1 Conte	N	Y	N
10 Curtis	Y	N	N
9 Keith	-	N	N
14 Martin	?	Y	N
5 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
12 Bennett	N	Y	N
8 Bentley	Y	N	?
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman	N	N	N
3 Johansen	N	N	N
11 Knox	N	N	N
2 Meader	Y	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs	‡	Y	?
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	?
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	?
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier	N	Y	Y
7 Andersen	N	N	N
1 Quie	Y	N	N
5 Judd	Y	N	-
9 Langen	N	N	N
2 Nelsen	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	Y	N
6 Colmer	N	?	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y
4 Williams	Y	N	N
5 Winstead	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	?	Y	Y
9 Cannon	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan	N	Y	?
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	N
10 Jones	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	N
MONTANA			
2 Anderson	-	Y	Y
1 Metcalf	-	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
3 Brock	Y	Y	N
4 McGinley	Y	Y	-
2 Cunningham	N	N	N
1 Weaver	N	N	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	N	✓	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass	Y	N	N
1 Merrow	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio	N	Y	Y
14 Daniels	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	?
10 Rodino	N	Y	?
4 Thompson	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss	X	N	N
1 Cahill	N	N	?
8 Canfield	N	Y	?
6 Dwyer	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	N	?
2 Glenn	N	N	N
9 Osmers	N	N	N
12 Wallhauser	N	N	Y
7 Widnall	N	✓	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Montoya	Y	Y	Y
AL Morris	‡	Y	?
NEW YORK			
41 Dulski	Y	Y	‡
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	N
32 Stratton	Y	Y	N
27 Barry	N	N	N
3 Becker	N	X	N
2 Derounian	N	N	N
26 Dooley	‡	N	N
33 Kilburn	Y	N	N
40 Miller	-	N	N
39 Ostertag	N	N	N
42 Pillion	N	N	N
34 Pirnie	Y	N	N
43 Goodell	Y	N	N
35 Riehlman	Y	Y	N
37 Robison	Y	N	N
28 St. George	N	N	N
36 Taber	N	N	N
31 Taylor	X	N	-
1 Wainwright	✓	X	N
38 Weis	Y	N	N
29 Wharton	N	N	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso	Y	Y	‡
24 Buckley	✓	Y	?
11 Celler	?	Y	?
7 Delaney	Y	Y	‡
23 Vacancy			
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	‡
22 Healey	✓	Y	?
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	‡
10 Kelly	Y	Y	‡
9 Keogh	Y	Y	‡
13 Multer	Y	Y	‡
16 Powell	?	Y	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y
18 Santangelo	Y	Y	?
20 Teller	✓	Y	‡
21 Zelenko	Y	Y	‡
5 Boscb	‡	N	-
12 Dorn	Y	N	?
25 Fino	N	N	‡
4 Halpern	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	N	Y
15 Ray	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander	N	Y	N
3 Barden	?	Y	N
1 Bonner	Y	✓	N
4 Cooley	Y	✓	?
6 Durham	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N
12 Vacancy			
8 Kitchin	Y	Y	N
7 Lennon	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	X	Y	N
11 Whitener	N	Y	N
10 Jonas	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick	N	Y	Y
AL Short	N	N	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	Y	‡
11 Cook	N	Y	-
20 Feighan	Y	✓	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	N
17 Levering	N	Y	N
10 Moeller	Y	Y	N
6 Vacancy			
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	N	N	‡
13 Baumhart	Y	N	-
8 Betts	Y	N	N
22 Bolton	N	N	N
16 Bow	Y	X	-
7 Brown	Y	N	N
12 Devine	N	N	-
15 Henderson	N	N	-
2 Hess	Y	N	N
5 Latta	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	?	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	X	N
3 Schenck	Y	N	N
1 Scherer	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	?	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N
6 Morris	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	‡	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	N	?
OREGON			
3 Green	N	Y	Y
4 Porter	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	?
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	‡
10 Prokop	Y	Y	Y
19 Quigley	Y	Y	‡
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter	Y	Y	?
17 Vacancy			
29 Corbett	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	N
9 Dague	N	N	N
12 Fenton	N	N	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin	N	Y	?
24 Kearns	N	N	Y
13 Lafore	N	N	N
7 Milliken	N	N	N
16 Mumma	N	N	N
22 Saylor	N	Y	?
18 Vacancy			
20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan	✓	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y
4 Nix	Y	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand	N	Y	?
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	N	N
3 Dorn	N	N	N
5 Hemphill	Y	N	N
6 McMillan	N	N	N
2 Riley	N	Y	N
1 Rivers	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1 McGovern	N	Y	Y
2 Berry	N	N	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Bass	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	‡	Y	-
8 Everett	Y	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	Y	N
3 Frazier	Y	Y	Y
5 Loser	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	-	N	N
2 Baker	Y	N	N
1 Reece	N	N	?
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	-	-
22 Casey	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy	N	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard	Y	Y	N
20 Kilday	Y	Y	N
15 Kilgore	Y	✓	Y
19 Mahon	Y	X	N
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn			
18 Rogers	N	N	N
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	N	✓	?
8 Thomas	N	Y	N
9 Thompson	‡	Y	N
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	N
14 Young	Y	Y	N
5 Alger	Y	N	N
UTAH			
2 King	‡	Y	N
1 Dixon	Y	N	N
VERMONT			
AL Meyer	Y	Y	?
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	Y	N	N
1 Downing	‡	N	N
3 Gary	‡	N	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	?
7 Harrison	Y	N	N
9 Jennings	‡	Y	N
8 Smith	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill	N	N	N
6 Poff	N	N	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Magnuson	N	Y	Y
5 Horan	N	N	N
3 Mack	N	N	N
4 May	N	N	N
1 Pelly	N	N	N
6 Tollefson	N	N	N
2 Westland	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey	N	Y	Y
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y
6 Slack	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	N	N
WISCONSIN			
1 Flynn	‡	Y	‡
9 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	?	Y	?
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N	?
7 Laird	N	N	N
10 O'Konski	N	‡	N
6 Van Pelt	N	N	N
3 Withrow	-	N	N
WYOMING			
AL Thomson	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 7 through 11.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 11, 13, 17, 18, 20.)

House Authorizes Funds for NASA and Military Construction, Votes to Debate Civil Rights, Foreign Investments Bills

7. H Res 467. An open rule for debate on HR 10777, military construction authorizations. (See RC 10 below) Agreed to 313-1 (D 202-0; R 111-1), March 7,1960. The President did not take a position on the rule. (See story p. 266)

8. H Res 468. Closed rule for debate on HR 5, the Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act. Motion to order the previous question on adoption of the rule. Agreed to 236-127 (D 162-69; R 74-58), March 8, 1960. Approval of the motion brought the rule to an immediate vote. Had the motion been defeated, Rep. Thomson (R Wyo.) would have offered a substitute rule to permit House consideration of a bill (HR 4918) which in effect would make Tariff Commission recommendations binding upon the President. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 336 and RCs 43,44)

9. HR 10809. Authorize appropriation of $915 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal 1961. Passed 398-11 (D 256-6; R 142-5), March 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 255)

10. HR 10777. Authorize appropriation of $1,103,823,000 for military construction in fiscal 1961. Passed 407-4 (D 263-3; R 144-1), March 9, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 266)

11. H Res 359. An open rule providing 15 hours of House debate on HR 8601, the Civil Rights Act. Agreed to 314-93 (D 177-84; R 137-9), March 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p.185) and next chart)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11	Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11	Vote No.	7	8	9	10	111
Yea	313	236	398	407	314	Yea	202	162	256	263	177	Yea	111	74	142	144	137
Nay	1	127	11	4	93	Nay	0	69	6	3	84	Nay	1	58	5	1	9

	7	8	9	10	11
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Grant	‡	?	‡	‡	X
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Rains	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
5 Alford	?	?	Y	Y	N
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	‡	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	N	‡	Y	√
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Wilson	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Kasem	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Holt	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson	Y	N	Y	‡	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
2 Bowles	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch	‡	N	Y	Y	N
10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Flynt	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Forrester	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Mitchell	Y	‡	Y	Y	-
2 Pilcher	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Preston	?	?	Y	Y	N
6 Vinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII					
AL Inouye	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
IDAHO					
1 Pfost	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Budge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
25 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	?	?	Y	Y	Y
16 Allen	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Hoffman	?	?	Y	Y	Y
15 Mason	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County					
12 Vacancy					
1 Dawson	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	?	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
11 Barr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harmon	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Hogan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Wampler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck	?	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	7	8	9	10	11
IOWA					
6 Coad	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Jensen	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Kyl	?	N	Y	Y	?
1 Schwengel	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS					
5 Breeding	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 George	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hargis	‡	N	‡	Y	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith	Y	–	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
3 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence	Y	?	Y	Y	N
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Hebert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 McSween	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 7 through 11.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 11, 13, 17, 18, 20.)

	7	8	9	10	11
6 Morrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Passman	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson	‡	-	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	?	Y	?	?	N
MAINE					
2 Coffin	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Oliver	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
2 Brewster	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
4 Fallon	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	?	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	‡	-	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers	Y	?	?	?	Y
MICHIGAN					
7 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
18 Broomfield	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
9 Griffin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	Y	N	N	?	Y
3 Johansen	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Knox	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	?	?	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	?	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	‡	‡	Y	Y	‡
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Andersen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Colmer	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Williams	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Winstead	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
8 Carnahan	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Anderson	?	?	?	Y	?
1 Metcalf	?	N	Y	Y	?

	7	8	9	10	11
NEBRASKA					
3 Brock	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McGinley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Weaver	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow	?	?	?	?	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Daniels	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	?	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	‡	-	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	?	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield	?	?	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Glenn	?	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Montoya	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
41 Dulski	‡	-	Y	Y	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Stratton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Barry	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Derounian	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Dooley	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
40 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Pirnie	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
43 Goodell	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Rieblman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Robison	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley	?	?	?	?	Y
11 Celler	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
23 Vacancy					
19 Farbstein	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Healey	?	?	?	?	Y
6 Holtzman	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell	?	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Santangelo	‡	?	Y	Y	Y
20 Teller	‡	-	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Halpern	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Barden	Y	?	Y	Y	N
1 Bonner	?	?	?	Y	N
4 Cooley	?	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Durham	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Vacancy					
8 Kitchin	Y	N	Y	Y	N

	7	8	9	10	11
7 Lennon	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Scott	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Whitener	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Jonas	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Short	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Cook	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Levering	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Vacancy					
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumbart	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hess	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Schenck	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	?	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON					
3 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
4 Porter	Y	N	‡	‡	‡
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
1 Norblad	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y	√
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Prokop	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Quigley	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter	?	N	?	?	Y
17 Vacancy					
29 Corbett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Kearns	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Lafore	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
22 Saylor	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Vacancy					
20 Van Zandt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	?	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Nix	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
6 Toll	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand	?	Y	Y	Y	?
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Hemphill	‡	N	Y	Y	N

	7	8	9	10	11
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Riley	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
1 McGovern	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Berry	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
6 Bass	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Frazier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Loser	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Baker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson	‡	-	‡	‡	-
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	N	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Rayburn					
18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	?	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Alger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH					
2 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Meyer	Y	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gary	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings	‡	-	Y	Y	N
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Broybill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	‡	-	Y	Y	Y
2 Westland	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Slack	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
1 Flynn	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	‡	‡	‡	‡	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
AL Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 12 through 15.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 29, 32, 34, 35.)

House Passes Civil Rights Bill Containing Voting Referees, Court Obstruction Provisions; Votes on Hubbell Trading Post

12. HR 7279. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate for the purchase of the Hubbell Trading Post, in Northeastern Arizona, as a national historic site. (Cost of purchase of the buildings and their Indian art and relics was estimated at $300,000 and restoration and development at $294,000.) Motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 171-208 (D 145-105; R 26-103), March 21, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

13. HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. McCulloch (R Ohio)-Celler (D N.Y.) amendment embodying the Administration's proposal for court-appointed referees to help Negroes register and vote when the court has found that a "pattern or practice" of discrimination existed. Agreed to 295-124 (D 172-100; R 123-24), March 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 185) and RC 11)

14. HR 8601. Poff (R Va.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the words making it a crime to obstruct court orders for school desegregation "by any threatening letter or communication". Rejected 118-304 (D 102-172; R 16-132), March 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

15. HR 8601. Passage of the bill making obstruction of court orders for school desegregation a crime, requiring preservation of voting records, providing for court referees and other matters. Agreed to 311-109 (D 179-94; R 132-15), March 24, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For final vote on the bill, see RC 19.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	12	13	14	15		Vote No.	12	13	14	15		Vote No.	12	13	14	15	
Yea	171	295	118	311		Yea	145	172	102	179		Yea	26	123	16	132	
Nay	208	124	304	109		Nay	105	100	172	94		Nay	103	24	132	15	

	12	13	14	15
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	N	N	Y	N
1 Boykin	Y	N	Y	N
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y	N
2 Grant	N	N	Y	N
9 Huddleston	N	N	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	N
5 Rains	N	N	Y	N
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	N
6 Selden	Y	N	Y	N
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	N	N	Y	N
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	N
6 Norrell	Y	N	Y	N
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen	N	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	?	Y	N	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	N	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley	√	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	√	N	Y
12 Sisk	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	–	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard	N	Y	N	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Utt	N	N	Y	N
30 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Younger	N	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Kasem	Y	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand	N	Y	N	Y
22 Holt	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson	N	X	√	X
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough	N	Y	N	Y
20 Smith	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Daddario	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	N	Y	N
8 Matthews	N	N	Y	N
6 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N
3 Sikes	Y	N	Y	N
1 Cramer	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	?	N	‡	X
10 Brown	N	N	Y	N
5 Davis	N	N	Y	N
4 Flynt	N	N	Y	N
3 Forrester	N	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	?	N	Y	N
7 Mitchell	‡	N	Y	N
2 Pilcher	N	N	Y	N
1 Preston	N	N	Y	N
6 Vinson	N	N	Y	N
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Budge	–	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Mack	N	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Allen	N	Y	N	Y
17 Arends	X	√	?	√
19 Chiperfield	–	√	X	√
14 Hoffman	N	N	N	Y
15 Mason	N	N	Y	N
18 Michel	–	Y	N	Y
20 Simpson	N	Y	N	Y
22 Springer	N	Y	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Libonati	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	N	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	–	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	N	Y
13 Church	N	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	–	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	–	Y	N	Y
INDIANA				
11 Barr	N	Y	N	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Harmon	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hogan	N	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	N	Y	N	Y
6 Wampler	N	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	N	Y	N	Y
7 Bray	N	Y	N	Y
2 Halleck	N	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	12	13	14	15
IOWA				
6 Coad	N	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Wolf	N	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven	N	Y	N	Y
7 Jensen	N	N	Y	N
4 Kyl	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	Y	Y	N	Y
2 George	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hargis	–	Y	N	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rees	N	Y	N	Y
6 Smith	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chelf	N	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	N	N	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	N	Y
5 Spence	?	N	Y	N
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	N	Y
6 Watts	N	N	N	Y
8 Siler	N	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	√	N	Y	N
4 Brooks	Y	N	Y	N
1 Hebert	N	N	Y	N
8 McSween	Y	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 12 through 15.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 29, 32, 34, 35.)

	12	13	14	15
6 Morrison	N	N	Y	N
5 Passman	N	N	Y	N
7 Thompson	‡	N	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE				
2 Coffin	?	Y	N	Y
1 Oliver	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon	√	Y	N	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Johnson	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Burke	N	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	N	Y
7 Lane	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Macdonald	?	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack	Y	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	N	Y
1 Conte	N	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis	N	Y	N	Y
9 Keith	?	Y	N	Y
14 Martin	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Bennett	?	N	Y	N
8 Bentley	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Broomfield	-	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	N	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman	N	N	Y	N
3 Johansen	N	N	Y	N
11 Knox	N	N	N	Y
2 Meader	N	N	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	N	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell	N	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	N	√
16 Lesinski	N	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz	‡	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall	N	Y	N	Y
3 Wier	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen	N	Y	N	Y
1 Quie	-	Y	N	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	N	N	Y	N
6 Colmer	N	N	Y	N
3 Smith	Y	N	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	N	Y	N
4 Williams	N	N	Y	N
5 Winstead	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon	N	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jones	N	N	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder	N	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	√	?	?	?
1 Metcalf	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	N	Y	N	Y
4 McGinley	X	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA				
AL Baring	Y	‡	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	√	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	N	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss	N	Y	N	Y
1 Cahill	N	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield	?	Y	N	Y
6 Dwyer	N	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	N	Y
2 Glenn	N	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wallbauser	N	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	√	‡	N	Y
AL Morris	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien	√	Y	N	Y
32 Stratton	N	Y	N	Y
27 Barry	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Becker	X	Y	N	Y
2 Derounian	N	Y	N	Y
26 Dooley	Y	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn	N	X	N	X
40 Miller	X	Y	N	Y
39 Ostertag	N	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion	N	Y	N	Y
34 Pirnie	N	Y	N	Y
43 Goodell	N	Y	N	Y
35 Riehlman	N	Y	N	Y
37 Robison	N	Y	N	Y
28 St. George	N	Y	N	Y
36 Taber	N	N	N	N
31 Taylor	X	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Weis	N	Y	N	Y
29 Wharton	N	Y	N	Y
New York City				
8 Anfuso	√	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Celler	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney	N	Y	N	Y
23 Gilbert	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	N	Y	N	Y
22 Healey	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman	N	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Powell	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	N	Y	N	Y
18 Santangelo	N	Y	N	Y
20 Teller	N	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko	X	Y	N	Y
5 Bosch	N	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn	N	Y	N	Y
25 Fino	N	Y	N	Y
4 Halpern	N	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ray	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	N	N	Y	N
3 Barden	?	X	√	X
1 Bonner	N	N	Y	N
4 Cooley	Y	N	Y	N
6 Durham	‡	N	Y	N
2 Fountain	N	N	Y	N
12 Vacancy				
8 Kitchin	N	N	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	N	Y	N
5 Scott	N	N	Y	N
11 Whitener	N	N	Y	N
10 Jonas	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Short	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley	‡	Y	N	Y
11 Cook	N	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	N	Y	X	√
17 Levering	N	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	N	Y	N	Y
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	N	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres	‡	Y	N	Y
13 Baumhart	-	Y	N	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton	N	Y	N	Y
16 Bow	N	N	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	N	Y
15 Henderson	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hess	-	N	N	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch	N	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall	-	‡	-	‡
3 Schenck	N	Y	N	Y
1 Scherer	?	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	N	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	N	Y
6 Morris	Y	N	N	N
4 Steed	Y	-	Y	Y
1 Belcher	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON				
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Porter	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	√	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	N	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Holland	N	Y	N	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Prokop	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Walter	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Vacancy				
29 Corbett	N	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	N	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	N	Y
12 Fenton	N	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton	N	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin	N	Y	N	Y
24 Kearns	√	Y	N	Y
13 Lafore	N	Y	N	Y
7 Milliken	N	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma	N	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	N	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan	√	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Nix	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Toll	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Forand	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	N	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	N	Y	N
5 Hemphill	N	N	Y	N
6 McMillan	Y	N	Y	N
2 Riley	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rivers	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Berry	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	Y	N	Y	N
9 Davis	N	N	Y	N
8 Everett	N	N	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	N	Y	N
3 Frazier	N	N	Y	N
5 Loser	N	N	Y	N
7 Murray	N	N	Y	N
2 Baker	N	Y	N	Y
1 Reece	N	Y	N	Y
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y	N
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y	N
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	N
22 Casey	N	N	Y	N
7 Dowdy	N	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	Y	N
13 Ikard	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Kilday	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	Y	N
1 Patman	Y	N	Y	N
11 Poage	Y	N	Y	N
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	N	N	Y	N
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Teague	Y	N	Y	N
8 Thomas	Y	N	Y	N
9 Thompson	Y	N	Y	N
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	N	Y	N
5 Alger	?	N	Y	N
UTAH				
2 King	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	N	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	N	N	Y	N
1 Downing	N	N	Y	N
3 Gary	N	N	Y	N
2 Hardy	N	N	Y	N
7 Harrison	N	N	Y	N
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y	N
8 Smith	N	N	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	N
6 Poff	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	-	Y	N	Y
5 Horan	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Mack	N	Y	N	Y
4 May	N	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly	N	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Westland	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hechler	N	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Slack	-	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	N	Y	N	Y
9 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	√	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	N	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	N	Y
6 Van Pelt	N	Y	N	Y
3 Withrow	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	N	Y	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 16 through 17.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 38, 44.)

House Votes $4,180,773,731 for Labor-HEW Departments And $676,564,807 for State, Justice, Other Agencies

16. HR 11390. Appropriate $4,180,773,731 ($249 million more than the President requested) for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies in fiscal 1961. Passed 363-10 (D 244-4; R 119-6), March 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 383)

17. HR 11666. Appropriate $676,564,807 in definite and indefinite appropriations in fiscal 1961 for the State and Justice Departments and related agencies, including the Civil Rights Commission. Passed 312-31 (D 195-24; R 117-7), April 13, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 388)

TOTAL			DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN		
Vote No.	16	17	Vote No.	16	17	Vote No.	16	17
Yea	363	312	Yea	244	195	Yea	119	117
Nay	10	31	Nay	4	24	Nay	6	7

	16	17
ALABAMA		
3 Andrews	Y	?
1 Boykin	?	Y
7 Elliott	Y	N
2 Grant	?	?
9 Huddleston	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	?
5 Rains	Y	‡
4 Roberts	Y	?
6 Selden	Y	N
ALASKA		
AL Rivers	Y	Y
ARIZONA		
2 Udall	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y
ARKANSAS		
5 Alford	Y	N
1 Gathings	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y
6 Norrell	Y	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA		
7 Cohelan	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	?
8 Miller (G.P.)	‡	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y
5 Shelley	‡	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	Y
12 Sisk	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y
10 Gubser	‡	‡
4 Mailliard	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y
28 Utt	Y	?
30 Wilson	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	Y
Los Angeles County		
23 Doyle	Y	‡
19 Holifield	Y	Y
25 Kasem	Y	‡
17 King	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	Y
22 Holt	Y	Y
18 Hosmer	Y	Y
16 Jackson	?	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y
15 McDonough	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	Y
COLORADO		
4 Aspinall	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	‡
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT		
2 Bowles	Y	‡
1 Daddario	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	‡	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y
DELAWARE		
AL McDowell	‡	Y
FLORIDA		
2 Bennett	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	‡
7 Haley	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	N
6 Rogers	Y	Y
3 Sikes	Y	‡
1 Cramer	Y	Y
GEORGIA		
8 Blitch	‡	N
10 Brown	Y	Y
5 Davis	Y	Y
4 Flynt	Y	?
3 Forrester	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	N
7 Mitchell	‡	‡
2 Pilcher	Y	?
1 Preston	Y	?
6 Vinson	‡	Y
HAWAII		
AL Inouye	Y	Y
IDAHO		
1 Pfost	Y	Y
2 Budge	Y	Y
ILLINOIS		
25 Gray	Y	Y
21 Mack	Y	‡
24 Price	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y
16 Allen	‡	‡
17 Arends	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield	‡	Y
14 Hoffman	Y	?
15 Mason	‡	Y
18 Michel	Y	‡
20 Simpson	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County		
12 Vacancy		
1 Dawson	Y	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	‡
7 Libonati	Y	‡
3 Murphy	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	‡
2 O'Hara	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	‡
9 Yates	Y	Y
13 Church	Y	Y
10 Collier	‡	‡
4 Derwinski	Y	‡
INDIANA		
11 Barr	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y
10 Harmon	Y	N
9 Hogan	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y
6 Wampler	Y	‡
4 Adair	Y	?
7 Bray	Y	Y
2 Halleck	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	16	17
IOWA		
6 Coad	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N
8 Hoeven	Y	Y
7 Jensen	‡	Y
4 Kyl	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y
KANSAS		
5 Breeding	Y	Y
2 George	Y	Y
3 Hargis	‡	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y
6 Smith	N	N
KENTUCKY		
3 Burke	Y	Y
4 Chelf	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y
5 Spence	?	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y
8 Siler	Y	?
LOUISIANA		
2 Boggs	Y	Y
4 Brooks	Y	–
1 Hebert	Y	√
8 McSween	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 16 through 17.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 38, 44.)

	16	17
6 Morrison	?	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y
7 Thompson	Y	N
3 Willis	?	Y
MAINE		
2 Coffin	‡	Y
1 Oliver	Y	Y
3 McIntire	Y	Y
MARYLAND		
2 Brewster	Y	‡
4 Fallon	Y	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y
1 Johnson	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS		
2 Boland	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	Y
12 McCormack	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y
14 Martin	?	Y
5 Rogers	Y	Y
MICHIGAN		
7 O'Hara	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	‡
8 Bentley	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	‡
5 Ford	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	N	N
3 Johansen	N	N
11 Knox	Y	Y
2 Meader	?	Y
Detroit-Wayne County		
13 Diggs	Y	‡
15 Dingell	Y	?
17 Griffiths	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	‡
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	Y
MINNESOTA		
8 Blatnik	‡	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	‡
3 Wier	Y	‡
7 Andersen	Y	?
1 Quie	Y	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI		
1 Abernethy	Y	?
6 Colmer	Y	?
3 Smith	Y	N
2 Whitten	Y	N
4 Williams	Y	N*
5 Winstead	Y	N
MISSOURI		
5 Bolling	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	‡
9 Cannon	Y	Y
8 Carnahan	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y
MONTANA		
2 Anderson	?	Y
1 Metcalf	Y	Y
NEBRASKA		
3 Brock	Y	Y
4 McGinley	‡	Y
2 Cunningham	‡	Y
1 Weaver	?	Y
NEVADA		
AL Baring	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2 Bass	Y	Y
1 Merrow	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY		
11 Addonizio	Y	?
14 Daniels	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y
4 Thompson	‡	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y
8 Canfield	Y	?
6 Dwyer	‡	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	‡	Y
2 Glenn	Y	Y
9 Osmers	Y	Y
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO		
AL Montoya	Y	?
AL Morris	?	?
NEW YORK		
41 Dulski	Y	‡
30 O'Brien	Y	Y
32 Stratton	Y	Y
27 Barry	‡	Y
3 Becker	Y	Y
2 Derounian	Y	Y
26 Dooley	Y	‡
33 Kilburn	N	‡
40 Miller	Y	Y
39 Ostertag	Y	Y
42 Pillion	Y	?
34 Pirnie	Y	Y
43 Goodell	Y	Y
35 Riehlman	Y	‡
37 Robison	Y	Y
28 St. George	Y	Y
36 Taber	-	Y
31 Taylor	‡	‡
1 Wainwright	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	‡
29 Wharton	‡	‡
New York City		
8 Anfuso	Y	Y
24 Buckley	‡	‡
11 Celler	?	?
7 Delaney	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y
22 Healey	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	Y
10 Kelly	Y	Y
9 Keogh	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y
16 Powell	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y
18 Santangelo	Y	‡
20 Teller	Y	‡
21 Zelenko	‡	‡
5 Bosch	Y	Y
12 Dorn	?	Y
25 Fino	Y	Y
4 Halpern	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y
15 Ray	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
9 Alexander	‡	?
3 Barden	?	?
1 Bonner	?	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y
6 Durham	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y
12 Vacancy		
8 Kitchin	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	N
5 Scott	Y	N
11 Whitener	Y	Y
10 Jonas	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Burdick	‡	‡
AL Short	-	N
OHIO		
9 Ashley	Y	‡
11 Cook	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	?
17 Levering	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y
6 Vacancy		
21 Vanik	Y	Y
14 Ayres	?	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y
12 Devine	Y	Y
15 Henderson	Y	Y
2 Hess	Y	-
5 Latta	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y
3 Schenck	Y	Y
1 Scherer	Y	N
OKLAHOMA		
3 Albert	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y
6 Morris	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y
OREGON		
3 Green	Y	Y
4 Porter	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
25 Clark	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y
10 Prokop	Y	Y
19 Quigley	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y
15 Walter	Y	Y
17 Vacancy		
29 Corbett	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y
12 Fenton	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y
23 Gavin	?	?
24 Kearns	?	Y
13 Lafore	?	Y
7 Milliken	?	Y
16 Mumma	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y
18 Vacancy		
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y
Philadelphia		
1 Barrett	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y
2 Granahan	Y	‡
5 Green	Y	Y
4 Nix	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND		
2 Fogarty	Y	‡
1 Forand	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
4 Ashmore	Y	N
3 Dorn	Y	N
5 Hemphill	Y	N
6 McMillan	Y	N
2 Riley	Y	N
1 Rivers	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1 McGovern	Y	Y
2 Berry	Y	Y
TENNESSEE		
6 Bass	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	‡
3 Frazier	Y	‡
5 Loser	‡	‡
7 Murray	Y	Y
2 Baker	Y	Y
1 Reece	Y	Y
TEXAS		
3 Beckworth	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N
22 Casey	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	?
21 Fisher	Y	Y
13 Ikard	Y	Y
20 Kilday	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y
1 Patman	‡	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y
4 Rayburn		
18 Rogers	Y	N
16 Rutherford	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	?
8 Thomas	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y
5 Alger	N	Y
UTAH		
2 King	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y
VERMONT		
AL Meyer	Y	?
VIRGINIA		
4 Abbitt	N	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y
3 Gary	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y
7 Harrison	N	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y
8 Smith	N	Y
5 Tuck	N	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y
WASHINGTON		
7 Magnuson	Y	Y
5 Horan	Y	‡
3 Vacancy		
4 May	Y	‡
1 Pelly	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	‡	Y
2 Westland	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Bailey	Y	X
4 Hechler	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y
6 Slack	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	?
1 Moore	Y	‡
WISCONSIN		
1 Flynn	Y	Y
9 Johnson	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y
5 Reuss	‡	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	N
6 Van Pelt	Y	‡
3 Withrow	?	‡
WYOMING		
AL Thomson	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 18 through 20.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 48, 53, 54.)

House Clears Civil Rights Bill for President's Signature; Passes Mutual Security Bill; Votes on VA Hospital Funds

18. HR 11776. Appropriate $8,182,067,400 in definite and indefinite appropriations in fiscal 1961 for 17 independent federal agencies and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. Saylor (R Pa.) amendment to increase from $39.1 million to $75 million the appropriation to the Veterans Administration for construction of VA hospitals. Agreed to 218-155 (D 88-150; R 130-5), April 20, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 400)

19. HR 8601. The Civil Rights Act of 1960. Approval by the House of the Senate's amendments to the bill, thus sending the measure to the President. Senate's amendments agreed to 288-95 (D 165-83; R 123-12), April 21, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p.185. For earlier votes, see RCs 11, 13-15.)

20. HR 11510. Mutual Security Act of 1960. Authorize appropriations of $1,318,400,000 for certain non-military assistance portions of the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1961. Passed 243-131 (D 162-79; R 81-52), April 21, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 166. For later vote, see RC 40.)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	18	19	20	Vote No.	18	19	20	Vote No.	18	19	20
Yea	218	288	243	Yea	88	165	162	Yea	130	123	81
Nay	155	95	131	Nay	150	83	79	Nay	5	12	52

	18	19	20
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	N	N	N
1 Boykin	?	N	Y
7 Elliott	N	N	Y
2 Grant	?	X	X
9 Huddleston	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	N	Y
5 Rains	N	N	√
4 Roberts	N	N	√
6 Selden	N	N	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
2 Udall	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
5 Alford	N	N	N
1 Gathings	Y	N	N
4 Harris	N	N	N
2 Mills	N	N	Y
6 Norrell	Y	N	N
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	N	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y	‡
5 Shelley	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	N	Y	Y
12 Sisk	√	√	√
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt	?	N	N
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	√	Y	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	Y	Y
25 Kasem	N	‡	Y
17 King	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	N	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N
22 Holt	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson	Y	-	‡
24 Lipscomb	Y	‡	X
15 McDonough	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	√	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	‡
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
2 Bowles	N	Y	Y
1 Daddario	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y	√
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	N	Y
8 Matthews	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	N
3 Sikes	N	N	N
1 Cramer	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch	N	N	N
10 Brown	N	N	N
5 Davis	Y	N	N
4 Flynt	Y	N	N
3 Forrester	Y	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	N
7 Mitchell	-	X	√
2 Pilcher	N	N	N
1 Preston	N	N	N
6 Vinson	N	N	Y
HAWAII			
AL Inouye	N	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 Pfost	Y	Y	N
2 Budge	N	N	N
ILLINOIS			
25 Gray	Y	Y	N
21 Mack	‡	‡	-
24 Price	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	N
16 Allen	√	Y	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y
14 Hoffman	Y	Y	N
15 Mason	Y	N	X
18 Michel	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County			
12 Vacancy			
1 Dawson	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	Y
7 Libonoti	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	Y
13 Church	Y	Y	N
10 Collier	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	N
INDIANA			
11 Barr	N	Y	N
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	N
10 Harmon	N	N	N
9 Hogan	N	Y	N
1 Madden	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	N	Y	N
6 Wampler	N	Y	N
4 Adair	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	18	19	20
IOWA			
6 Coad	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	Y
2 Wolf	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen	Y	N	N
4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
5 Breeding	Y	Y	Y
2 George	Y	Y	Y
3 Hargis	Y	?	N
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y	N
6 Smith	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY			
3 Burke	N	Y	Y
4 Chelf	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y
5 Spence	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	N	Y	Y
8 Siler	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	N	N	Y
4 Brooks	N	N	N
1 Hebert	X	N	√
8 McSween	N	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 18 through 20.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 48, 53, 54.)

	18	19	20
6 Morrison	√	N	N
5 Passman	N	N	N
7 Thompson	?	N	X
3 Willis	X	N	N
MAINE			
2 Coffin	?	Y	?
1 Oliver	N	?	?
3 McIntire	Y	‡	X
MARYLAND			
2 Brewster	√	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	N	Y	Y
13 Burke	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y
7 Lane	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack	N	√	Y
11 O'Neill	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
7 O'Hara	N	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	Y	N
8 Bentley	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	X	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	Y	Y	N
3 Johansen	Y	X	N
11 Knox	Y	Y	N
2 Meader	?	X	√
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs	‡	‡	‡
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall	N	Y	Y
3 Wier	N	Y	Y
7 Andersen	‡	‡	X
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	N	N
6 Colmer	N	N	N
3 Smith	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten	N	N	N
4 Williams	N	N	N
5 Winstead	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	N	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	N
9 Cannon	N	Y	N
8 Carnahan	X	Y	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	N
10 Jones	N	N	Y
1 Karsten	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder	X	√	X
3 Sullivan	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA			
2 Anderson	X	‡	‡
1 Metcalf	‡	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
3 Brock	√	√	X
4 McGinley	Y	Y	N
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	N
1 Weaver	Y	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	‡	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass	Y	Y	√
1 Merrow	?	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	‡	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	√	√
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y
2 Glenn	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Montoya	‡	‡	√
AL Morris	?	?	√
NEW YORK			
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
32 Stratton	Y	Y	N
27 Barry	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker	Y	Y	N
2 Derounian	√	‡	√
26 Dooley	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn	Y	N	Y
40 Miller	Y	Y	Y
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion	Y	Y	Y
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y
43 Goodell	Y	Y	Y
35 Riehlman	Y	Y	Y
37 Robison	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George	√	√	‡
36 Taber	N	N	Y
31 Taylor	‡	‡	‡
1 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton	Y	Y	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley	X	Y	Y
11 Celler	X	Y	Y
7 Delaney	Y	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y
22 Healey	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly	√	Y	Y
9 Keogh	X	√	√
13 Multer	N	Y	Y
16 Powell	?	?	?
14 Rooney	–	√	√
18 Santangelo	N	Y	Y
20 Teller	√	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch	Y	Y	N
12 Dorn	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino	Y	Y	Y
4 Halpern	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y
15 Ray	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander	Y	N	N
3 Barden	?	X	X
1 Bonner	X	N	X
4 Cooley	Y	X	?
6 Durham	N	N	Y
2 Fountain	Y	N	N
12 Vacancy			
8 Kitchin	Y	N	N
7 Lennon	N	N	N
5 Scott	N	N	N
11 Whitener	Y	N	N
10 Jonas	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick	Y	Y	Y
AL Short	√	Y	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y
11 Cook	Y	Y	N
20 Feighan	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	√	‡
19 Kirwan	N	Y	Y
17 Levering	N	Y	N
10 Moeller	N	Y	N
6 Vacancy			
21 Vanik	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	Y	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	Y	N
15 Henderson	Y	Y	N
2 Hess	Y	Y	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	N
3 Schenck	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y
6 Morris	N	Y	N
4 Steed	N	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N
OREGON			
3 Green	N	Y	Y
4 Porter	N	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad	–	‡	–
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	?	X
11 Flood	N	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	‡	√
28 Moorhead	?	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y
10 Prokop	?	Y	Y
19 Quigley	N	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter	N	Y	Y
17 Vacancy			
29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton	√	?	√
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin	√	?	X
24 Kearns	Y	Y	Y
13 Lafore	Y	?	?
7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N
18 Vacancy			
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y
4 Nix	Y	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	N	Y	Y
1 Forand	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	N	N
3 Dorn	Y	N	N
5 Hemphill	Y	N	N
6 McMillan	N	N	N
2 Riley	N	N	N
1 Rivers	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1 McGovern	X	?	√
2 Berry	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Bass	N	N	N
9 Davis	X	X	√
8 Everett	N	N	N
4 Evins	?	N	√
3 Frazier	Y	N	Y
5 Loser	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	N	N	N
2 Baker	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	N	N	Y
17 Burleson	?	X	X
22 Casey	N	N	N
7 Dowdy	Y	N	X
21 Fisher	X	X	X
13 Ikard	N	N	Y
20 Kilday	N	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	N	Y	N
19 Mahon	N	N	Y
1 Patman	N	N	N
11 Poage	N	N	N
4 Rayburn			
18 Rogers	X	X	X
16 Rutherford	N	Y	N
6 Teague	?	?	?
8 Thomas	N	Y	N
9 Thompson	N	N	N
10 Thornberry	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	Y
14 Young	?	X	X
5 Alger	Y	N	X
UTAH			
2 King	X	√	?
1 Dixon	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Mayer	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	N	N	N
1 Downing	N	N	Y
3 Gary	N	N	Y
2 Hardy	N	N	Y
7 Harrison	N	N	N
9 Jennings	Y	N	N
8 Smith	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	N	N	N
10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Magnuson	N	Y	Y
5 Horan	√	‡	√
3 Vacancy			
4 May	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	Y	Y	Y
2 Westland	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey	Y	Y	N
4 Hechler	N	Y	N
5 Kee	N	Y	Y
6 Slack	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
1 Flynn	Y	Y	N
9 Johnson	N	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	N	Y	N
6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow	√	‡	X
WYOMING			
AL Thomson	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 21 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 56, 59, 60.)

House Passes Emergency Home Ownership Act, 214-163, After Rejecting Move to Insert Anti-Discrimination Clause

21. H Res 498. An open rule for debate on HR 10213, the emergency housing bill (below). Agreed to 214-158 (D 198-35; R 16-123), April 27, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 271)

22. HR 10213. Emergency Home Ownership Act. McDonough (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee with instructions to report it back to the House with an amendment prohibiting the Federal National Mortgage Assn. from purchasing mortgages on housing where discrimination was involved. Rejected 139-235 (D 14-225; R 125-10), April 28, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

23. HR 10213. Passage of the bill. Passed 214-163 (D 201-40; R 13-123), April 28, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL			
Vote No.	21	22	23
Yea	214	139	214
Nay	158	235	163

DEMOCRATIC			
Vote No.	21	22	23
Yea	198	14	201
Nay	35	225	40

REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	21	22	23
Yea	16	125	13
Nay	123	10	123

	21	22	23
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin	?	?	?
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y
2 Grant	?	?	?
9 Huddleston	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	√	?	√
5 Rains	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	?	?	√
6 Selden	Y	N	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA			
2 Udall	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	N	N
ARKANSAS			
5 Alford	Y	N	Y
1 Gathings	N	N	N
4 Harris	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell	N	N	N
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y
11 McFall	Y	N	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	N	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y
29 Saund	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin	N	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	Y	N
4 Mailliard	N	Y	N
13 Teague	N	Y	N
28 Utt	N	N	N
30 Wilson	N	Y	N
9 Younger	N	Y	N
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y
25 Kasem	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	N	Y	N
22 Holt	N	Y	N
18 Hosmer	N	Y	N
16 Jackson	X	√	X
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N
15 McDonough	N	Y	N
20 Smith	N	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
2 Bowles	Y	N	Y
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	?	?
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	?	N	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	N	N
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	N
5 Herlong	N	N	N
8 Matthews	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	N
3 Sikes	Y	N	Y
1 Cramer	N	N	N
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch	Y	N	Y
10 Brown	Y	N	Y
5 Davis	N	N	N
4 Flynt	N	N	N
3 Forrester	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	N	N
7 Mitchell	Y	N	Y
2 Pilcher	?	X	√
1 Preston	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson	Y	N	Y
HAWAII			
AL Inouye	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
1 Pfost	Y	N	Y
2 Budge	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
25 Gray	Y	N	Y
21 Mack	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y
16 Allen	N	Y	N
17 Arends	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	N
14 Hoffman	N	Y	N
15 Mason	N	√	X
18 Michel	N	Y	N
20 Simpson	N	Y	N
22 Springer	N	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County			
12 Vacancy			
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y
7 Libonati	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y
13 Church	N	Y	N
10 Collier	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	Y	N
INDIANA			
11 Barr	Y	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	Y
10 Harmon	Y	X	?
9 Hogan	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	‡	N	Y
6 Wampler	Y	?	√
4 Adair	N	Y	N
7 Bray	N	Y	N
2 Halleck	X	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	21	22	23
IOWA			
6 Cood	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y
2 Wolf	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven	N	Y	N
7 Jensen	N	Y	N
4 Kyl	N	Y	N
1 Schwengel	N	Y	N
KANSAS			
5 Breeding	Y	N	Y
2 George	Y	N	Y
3 Hargis	?	?	Y
1 Avery	N	Y	N
4 Rees	N	Y	N
6 Smith	N	N	N
KENTUCKY			
3 Burke	Y	N	Y
4 Chelf	‡	X	‡
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y
5 Spence	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	Y
8 Siler	N	?	X
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks	Y	N	N
1 Hebert	Y	X	√
8 McSween	N	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 21 through 23.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 56, 59, 60.)

	21	22	23
6 Morrison	?	N	Y
5 Passman	N	N	N
7 Thompson	‡	X	✓
3 Willis	N	N	Y
MAINE			
2 Coffin	Y	?	X
1 Oliver	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire	X	✓	X
MARYLAND			
2 Brewster	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y
6 Foley	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y
1 Johnson	N	N	N
5 Lankford	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	N	Y
13 Burke	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	?	N	Y
7 Lane	Y	N	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack	✓	N	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	‡	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	N
1 Conte	N	Y	N
10 Curtis	N	Y	N
9 Keith	N	Y	N
14 Martin	?	?	?
5 Rogers	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
7 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
12 Bennett	N	Y	N
8 Bentley	N	Y	N
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	N	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	Y	N
4 Hoffman	N	Y	X
3 Johansen	N	Y	N
11 Knox	N	Y	N
2 Meader	N	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	?	✓
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall	Y	N	Y
3 Wier	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen	N	Y	N
1 Quie	N	Y	N
5 Judd	N	Y	N
9 Langen	N	Y	N
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	N	N
6 Colmer	N	N	N
3 Smith	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten	N	N	N
4 Williams	N	N	N
5 Winstead	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	‡	N	Y
7 Brown	?	N	Y
9 Cannon	N	Y	N
8 Carnahan	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder	Y	?	✓
3 Sullivan	‡	X	✓
2 Curtis	N	Y	N
MONTANA			
2 Anderson	?	N	Y
1 Metcalf	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
3 Brock	N	N	N
4 McGinley	X	N	N
2 Cunningham	N	Y	N
1 Weaver	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass	N	Y	N
1 Merrow	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	‡	N	Y
3 Auchincloss	N	Y	N
1 Cahill	N	Y	N
8 Canfield	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	N	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	N
2 Glenn	N	Y	N
9 Osmers	N	Y	N
12 Wallbauser	N	Y	N
7 Widnall	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Montoya	‡	X	‡
AL Morris	?	X	?
NEW YORK			
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	N	Y
32 Stratton	N	Y	N
27 Barry	N	?	N
3 Becker	N	Y	N
2 Derounian	N	Y	N
26 Dooley	X	✓	X
33 Kilburn	N	✓	X
40 Miller	N	✓	X
39 Ostertag	N	Y	N
42 Pillion	N	Y	N
34 Pirnie	N	Y	N
43 Goodell	N	Y	N
35 Rieblman	‡	?	?
37 Robison	N	Y	N
28 St. George	N	Y	N
36 Taber	N	Y	N
31 Taylor	X	✓	X
1 Wainwright	N	Y	Y
38 Weis	N	Y	N
29 Wharton	N	Y	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley	✓	✓	✓
11 Celler	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney	✓	N	Y
23 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y
22 Healey	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	✓	Y	Y
10 Kelly	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh	✓	?	✓
13 Multer	Y	N	✓
16 Powell	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney	✓	?	✓
18 Santangelo	Y	Y	Y
20 Teller	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch	N	Y	N
12 Dorn	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino	Y	Y	Y
4 Halpern	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	N	Y	N
15 Ray	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander	?	?	X
3 Barden	N	?	N
1 Bonner	?	X	✓
4 Cooley	?	?	?
6 Durham	‡	N	Y
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y
12 Vacancy			
8 Kitchin	N	N	N
7 Lennon	Y	N	N
5 Scott	X	?	X
11 Whitener	Y	N	Y
10 Jonas	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick	Y	X	‡
AL Short	N	Y	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y
11 Cook	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y
17 Levering	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	‡	X	‡
6 Vacancy			
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	N	Y	N
13 Baumhart	N	Y	N
8 Betts	N	Y	N
22 Bolton	N	Y	N
16 Bow	N	Y	N
7 Brown	N	Y	N
12 Devine	X	✓	X
15 Henderson	N	Y	N
2 Hess	N	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	N
4 McCulloch	N	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	N
3 Schenck	N	Y	N
1 Scherer	N	✓	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	Y
6 Morris	Y	N	Y
4 Steed	‡	N	Y
1 Belcher	N	Y	N
OREGON			
3 Green	Y	N	Y
4 Porter	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	‡	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y
30 Holland	Y	N	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	✓	N	Y
10 Prokop	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	N	Y
15 Walter	✓	X	✓
17 Vacancy			
29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	N
9 Dague	N	Y	N
12 Fenton	✓	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin	‡	✓	X
24 Kearns	Y	Y	N
13 Lafore	X	✓	X
7 Milliken	N	Y	N
16 Mumma	N	Y	N
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N
18 Vacancy			
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan	‡	N	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y
4 Nix	Y	N	Y
6 Toll	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y
1 Forand	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	N	N
3 Dorn	N	N	N
5 Hemphill	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	N	?	X
2 Riley	N	N	N
1 Rivers	?	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1 McGovern	Y	N	Y
2 Berry	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Bass	Y	N	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	Y
8 Everett	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier	?	?	✓
5 Loser	Y	N	Y
7 Murray	N	N	N
2 Baker	N	N	N
1 Reece	N	Y	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	-	?	-
22 Casey	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	?	?	?
21 Fisher	N	N	N
13 Ikard	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday	Y	?	?
15 Kilgore	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	N	N
1 Patman	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn			
18 Rogers	?	?	?
16 Rutherford	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	?	?	?
8 Thomas	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson	Y	X	✓
10 Thornberry	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	Y
14 Young	?	?	?
5 Alger	N	N	N
UTAH			
2 King	N	N	N
1 Dixon	N	Y	N
VERMONT			
AL Meyer	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	N	N	N
1 Downing	N	N	N
3 Gary	N	N	N
2 Hardy	Y	N	N
7 Harrison	N	N	N
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y
8 Smith	N	?	N
5 Tuck	N	N	N
10 Broybill	N	N	N
6 Poff	N	N	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Magnuson	‡	?	‡
5 Horan	N	Y	N
3 Vacancy			
4 May	N	Y	N
1 Pelly	X	✓	X
6 Tollefson	N	Y	Y
2 Westland	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey	Y	N	Y
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y
6 Slack	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
1 Flynn	Y	N	Y
9 Johnson	Y	N	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	N
7 Laird	N	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	N	N
6 Van Pelt	N	Y	N
3 Withrow	N	Y	N
WYOMING			
AL Thomson	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 24 through 28.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 62, 63, 67, 68, 69.)

House Begins Debate on Depressed Areas Bill After Voting On Aid to Old Soldiers' Homes, Captive Nations Resolution

24. HR 10596. Increase federal aid to 33 state homes for disabled veterans by replacing the annual payment of $700 per veteran with a per diem rate of $2.50 per veteran, for a maximum annual payment of $912.50. Passed 267-0 (D 168-0; R 99-0), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

25. H Con Res 633. Express the hope of Congress that the President would "pursue energetically" at the forthcoming summit conference the restoration of fundamental freedoms and basic human rights to the people of the captive nations of Eastern and Central Europe. Adopted 277-0 (D 173-0; R 104-0), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

26. S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. Authorize federal loans and grants totaling $251 million for the relief of economically depressed rural and industrial areas. Davis (D Ga.) motion to table McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings and order the previous question. Tabling motion rejected 167-222 (D 54-193; R 113-29), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 292. For votes on the bill itself, see RCs 35, 36.)

27. S 722. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to order the previous question (end debate) on dispensing with further proceedings. Agreed to 223-164 (D 192-55; R 31-109), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

28. S 722. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings. Agreed to 224-160 (D 190-53; R 34-107), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	24	25	26	27	28	Vote No.	24	25	26	27	28	Vote No.	24	25	26	27	28
Yea	267	277	167	223	224	Yea	168	173	54	192	190	Yea	99	104	113	31	34
Nay	0	0	222	164	160	Nay	0	0	193	55	53	Nay	0	0	29	109	107

	24	25	26	27	28
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?	?
1 Boykin	?	?	?	?	?
7 Elliott	?	?	N	Y	Y
2 Grant	?	?	?	?	?
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Jones	?	?	?	?	?
5 Rains	‡	‡	X	√	√
4 Roberts	?	?	X	√	√
6 Selden	‡	‡	Y	N	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
2 Udall	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					
5 Alford	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell	Y	Y	‡	N	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Sisk	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Teague	‡	?	Y	N	N
28 Utt	Y	Y	Y	N	N
30 Wilson	‡	?	Y	N	N
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Kasem	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	?	Y	N	N
22 Holt	‡	‡	Y	-	N
18 Hosmer	‡	‡	Y	N	N
16 Jackson	?	‡	√	X	X
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	X	‡	?
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
2 Bowles	?	‡	N	Y	Y
1 Daddario	Y	?	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	?	‡	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	‡	‡	√	X	X
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Cramer	‡	‡	Y	N	N
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Davis	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Flynt	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Forrester	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Pilcher	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Preston	?	?	Y	N	N
6 Vinson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
HAWAII					
AL Inouye	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
IDAHO					
1 Pfost	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Budge	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS					
25 Gray	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Mack	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Allen	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Hoffman	?	?	Y	N	N
15 Mason	?	?	Y	N	N
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Simpson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Chicago-Cook County					
12 Vacancy					
1 Dawson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	?	?	N	Y	Y
7 Libonati	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Church	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Collier	‡	‡	Y	N	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	N	N
INDIANA					
11 Barr	‡	‡	?	‡	‡
3 Brademas	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	?	?	N	Y	Y
10 Harmon	?	?	?	?	?
9 Hogan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	?	‡	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
6 Wampler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	?	?	?	?	?
7 Bray	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck	?	?	Y	N	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	24	25	26	27	28
IOWA					
6 Coad	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Jensen	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS					
5 Breeding	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 George	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hargis	‡	?	N	Y	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Rees	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY					
3 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chelf	‡	‡	-	‡	‡
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Spence	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Siler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	√	√
4 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Hebert	?	Y	Y	N	X
8 McSween	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 24 through 28.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 62, 63, 67, 68, 69.)

	24	25	26	27	28
6 Morrison	?	?	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	‡	‡	Y	N	N
7 Thompson	?	‡	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MAINE					
2 Coffin	?	?	N	Y	Y
1 Oliver	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 McIntire	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND					
2 Brewster	‡	?	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon	‡	?	N	Y	Y
6 Foley	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
1 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	?	?	N	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	?	?	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	?	‡	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	Y	-	-
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley	‡	?	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	‡	Y	Y	N	N
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	‡	Y	Y	N	N
9 Griffin	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Johansen	‡	Y	Y	N	N
11 Knox	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Meader	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell	?	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	Y	-	-	-
3 Wier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Andersen	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nelsen	‡	‡	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Colmer	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Winstead	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Brown	?	?	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon	Y	Y	?	?	?
8 Carnahan	Y	Y	-	‡	‡
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Anderson	?	?	?	?	?
1 Metcalf	‡	Y	N	Y	Y

	24	25	26	27	28
NEBRASKA					
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 McGinley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver	?	?	✓	X	X
NEVADA					
AL Baring	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass	?	‡	Y	N	N
1 Merrow	Y	Y	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Cahill	‡	‡	Y	N	N
8 Canfield	?	?	N	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Glenn	?	?	Y	N	N
9 Osmers	‡	‡	Y	N	N
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
AL Montoya	‡	‡	-	✓	‡
AL Morris	?	?	?	✓	?
NEW YORK					
41 Dulski	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien	‡	?	N	Y	Y
32 Stratton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Barry	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Becker	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y	N	N
26 Dooley	‡	?	Y	N	N
33 Kilburn	‡	‡	✓	X	X
40 Miller	‡	?	✓	X	X
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y	N	N
42 Pillion	Y	Y	Y	N	N
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	N	N
43 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	N	N
35 Riehlman	?	‡	Y	N	N
37 Robison	Y	Y	Y	N	N
28 St. George	Y	Y	Y	N	N
36 Taber	Y	Y	Y	N	N
31 Taylor	‡	‡	✓	X	X
1 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y	N	N
38 Weis	‡	‡	Y	N	N
29 Wharton	Y	Y	Y	N	N
New York City					
8 Anfuso	‡	‡	N	Y	✓
24 Buckley	‡	‡	X	✓	✓
11 Celler	Y	?	N	Y	N
7 Delaney	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	?	?	X	?	✓
19 Farbstein	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
22 Healey	?	?	N	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly	?	?	N	Y	Y
9 Keogh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Multer	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
16 Powell	?	?	X	?	✓
14 Rooney	?	?	X	✓	✓
18 Santangelo	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
20 Teller	?	?	N	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
5 Bosch	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Dorn	?	?	N	Y	Y
25 Fino	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
4 Halpern	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Ray	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander	?	?	?	?	?
3 Barden	‡	‡	Y	N	N
1 Bonner	?	?	✓	X	X
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Durham	‡	Y	Y	N	N
2 Fountain	‡	‡	Y	N	N
12 Vacancy					
8 Kitchin	‡	Y	Y	N	N

	24	25	26	27	28
7 Lennon	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Short	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley	?	‡	-	‡	✓
11 Cook	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	‡	?	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	?	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Levering	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Vacancy					
21 Vanik	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	‡	‡	Y	N	N
13 Baumhart	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	N	N
22 Bolton	?	?	Y	N	N
16 Bow	‡	‡	Y	N	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Devine	‡	‡	Y	N	N
15 Henderson	‡	‡	Y	N	N
2 Hess	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	?	?	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Schenck	?	?	Y	N	N
1 Scherer	?	?	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
6 Morris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OREGON					
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Porter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Ullman	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	?	?	N	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 Holland	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Prokop	?	?	N	Y	Y
19 Quigley	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Walter	?	?	X	✓	✓
17 Vacancy					
29 Corbett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Fenton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Gavin	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
24 Kearns	?	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Lafore	?	?	✓	X	X
7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Vacancy					
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett	?	?	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
5 Green	?	?	N	Y	Y
4 Nix	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	?	?	N	Y	Y
1 Forand	?	?	?	?	?
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hemphill	Y	Y	Y	N	N

	24	25	26	27	28
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Riley	‡	‡	Y	N	N
1 Rivers	?	?	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
1 McGovern	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Berry	Y	Y	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE					
6 Bass	‡	?	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	‡	‡	N	N	N
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Evins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Frazier	?	?	N	Y	Y
5 Loser	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Baker	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Reece	?	?	Y	N	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	‡	‡	‡	-	-
22 Casey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	?	?	?	?	?
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Ikard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Rayburn					
18 Rogers	Y	Y	?	?	?
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	‡	?	?	?
8 Thomas	?	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Young	?	?	?	?	?
5 Alger	Y	Y	Y	N	N
UTAH					
2 King	?	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
AL Meyer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gary	‡	?	Y	N	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Harrison	‡	‡	Y	N	X
9 Jennings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Poff	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Vacancy					
4 May	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Pelly	‡	‡	Y	N	N
6 Tollefson	‡	‡	-	‡	‡
2 Westland	‡	‡	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Slack	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	?	?	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
1 Flynn	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
9 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	‡	Y	Y	N	N
7 Laird	‡	‡	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Withrow	‡	‡	Y	N	N
WYOMING					
AL Thomson	‡	?	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 29 through 33.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 71, 72, 73, 75, 76.)

House Completes Eighth Roll-Call Vote on Procedural Questions as Debate Continues on Depressed Areas Bill

29. S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. Davis (D Ga.) motion to table second McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings and order the previous question. Tabling motion rejected 153-231 (D 52-192; R 101-39), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 292 and preceding chart. For votes on the bill itself, see next chart.)

30. S 722. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to order the previous question (end debate) on dispensing with further proceedings. Agreed to 235-153 (D 194-52; R 41-101), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

31. S 722. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings. Agreed to 237-152 (D 194-53; R 43-99), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

32. S 722. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to order the previous question on dispensing with further proceedings. Agreed to 238-148 (D 197-49; R 41-99), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

33. S 722. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to dispense with further proceedings. Agreed to 238-150 (D 196-50; R 42-100), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	29	30	31	32	33	Vote No.	29	30	31	32	33	Vote No.	29	30	31	32	33
Yea	153	235	237	238	238	Yea	52	194	194	197	196	Yea	101	41	43	41	42
Nay	231	153	152	148	150	Nay	192	52	53	49	50	Nay	39	101	99	99	100

	29	30	31	32	33
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?	?
1 Boykin	?	?	?	?	?
7 Elliott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant	?	?	?	?	?
9 Huddleston	Y	N	N	N	N
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Roberts	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
6 Selden	Y	N	N	N	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS					
5 Alford	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Gathings	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Mills	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 McFall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Saund	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Sisk	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Gubser	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Mailliard	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Teague	Y	N	N	N	N
28 Utt	Y	N	N	N	N
30 Wilson	Y	N	N	N	N
9 Younger	Y	N	N	N	N
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Kasem	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	N	N	N	N
22 Holt	Y	N	N	N	N
18 Hosmer	Y	N	N	N	N
16 Jackson	✓	X	X	X	X
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	N	N	N
15 McDonough	Y	N	N	N	N
20 Smith	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	X	‡	✓	✓	✓
3 Chenoweth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
2 Bowles	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Daddario	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Herlong	✓	X	X	X	X
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer	Y	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Brown	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Davis	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Flynt	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Forrester	Y	N	N	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Mitchell	–	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 Pilcher	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Preston	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Vinson	Y	N	N	N	N
HAWAII					
AL Inouye	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
1 Pfost	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Budge	Y	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS					
25 Gray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Allen	Y	N	N	N	N
17 Arends	Y	N	N	N	N
19 Chiperfield	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Hoffman	Y	N	N	N	N
15 Mason	✓	N	N	N	N
18 Michel	Y	N	N	N	N
20 Simpson	Y	N	N	N	N
22 Springer	Y	N	N	N	N
Chicago-Cook County					
12 Vacancy					
1 Dawson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Libonati	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	N	Y	Y	Y	‡
2 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Church	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Collier	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Derwinski	Y	N	N	N	N
INDIANA					
11 Barr	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harmon	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hogan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Wampler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	?	?	?	?	?
7 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck	Y	N	N	N	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	29	30	31	32	33
IOWA					
6 Coad	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Wolf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	N	N	N
8 Hoeven	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Jensen	Y	N	N	N	?
4 Kyl	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Schwengel	N	N	N	N	N
KANSAS					
5 Breeding	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 George	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hargis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Avery	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Rees	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Smith	Y	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY					
3 Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chelf	–	‡	‡	‡	‡
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	X	✓	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Hebert	✓	X	X	X	X
8 McSween	Y	N	N	‡	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 29 through 33.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 71, 72, 73, 75, 76.)

	29	30	31	32	33
6 Morrison	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Thompson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis	Y	N	N	N	N
MAINE					
2 Coffin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Oliver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire	Y	N	N	N	N
MARYLAND					
2 Brewster	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Foley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	N	Y	√	Y	Y
12 McCormack	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	N	N	N	N
9 Keith	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
7 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Griffin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Johansen	Y	N	N	N	N
11 Knox	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader	Y	N	N	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Dingell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall	-	-	-	-	-
3 Wier	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Andersen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Nelsen	Y	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Colmer	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Smith	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Williams	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Winstead	Y	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon	?	?	?	?	?
8 Carnahan	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Karsten	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Anderson	?	?	?	?	?
1 Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

	29	30	31	32	33
NEBRASKA					
3 Brock	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 McGinley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Weaver	√	X	X	X	X
NEVADA					
AL Baring	-	Y	Y	‡	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow	?	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Daniels	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Cahill	Y	N	N	N	N
8 Canfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Glenn	Y	N	N	N	N
9 Osmers	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Wallhauser	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Widnall	Y	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
AL Montoya	X	‡	√	‡	‡
AL Morris	X	?	√	?	?
NEW YORK					
41 Dulski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 O'Brien	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Stratton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Barry	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Becker	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Derounian	Y	N	N	N	N
26 Dooley	Y	N	N	N	N
33 Kilburn	√	X	X	X	X
40 Miller	√	X	X	X	X
39 Ostertag	Y	N	N	N	N
42 Pillion	Y	N	N	N	N
34 Pirnie	Y	N	N	N	N
43 Goodell	Y	N	N	N	N
35 Riehlman	Y	N	N	N	N
37 Robison	Y	N	N	N	N
28 St. George	Y	N	N	N	N
36 Taber	Y	N	N	N	N
31 Taylor	√	X	X	X	X
1 Wainwright	Y	N	N	N	N
38 Weis	Y	N	N	N	N
29 Wharton	Y	N	N	N	N
New York City					
8 Anfuso	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley	X	√	√	√	√
11 Celler	N	Y	Y	?	?
7 Delaney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	?	√	√	√	√
19 Farbstein	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Healey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell	?	√	?	√	√
14 Rooney	X	√	√	√	√
18 Santangelo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Teller	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Boscb	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Halpern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ray	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander	?	?	?	?	?
3 Barden	Y	N	N	N	-
1 Bonner	√	X	X	X	X
4 Cooley	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Durham	Y	N	N	‡	N
2 Fountain	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Vacancy					
8 Kitchin	Y	N	N	N	N

	29	30	31	32	33
7 Lennon	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Scott	Y	N	N	N	N
11 Whitener	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Jonas	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Short	N	N	N	N	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley	-	√	‡	√	‡
11 Cook	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	N	Y	Y	Y	√
17 Levering	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Vacancy					
21 Vanik	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	N	N	N	N
22 Bolton	Y	N	N	N	N
16 Bow	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Brown	Y	N	N	N	N
12 Devine	Y	N	N	N	N
15 Henderson	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Hess	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Schenck	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Scherer	Y	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	N	N	N	N
OREGON					
3 Green	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Porter	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Holland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Prokop	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Quigley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter	X	√	√	√	√
17 Vacancy					
29 Corbett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Kearns	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Lafore	√	X	X	X	X
7 Milliken	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Vacancy					
20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Nix	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Toll	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand	?	?	?	?	?
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Dorn	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Hemphill	Y	N	N	N	N

	29	30	31	32	33
6 McMillan	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Riley	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Rivers	?	?	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
1 McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Berry	Y	N	N	N	N
TENNESSEE					
6 Bass	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Evins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Loser	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Murray	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece	Y	N	N	N	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	‡	-	-	-	-
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	?	?	?	?	?
21 Fisher	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Ikard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Rayburn					
18 Rogers	?	?	?	?	?
16 Rutherford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	?	?	?	?
8 Thomas	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	?	?	?	?	?
5 Alger	Y	N	N	N	N
UTAH					
2 King	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	N	N	N	N
VERMONT					
AL Meyer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Downing	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Gary	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Hardy	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Harrison	Y	N	X	N	N
9 Jennings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Tuck	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Poff	Y	N	N	N	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Vacancy					
4 May	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Pelly	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Tollefson	-	N	Y	N	N
2 Westland	Y	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Slack	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
1 Flynn	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Laird	Y	N	N	N	N
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Withrow	-	‡	‡	‡	N
WYOMING					
AL Thomson	Y	N	N	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 34 through 37.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 77, 78, 79, 81.)

House Passes Depressed Areas Bill on 11th Roll-Call Vote; Votes $39,337,867,000 for Defense Department in Fiscal 1961

34. S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. Halleck (R Ind.) question of whether the House would consider the bill. Agreed to 221-171 (D 193-58; R 28-113), May 4, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 292 and preceding charts.)

35. S 722. McDonough (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill to the Banking and Currency Committee. Rejected 162-223 (D 47-200; R 115-23), May 4, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

36. S 722. Passage of the bill, authorizing $251 million in federal loans and grants to chronically depressed industrial and rural areas. Passed 202-184 (D 179-69; R 23-115), May 4, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

37. HR 11998. Appropriate $39,337,867,000 for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1961. Passed 377-3 (D 237-3; R 140-0), May 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 373. For later vote, see RC 74.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	34	35	36	37		Vote No.	34	35	36	37		Vote No.	34	35	36	37	
Yea	221	162	202	377		Yea	193	47	179	237		Yea	28	115	23	140	
Nay	171	223	184	3		Nay	58	200	69	3		Nay	113	23	115	0	

	34	35	36	37
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	?	?	?	?
1 Boykin	?	?	?	?
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grant	?	?	?	?
9 Huddleston	N	N	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Rains	√	X	√	‡
4 Roberts	√	X	√	?
6 Selden	N	N	N	Y
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	N	Y	N	Y
1 Gathings	N	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	N	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	N	N	N	Y
6 Norrell	N	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	N	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	N	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard	N	Y	N	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	N	Y
28 Utt	N	Y	N	Y
30 Wilson	N	Y	N	Y
9 Younger	N	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Kasem	Y	N	Y	Y
17 King	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	N	Y	N	Y
22 Holt	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer	N	Y	N	Y
16 Jackson	X	√	X	?
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N	Y
15 McDonough	N	Y	N	Y
20 Smith	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rogers	√	X	√	‡
3 Chenoweth	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	Y	N	Y	?
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y	N	Y	‡
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fascell	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	N	Y
5 Herlong	X	√	X	
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes	N	Y	N	Y
1 Cramer	N	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	N	Y	N	Y
10 Brown	N	Y	N	Y
5 Davis	N	Y	N	Y
4 Flynt	N	N	N	Y
3 Forrester	N	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	N	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Pilcher	N	N	N	Y
1 Preston	N	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson	N	√	X	Y
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Budge	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Mack	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Allen	N	Y	N	Y
17 Arends	N	Y	N	Y
19 Chiperfield	N	Y	N	Y
14 Hoffman	N	Y	N	Y
15 Mason	N	√	X	?
18 Michel	N	Y	N	‡
20 Simpson	N	Y	N	Y
22 Springer	N	Y	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Libonati	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Church	N	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	N	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA				
11 Barr	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Harmon	Y	N	Y	N
9 Hogan	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Wampler	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	?	?	?	Y
7 Bray	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck	N	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	34	35	36	37
IOWA				
6 Coad	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven	N	Y	N	Y
7 Jensen	N	Y	N	Y
4 Kyl	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	Y	N	Y	Y
2 George	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hargis	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Avery	N	Y	N	Y
4 Rees	N	Y	N	Y
6 Smith	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chelf	‡	–	?	?
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Spence	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Siler	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	‡
4 Brooks	N	N	N	Y
1 Hebert	N	?	?	?
8 McSween	N	Y	N	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 34 through 37.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 77, 78, 79, 81.)

	34	35	36	37
6 Morrison	Y	X	✓	Y
5 Passman	N	N	N	Y
7 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Willis	N	N	N	Y
MAINE				
2 Coffin	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Oliver	Y	N	Y	Y
3 McIntire	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Foley	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Johnson	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	N	Y	?
12 McCormack	Y	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	N	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis	N	Y	N	Y
9 Keith	N	Y	N	Y
14 Martin	?	X	✓	?
5 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	N	Y
9 Griffin	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hoffman	N	Y	N	Y
3 Johansen	N	Y	N	Y
11 Knox	N	Y	N	Y
2 Meader	N	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall	-	‡	?	‡
3 Wier	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Andersen	N	Y	N	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	N	Y
5 Judd	N	Y	N	Y
9 Langen	N	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	N	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer	N	Y	N	?
3 Smith	N	N	N	Y
2 Whitten	N	Y	N	Y
4 Williams	N	Y	N	Y
5 Winstead	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y	‡
7 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon	?	?	?	Y
8 Carnahan	‡	X	✓	‡
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	?	X	?	Y
1 Metcalf	Y	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	N	N	N	Y
4 McGinley	Y	N	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver	X	✓	X	?
NEVADA				
AL Baring	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	N	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow	?	✓	X	?
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss	N	✓	X	Y
1 Cahill	N	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	N	Y
2 Glenn	N	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wallbauser	N	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	✓	X	?	‡
AL Morris	?	X	?	?
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Stratton	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Barry	N	Y	N	Y
3 Becker	N	Y	N	Y
2 Derounian	N	Y	N	Y
26 Dooley	X	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn	X	✓	X	‡
40 Miller	X	✓	X	Y
39 Ostertag	N	Y	N	Y
42 Pillion	N	Y	N	Y
34 Pirnie	N	Y	N	Y
43 Goodell	N	Y	N	Y
35 Riehlman	N	Y	N	Y
37 Robison	N	Y	N	Y
28 St. George	N	Y	N	Y
36 Taber	N	Y	N	Y
31 Taylor	X	✓	X	?
1 Wainwright	N	Y	N	‡
38 Weis	N	Y	N	Y
29 Wharton	N	Y	N	Y
New York City				
8 Anfuso	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Buckley	✓	-	✓	‡
11 Celler	Y	N	Y	?
7 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	✓	?	✓	?
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Healey	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Keogh	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Powell	✓	?	✓	?
14 Rooney	✓	X	✓	?
18 Santangelo	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Teller	Y	N	Y	?
21 Zelenko	Y	N	Y	‡
5 Bosch	N	Y	N	Y
12 Dorn	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Fino	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Halpern	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ray	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	?	?	?	?
3 Barden	N	Y	N	‡
1 Bonner	X	✓	X	?
4 Cooley	N	Y	N	Y
6 Durham	N	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	N	Y
12 Vacancy				
8 Kitchin	N	Y	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	Y	N	Y
5 Scott	N	Y	N	Y
11 Whitener	N	N	N	Y
10 Jonas	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	Y	N	Y	Y
AL Short	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO				
9 Ashley	‡	X	?	Y
11 Cook	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Levering	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	N	‡
13 Baumhart	N	N	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	N	Y
22 Bolton	N	N	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	N	Y
15 Henderson	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hess	N	✓	X	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch	N	Y	N	Y
23 Minshall	N	Y	N	Y
3 Schenck	N	Y	N	Y
1 Scherer	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Morris	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Belcher	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON				
3 Green	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Porter	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	N	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Prokop	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Quigley	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Walter	✓	X	✓	?
17 Schmiebeli†				Y
29 Corbett	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Fenton	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Gavin	Y	X	✓	Y
24 Kearns	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Lafore	X	✓	X	?
7 Milliken	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Elliott†				Y
20 Van Zandt	Y	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Nix	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Forand	?	?	✓	?
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	N	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	N	N	N	Y
5 Hemphill	N	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	N	Y	N	Y
2 Riley	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Berry	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Frazier	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Loser	N	‡	N	‡
7 Murray	N	Y	N	Y
2 Baker	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Reece	N	Y	N	Y
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	-	‡	?	‡
22 Casey	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	?	?	?	?
21 Fisher	N	Y	N	Y
13 Ikard	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	N	N	Y
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	?	?	?	?
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	?	?	?	?
8 Thomas	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Young	?	?	?	?
5 Alger	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH				
2 King	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon	N	Y	N	Y
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	N	Y	N	Y
1 Downing	N	N	N	Y
3 Gary	N	N	N	Y
2 Hardy	N	N	N	Y
7 Harrison	N	N	N	Y
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	N	N	N	Y
5 Tuck	N	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y
6 Poff	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Horan	N	Y	N	Y
3 Vacancy				
4 May	N	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly	N	Y	N	Y
6 Tollefson	N	N	Y	Y
2 Westland	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y	N
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	‡
6 Slack	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	N	Y
7 Laird	N	Y	N	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt	N	Y	N	‡
3 Withrow	N	Y	N	‡
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	N	Y	N	Y

†Sworn in May 5, 1960.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 38 through 40.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 83, 84, 88)

House Turns Down Linear Accelerator, Passes A.E.C. Bill; Clears Conference Report on Fiscal 1961 Mutual Security Act

38. HR 11713. Authorize $256,476,000 in fiscal 1961 appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission construction projects and the civilian power program. Gubser (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add $107,200,000 for a linear accelerator at Stanford University. Rejected 128-195 (D 10-188; R 118-7), May 6, 1960. A "yea" was a vote suporting the President's position. (See story p. 299)

39. HR 11713. Passage of the bill. Passed 321-2 (D 197-1; R 124-1), May 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

40. HR 11510. The Mutual Security Act of 1960, setting policy and authorizing fiscal 1961 appropriations of $1,366,200,000 for certain non-military assistance portions of the Mutual Security Program. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 240-138 (D 151-84; R 89-54), May 12, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 166. For previous vote, see RC 20. For votes on appropriations, see RCs 61-62, 92-93.)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	38	39	40	Vote No.	38	39	40	Vote No.	38	39	40
Yea	128	321	240	Yea	10	197	151	Yea	118	124	89
Nay	195	2	138	Nay	188	1	84	Nay	7	1	54

	38	39	40
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	?	?	N
1 Boykin	?	?	Y
7 Elliott	N	Y	Y
2 Grant	?	?	N
9 Huddleston	N	Y	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	Y
5 Rains	-	‡	Y
4 Roberts	?	?	Y
6 Selden	N	Y	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	-	‡	Y
ARIZONA			
2 Udall	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	✓	‡	N
ARKANSAS			
5 Alford	?	?	N
1 Gathings	N	Y	N
4 Harris	N	Y	N
2 Mills	N	Y	N
6 Norrell	N	Y	N
3 Trimble	N	Y	✓
CALIFORNIA			
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y
11 McFall	N	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	N	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	‡	‡	✓
3 Moss	N	Y	Y
29 Saund	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley	N	Y	✓
27 Sheppard	-	‡	Y
12 Sisk	N	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard	✓	?	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt	Y	Y	N
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	Y	Y
25 Kasem	N	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	N	‡	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N
22 Holt	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson	✓	‡	‡
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N
15 McDonough	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	‡	‡	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
2 Bowles	-	‡	Y
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	‡	‡	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	N	Y	N
4 Fascell	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	N
5 Herlong	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	N
3 Sikes	N	Y	N
1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch	X	‡	N
10 Brown	N	Y	N
5 Davis	X	?	N
4 Flynt	-	‡	N
3 Forrester	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	X	?	N
7 Mitchell	-	‡	‡
2 Pilcher	X	?	N
1 Preston	N	Y	N
6 Vinson	N	Y	✓
HAWAII			
AL Inouye	N	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 Pfost	N	Y	N
2 Budge	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
25 Gray	N	Y	N
21 Mack	N	Y	N
24 Price	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	N
16 Allen	✓	‡	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y
14 Hoffman	Y	Y	N
15 Mason	Y	Y	N
18 Michel	-	‡	N
20 Simpson	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County			
12 Vacancy			
1 Dawson	?	?	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	Y
7 Libonati	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	Y
13 Church	Y	Y	N
10 Collier	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	N
INDIANA			
11 Barr	N	Y	N
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	N
10 Harmon	N	N	N
9 Hogan	N	Y	N
1 Madden	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	N	Y	N
6 Wampler	?	?	N
4 Adair	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	N	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	38	39	40
IOWA			
6 Coad	?	?	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y
2 Wolf	?	?	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen	Y	Y	N
4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	?	?	Y
KANSAS			
5 Breeding	N	Y	Y
2 George	N	Y	Y
3 Hargis	N	Y	N
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y	N
6 Smith	Y	Y	X
KENTUCKY			
3 Burke	N	Y	‡
4 Chelf	-	‡	‡
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y
5 Spence	N	Y	?
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	X	?	Y
8 Siler	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	-	‡	Y
4 Brooks	N	Y	N
1 Hebert	X	?	✓
8 McSween	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 38 through 40.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 83, 84, 88)

	38	39	40
6 Morrison	?	Y	X
5 Passman	N	Y	N
7 Thompson	?	‡	X
3 Willis	N	?	X
MAINE			
2 Coffin	N	Y	Y
1 Oliver	N	Y	N
3 McIntire	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND			
2 Brewster	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon	N	Y	Y
6 Foley	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	Y	Y
1 Johnson	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	N	Y	?
12 McCormack	N	Y	√
11 O'Neill	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin	?	?	Y
5 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
7 O'Hara	-	‡	Y
12 Bennett	Y	Y	N
8 Bentley	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	?
6 Chamberlain	√	‡	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	X	?	N
3 Johansen	Y	Y	X
11 Knox	Y	Y	N
2 Meader	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	-	?	Y
14 Rabaut	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall	-	‡	Y
3 Wier	N	Y	Y
7 Andersen	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	Y	N
6 Colmer	?	?	N
3 Smith	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	Y	N
4 Williams	N	Y	X
5 Winstead	N	Y	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	-	‡	Y
7 Brown	?	?	N
9 Cannon	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan	X	‡	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	N
10 Jones	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan	N	Y	√
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA			
2 Anderson	N	Y	?
1 Metcalf	N	Y	‡
NEBRASKA			
3 Brock	N	Y	N
4 McGinley	N	Y	N
2 Cunningham	N	Y	N
1 Weaver	√	?	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	N	Y	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow	√	?	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio	N	Y	Y
14 Daniels	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield	√	?	?
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y
2 Glenn	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y
12 Wallbauser	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Montoya	-	‡	‡
AL Morris	?	?	?
NEW YORK			
41 Dulski	N	Y	N
30 O'Brien	N	Y	Y
32 Stratton	-	‡	N
27 Barry	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker	Y	Y	N
2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y
26 Dooley	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn	√	‡	√
40 Miller	√	‡	Y
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion	√	‡	Y
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y
43 Goodell	Y	Y	Y
35 Rieblman	Y	Y	Y
37 Robison	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George	√	‡	Y
36 Taber	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor	√	‡	√
1 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton	√	‡	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso	X	‡	√
24 Buckley	X	‡	√
11 Celler	X	?	√
7 Delaney	N	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	?	?	Y
19 Farbstein	X	‡	Y
22 Healey	N	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly	?	?	√
9 Keogh	N	Y	Y
13 Multer	X	‡	Y
16 Powell	?	?	?
14 Rooney	X	?	Y
18 Santangelo	N	Y	Y
20 Teller	X	?	Y
21 Zelenko	X	‡	Y
5 Bosch	Y	Y	N
12 Dorn	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino	√	‡	Y
4 Halpern	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	√
15 Ray	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander	?	?	N
3 Barden	-	‡	X
1 Bonner	?	?	X
4 Cooley	N	Y	Y
6 Durham	N	Y	‡
2 Fountain	N	Y	N
12 Vacancy			
8 Kitchin	X	‡	N
7 Lennon	-	‡	N
5 Scott	-	‡	X
11 Whitener	N	Y	N
10 Jonas	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick	-	‡	‡
AL Short	√	‡	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y
11 Cook	-	‡	N
20 Feighan	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	X	‡	Y
19 Kirwan	?	?	Y
17 Levering	N	Y	N
10 Moeller	N	Y	N
6 Vacancy			
21 Vanik	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	‡	‡	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	Y	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	Y	N
15 Henderson	Y	Y	N
2 Hess	Y	Y	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	N
3 Schenck	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer	√	?	X
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	N
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y
6 Morris	N	Y	N
4 Steed	N	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N
OREGON			
3 Green	N	Y	Y
4 Porter	-	‡	‡
2 Ullman	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	‡	‡	Y
21 Dent	X	?	N
11 Flood	N	Y	Y
30 Holland	-	‡	Y
28 Moorhead	N	Y	‡
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y
10 Prokop	N	Y	Y
19 Quigley	N	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	N	Y	Y
15 Walter	X	?	√
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett	√	?	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin	Y	Y	N
24 Kearns	Y	Y	Y
13 Lafore	√	?	Y
7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N
18 Elliott	Y	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan	N	Y	Y
5 Green	N	Y	Y
4 Nix	N	Y	Y
6 Toll	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	N	Y	√
1 Forand	?	?	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	N
5 Hemphill	‡	‡	N
6 McMillan	N	Y	X
2 Riley	N	Y	N
1 Rivers	?	?	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1 McGovern	?	?	?
2 Berry	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Bass	N	Y	N
9 Davis	N	Y	‡
8 Everett	N	Y	N
4 Evins	N	Y	?
3 Frazier	N	Y	?
5 Loser	-	Y	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	N
2 Baker	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece	√	?	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	?	?	Y
17 Burleson	-	‡	N
22 Casey	N	Y	N
7 Dowdy	?	?	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	N
13 Ikard	X	?	Y
20 Kilday	N	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	N	Y	N
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	N
11 Poage	N	Y	N
4 Rayburn			
18 Rogers	X	?	N
16 Rutherford	-	‡	N
6 Teague	?	?	?
8 Thomas	N	Y	N
9 Thompson	N	Y	X
10 Thornberry	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	N
14 Young	?	?	X
5 Alger	Y	Y	N
UTAH			
2 King	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Meyer	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	N	Y	N
1 Downing	N	Y	Y
3 Gary	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison	N	Y	N
9 Jennings	N	Y	N
8 Smith	N	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Magnuson	-	‡	Y
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy			
4 May	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	Y	Y	Y
2 Westland	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey	X	‡	N
4 Hechler	N	Y	N
5 Kee	-	‡	Y
6 Slack	-	‡	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	√	‡	N
WISCONSIN			
1 Flynn	N	Y	X
9 Johnson	N	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	N	Y	N
6 Van Pelt	√	‡	N
3 Withrow	√	‡	X
WYOMING			
AL Thomson	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 41 through 45.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 90, 95, 96, 97, 99.)

House Authorizes San Luis Project; Passes Foreign Investment Incentive Act; Votes on Mount Rainier, Chesapeake-Ohio Parks

41. S 1358. Authorize the Secretary of Interior to provide a new headquarters site for Mount Rainier National Park in the vicinity of Ashford, Wash. (Cost of establishing the headquarters was estimated at $2,356,000.) Passed 263-83 (D 193-29; R 70-54), May 11, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

42. HR 7155. Authorize federal construction of the San Luis irrigation unit as part of the California Central Valley project. Ullman (D Ore.) amendment to delete a section exempting from the 160-acre limit of federal reclamation law all lands irrigated by state water from the project. Agreed to 214-179 (D 211-37; R 3-142), May 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 252)

43. HR 5. Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act of 1960, deferring tax payments on earnings of U.S.-owned Foreign Business Corporations in underdeveloped countries until the money is returned to this country. Pelly (R Wash.)-Gross (R Iowa) motion to strike the enacting clause (kill the bill). Rejected 160-232 (D 82-164; R 78-68), May 18, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 336)

44. HR 5. Passage of the bill. Passed 196-192 (D 130-115; R 66-77), May 18, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

45. H Res 488. A rule for debate on HR 2331, to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park in Maryland. (Cost for the first five years was estimated at $8,550,000; total cost was estimated at $12 million. The Budget Bureau did not oppose the bill.) Motion to adopt the rule rejected 134-227 (D 115-104; R 19-123), May 19, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	41	42	43	44	45	Vote No.	41	42	43	44	45	Vote No.	41	42	43	44	45
Yea	263	214	160	196	134	Yea	193	211	82	130	115	Yea	70	3	78	66	19
Nay	83	179	232	192	227	Nay	29	37	164	115	104	Nay	54	142	68	77	123

	41	42	43	44	45
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Boykin	?	Y	N	Y	N
7 Elliott	Y	?	X	√	?
2 Grant	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Jones	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Rains	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Roberts	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					
5 Alford	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Gathings	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Harris	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Norrell	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Trimble	?	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	N	N
29 Saund	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley	‡	Y	‡	-	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	N	√	X	-
12 Sisk	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	‡	N	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	N	N
28 Utt	N	N	Y	N	N
30 Wilson	‡	N	N	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	N	Y	N	N
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	N	-
25 Kasem	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
17 King	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	N	N	Y	N	N
22 Holt	N	N	N	Y	N
18 Hosmer	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Jackson	‡	X	-	‡	N
24 Lipscomb	N	N	Y	N	N
15 McDonough	N	N	Y	N	N
20 Smith	N	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	X	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	√	X	√	‡
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
2 Bowles	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Daddario	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	N	Y	N
AL Kowalski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	‡	Y	-	‡	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Sikes	Y	√	N	N	N
1 Cramer	Y	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch	Y	-	‡	-	-
10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Davis	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Flynt	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Forrester	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Landrum	N	?	?	?	?
7 Mitchell	‡	Y	N	Y	‡
2 Pilcher	?	Y	Y	N	N
1 Preston	Y	Y	N	Y	?
6 Vinson	?	Y	N	?	N
HAWAII					
AL Inouye	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
IDAHO					
1 Pfost	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Budge	-	N	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS					
25 Gray	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Mack	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Allen	N	X	-	‡	N
17 Arends	Y	N	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Hoffman	N	N	Y	N	N
15 Mason	?	N	Y	N	N
18 Michel	N	N	Y	N	N
20 Simpson	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Springer	Y	N	N	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County					
12 Vacancy					
1 Dawson	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Libonati	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Church	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	N	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA					
11 Barr	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Harmon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hogan	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Wampler	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Bray	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Halleck	Y	N	N	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	41	42	43	44	45
IOWA					
6 Coad	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Wolf	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Hoeven	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Jensen	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Kyl	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Schwengel	N	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS					
5 Breeding	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 George	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hargis	Y	Y	Y	N	-
1 Avery	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Rees	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Smith	‡	X	‡	X	‡
KENTUCKY					
3 Burke	‡	Y	N	Y	N
4 Chelf	‡	‡	‡	-	-
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Spence	?	Y	N	Y	N
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Watts	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Siler	N	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y	-
4 Brooks	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Hebert	?	√	X	√	?
8 McSween	Y	N	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 41 through 45.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 90, 95, 96, 97, 99.)

	41	42	43	44	45
6 Morrison	?	Y	X	Y	?
5 Passman	Y	Y	N	-	N
7 Thompson	‡	√	X	√	-
3 Willis	?	Y	?	?	N
MAINE					
2 Coffin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Oliver	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire	Y	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND					
2 Brewster	Y	√	-	√	‡
4 Fallon	?	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Johnson	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	?	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Macdonald	?	Y	Y	N	N
12 McCormack	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	‡	Y	Y	N	N
6 Bates	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Conte	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Keith	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Martin	N	N	Y	N	?
5 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Bennett	Y	N	Y	-	N
8 Bentley	‡	N	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	N	N	Y	N	N
10 Cederberg	?	N	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Ford	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Griffin	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Hoffman	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Johansen	-	N	Y	N	N
11 Knox	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Meader	Y	N	N	Y	?
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs	Y	√	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Wier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Quie	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Judd	Y	N	N	√	‡
9 Langen	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Colmer	N	N	N	N	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Williams	-	X	√	X	-
5 Winstead	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Brown	?	Y	N	Y	?
9 Cannon	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Carnahan	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	N	Y	-
10 Jones	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Anderson	?	Y	N	Y	N
1 Metcalf	‡	Y	N	N	‡
NEBRASKA					
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 McGinley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Weaver	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA					
AL Baring	‡	√	√	X	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Gallagher	Y	-	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss	?	N	N	Y	N
1 Cahill	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Canfield	?	N	Y	N	N
6 Dwyer	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Glenn	?	N	Y	N	N
9 Osmers	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Wallhauser	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Widnall	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
AL Montoya	‡	Y	N	N	Y
AL Morris	?	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Stratton	N	Y	Y	N	N
27 Barry	Y	N	N	Y	-
3 Becker	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Derounian	?	N	Y	N	N
26 Dooley	Y	N	N	Y	N
33 Kilburn	-	X	-	X	-
40 Miller	Y	N	N	Y	N
39 Ostertag	N	N	Y	Y	N
42 Pillion	N	X	‡	-	N
34 Pirnie	N	N	Y	N	N
43 Goodell	N	N	N	Y	N
35 Riehlman	N	N	Y	N	N
37 Robison	N	N	N	Y	N
28 St. George	N	N	Y	N	N
36 Taber	N	N	Y	N	N
31 Taylor	-	X	-	X	-
1 Wainwright	Y	X	N	Y	N
38 Weis	N	N	N	Y	N
29 Wharton	N	N	N	Y	N
New York City					
8 Anfuso	‡	Y	N	Y	-
24 Buckley	‡	√	X	√	-
11 Celler	?	Y	N	Y	?
7 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	N	N
23 Gilbert	?	√	X	√	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Healey	?	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Kelly	?	Y	Y	N	?
9 Keogh	‡	Y	N	Y	N
13 Multer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Powell	?	Y	N	N	Y
14 Rooney	N	Y	Y	N	?
18 Santangelo	Y	√	X	√	-
20 Teller	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	‡	Y	N	Y	-
5 Bosch	-	N	Y	N	N
12 Dorn	Y	N	N	Y	N
25 Fino	‡	N	N	Y	N
4 Halpern	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Lindsay	‡	N	N	Y	N
15 Ray	N	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander	N	X	√	X	?
3 Barden	?	X	√	X	N
1 Bonner	?	?	√	X	?
4 Cooley	Y	Y	N	N	?
6 Durham	‡	‡	√	X	-
2 Fountain	Y	N	N	N	‡
12 Vacancy					
8 Kitchin	N	N	Y	N	-
7 Lennon	N	N	Y	N	-
5 Scott	‡	X	√	X	‡
11 Whitener	?	N	Y	N	?
10 Jonas	N	N	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick	‡	Y	N	N	‡
AL Short	Y	X	‡	-	-
OHIO					
9 Ashley	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Cook	Y	Y	N	N	N
20 Feighan	N	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Kirwan	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 Levering	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 Moeller	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Vacancy					
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	N	Y	-	N
8 Betts	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Bolton	?	N	N	Y	N
16 Bow	-	N	Y	N	N
7 Brown	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Devine	N	N	Y	N	N
15 Henderson	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Hess	-	N	Y	N	N
5 Latta	N	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	N	N	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Schenck	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Scherer	?	N	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 Edmondson	?	Y	N	N	?
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Morris	Y	?	?	?	?
4 Steed	‡	Y	N	N	N
1 Belcher	N	N	Y	N	N
OREGON					
3 Green	Y	√	‡	√	‡
4 Porter	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	N
30 Holland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Moorhead	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Prokop	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Walter	?	√	?	?	?
17 Schneebeli	N	N	N	Y	N
29 Corbett	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Curtin	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Dague	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Fenton	N	N	Y	N	N
27 Fulton	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Gavin	N	N	Y	N	N
24 Kearns	N	N	Y	N	N
13 Lafore	?	N	N	Y	N
7 Milliken	N	N	N	Y	N
16 Mumma	N	N	Y	N	N
22 Saylor	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Elliott	N	N	N	Y	N
20 Van Zandt	N	N	Y	N	N
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett	?	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Nix	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	?	Y	Y	N	?
1 Forand	?	?	?	?	?
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Dorn	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Hemphill	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 McMillan	-	X	√	N	N
2 Riley	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Rivers	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
1 McGovern	?	Y	N	Y	?
2 Berry	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
6 Bass	?	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	‡	√	X	√	‡
8 Everett	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Frazier	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Loser	N	N	N	N	N
7 Murray	N	N	N	N	N
2 Baker	?	N	N	Y	?
1 Reece	Y	N	N	Y	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Brooks	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	N	N	N
22 Casey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	N	N	Y	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Ikard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	N	N	N
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	?	-	N
11 Poage	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Rayburn					
18 Rogers	Y	√	?	?	N
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	N	N	?	Y
8 Thomas	Y	?	?	?	?
9 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	N	Y	?
14 Young	?	Y	N	Y	N
5 Alger	-	N	Y	N	N
UTAH					
2 King	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dixon	Y	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT					
AL Meyer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Downing	-	N	N	Y	N
3 Gary	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Harrison	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Smith	?	N	N	Y	?
5 Tuck	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Poff	N	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Horan	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Vacancy					
4 May	‡	N	Y	N	N
1 Pelly	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Tollefson	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Westland	‡	N	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	N	-
6 Slack	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Moore	Y	N	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN					
1 Flynn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y	N	‡
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	N	N	Y	-
7 Laird	Y	N	N	Y	-
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Van Pelt	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Withrow	‡	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING					
AL Thomson	Y	N	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 46 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 101, 102, 103.)

House Passes Public Works-AEC Money Bill After Rejecting Move to Cut Kinzua Dam Funds; Adopts School Aid Bill Rule

46. HR 12326. Appropriate $3,914,798,985 for public works projects and for the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal 1961. Goodell (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to report it back to the House with an amendment deleting a budget-proposed $4,530,000 item for construction of the Allegheny River Reservior (Kinzua Dam) in Pa. and N.Y. Rejected 110-294 (D 21-237; R 89-57), May 25, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 386)

47. HR 12326. Passage of the bill. Passed 388-18 (D 257-2; R 131-16), May 25, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

48. H Res 536. An open rule for debate on HR 10128, the School Construction Assistance Act of 1960. Rule adopted 309-97 (D 217-44; R 92-53), May 25, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 232. For later votes on the bill, see next chart.)

TOTAL			
Vote No.	46	47	48
Yea	110	388	309
Nay	294	18	97

DEMOCRATIC			
Vote No.	46	47	48
Yea	21	257	217
Nay	237	2	44

REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	46	47	48
Yea	89	131	92
Nay	57	16	53

	46	47	48
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin	?	Y	N
7 Elliott	N	Y	Y
2 Grant	N	Y	Y
9 Huddleston	N	Y	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	Y
5 Rains	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y
6 Selden	N	Y	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
5 Alford	?	Y	Y
1 Gathings	N	Y	N
4 Harris	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y
11 McFall	N	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	Y
29 Saund	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley	N	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	-	‡	‡
12 Sisk	N	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt	Y	Y	N
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle	-	‡	‡
19 Holifield	N	Y	Y
25 Kasem	N	Y	Y
17 King	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	N	‡	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N
22 Holt	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N
15 McDonough	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	N	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
2 Bowles	N	Y	Y
1 Daddario	N	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y
4 Irwin	N	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	N	Y	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	N	N
4 Fascell	N	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	N
5 Herlong	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	Y
3 Sikes	N	Y	Y
1 Cramer	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch	N	Y	N
10 Brown	N	Y	N
5 Davis	N	Y	N
4 Flynt	N	Y	N
3 Forrester	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	N	Y	N
7 Mitchell	N	Y	Y
2 Pilcher	N	Y	N
1 Preston	N	Y	N
6 Vinson	N	Y	N
HAWAII			
AL Inouye	-	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 Pfost	?	?	?
2 Budge	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
25 Gray	N	Y	Y
21 Mack	N	Y	Y
24 Price	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	Y
16 Allen	N	Y	N
17 Arends	N	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield	N	Y	N
14 Hoffman	Y	N	N
15 Mason	N	N	N
18 Michel	Y	N	N
20 Simpson	N	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County			
12 Vacancy			
1 Dawson	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	Y
7 Libonati	N	Y	Y
3 Murphy	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	Y
13 Church	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	N	Y
INDIANA			
11 Barr	Y	Y	Y
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	Y
10 Harmon	Y	N	Y
9 Hogan	N	Y	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	Y
5 Roush	N	Y	Y
6 Wampler	N	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck	N	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	46	47	48
IOWA			
6 Cood	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	Y
2 Wolf	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen	N	Y	N
4 Kyl	N	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
5 Breeding	N	Y	Y
2 George	N	Y	Y
3 Hargis	N	Y	Y
1 Avery	N	Y	N
4 Rees	N	Y	Y
6 Smith	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
3 Burke	N	Y	Y
4 Chelf	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y
5 Spence	X	?	?
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y
6 Watts	N	Y	Y
8 Siler	?	?	√
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	N	Y	Y
4 Brooks	N	Y	N
1 Hebert	?	?	?
8 McSween	N	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 46 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 101, 102, 103.)

	46	47	48
6 Morrison	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	N
7 Thompson	?	?	?
3 Willis	X	?	?
MAINE			
2 Coffin	N	Y	Y
1 Oliver	N	Y	Y
3 McIntire	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
2 Brewster	-	‡	‡
4 Fallon	N	Y	Y
6 Foley	N	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	Y	Y
1 Johnson	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	‡	‡	‡
13 Burke	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y
7 Lane	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	N	Y	Y
12 McCormack	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	N	Y	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin	N	Y	Y
5 Rogers	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
7 O'Hara	N	Y	Y
12 Bennett	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley	‡	‡	√
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	?	?	?
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	N	N	N
3 Johansen	Y	Y	N
11 Knox	N	Y	Y
2 Meader	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs	N	Y	Y
15 Dingell	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	N	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	-	‡	‡
14 Rabaut	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	-	‡	‡
4 Karth	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall	N	Y	N
3 Wier	N	Y	Y
7 Andersen	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	Y	N
6 Colmer	N	Y	N
3 Smith	N	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	N
4 Williams	N	Y	N
5 Winstead	-	‡	-
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	N	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	N	Y	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder	N	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	N	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA			
2 Anderson	N	Y	Y
1 Metcalf	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
3 Brock	N	Y	Y
4 McGinley	N	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	N
1 Weaver	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio	N	Y	Y
14 Daniels	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	N	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss	N	Y	Y
1 Cahill	N	Y	Y
8 Canfield	√	?	√
6 Dwyer	N	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y
2 Glenn	N	Y	Y
9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y
12 Wallbauser	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Montoya	N	Y	Y
AL Morris	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
32 Stratton	Y	Y	Y
27 Barry	Y	Y	?
3 Becker	Y	Y	Y
2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y
26 Dooley	√	‡	X
33 Kilburn	√	-	X
40 Miller	Y	Y	Y
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion	Y	Y	N
34 Pirnie	Y	N	Y
43 Goodell	Y	N	N
35 Riehlman	Y	Y	Y
37 Robison	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber	Y	N	N
31 Taylor	√	Y	X
1 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton	Y	Y	Y
New York City			
8 Anfuso	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley	X	‡	‡
11 Celler	N	Y	Y
7 Delaney	N	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	N	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	N	Y	Y
22 Healey	N	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly	N	Y	Y
9 Keogh	Y	Y	Y
13 Multer	N	Y	Y
16 Powell	N	Y	Y
14 Rooney	N	Y	Y
18 Santangelo	Y	Y	Y
20 Teller	N	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	N	Y	Y
5 Bosch	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino	Y	Y	Y
4 Halpern	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y
15 Ray	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander	?	?	?
3 Barden	N	Y	N
1 Bonner	?	?	?
4 Cooley	N	Y	Y
6 Durham	‡	‡	‡
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y
12 Vacancy			
8 Kitchin	N	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y
5 Scott	?	?	?
11 Whitener	N	Y	N
10 Jonas	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick	N	Y	Y
AL Short	Y	Y	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y
11 Cook	N	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	N	Y	Y
17 Levering	N	Y	Y
10 Moeller	N	Y	Y
6 Vacancy			
21 Vanik	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart	N	Y	N
8 Betts	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	Y	Y	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	N	N
15 Henderson	N	Y	N
2 Hess	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	N
3 Schenck	Y	Y	N
1 Scherer	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y
6 Morris	N	Y	Y
4 Steed	X	‡	‡
1 Belcher	N	Y	Y
OREGON			
3 Green	N	Y	Y
4 Porter	N	Y	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	N	Y	Y
11 Flood	N	Y	Y
30 Holland	N	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y
10 Prokop	N	Y	Y
19 Quigley	N	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	N	Y	Y
15 Walter	N	Y	Y
17 Schnebeli	N	Y	Y
29 Corbett	N	Y	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	Y
12 Fenton	N	Y	Y
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y
23 Gavin	N	Y	Y
24 Kearns	N	Y	Y
13 Lafore	N	Y	N
7 Milliken	N	Y	Y
16 Mumma	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N
18 Elliott	N	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett	N	Y	Y
3 Byrne	N	Y	Y
2 Granahan	N	Y	Y
5 Green	N	Y	Y
4 Nix	N	Y	Y
6 Toll	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	N	?	Y
1 Forand	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	N
5 Hemphill	N	Y	N
6 McMillan	N	Y	N
2 Riley	N	Y	N
1 Rivers	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1 McGovern	N	Y	Y
2 Berry	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Bass	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	Y
4 Evins	N	Y	Y
3 Frazier	N	Y	Y
5 Loser	N	Y	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	N
2 Baker	N	Y	Y
1 Reece	N	Y	Y
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	N
22 Casey	N	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	N
13 Ikard	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday	N	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	N
4 Rayburn			
18 Rogers	N	Y	N
16 Rutherford	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	Y	N
8 Thomas	N	Y	Y
9 Thompson	N	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y
5 Alger	Y	N	N
UTAH			
2 King	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
AL Meyer	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	N	Y	N
1 Downing	N	Y	Y
3 Gary	N	Y	N
2 Hardy	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison	N	Y	N
9 Jennings	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	N	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Magnuson	N	Y	Y
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy			
4 May	N	Y	Y
1 Pelly	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	N	Y	Y
2 Westland	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey	N	Y	Y
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	Y
6 Slack	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
1 Flynn	N	Y	Y
9 Johnson	N	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt	N	Y	N
3 Withrow	N	Y	N
WYOMING			
AL Thomson	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 49 through 53.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109.)

House Adopts Anti-Segregation Clause, Rejects GOP Substitute And Passes $1.3 Billion School Construction Aid Measure

49. HR 10128. School Construction Assistance Act of 1960. Powell (D N.Y.) amendment to require that school facilities built with the help of money made available under the Act be open to all students without regard to race, color, creed, national origin or religion. Agreed to 218-181 (D 100-160; R 118-21), May 26, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 232 and preceding chart)

50. HR 10128. Bow (R Ohio) amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to return to each state annually, for school construction use, 25 percent of the federal tax on cigarettes sold in the state. Rejected 181-219 (D 86-175; R 95-44), May 26, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

51. HR 10128. Motion to agree to the bill as amended in the Committee of the Whole by Thompson (D N.J.) and Powell (D N.Y.). Agreed to 223-177 (D 108-154; R 115-23), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

52. HR 10128. Kearns (R Pa.) motion to recommit the bill to the Education and Labor Committee with instructions to report back an Administration bill (HR 12259) providing for federal payment of one-half the debt service (principal and interest) on $3 billion in long-term construction bonds (20 to 30 years' maturity) to be issued by local school districts at the rate of $600 million a year in fiscal years 1961-65. Rejected 80-320 (D 13-249; R 67-71), May 26, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

53. HR 10128. School Construction Assistance Act of 1960, authorizing $325 million a year for four years in federal matching grants to the states for public school construction. Passage of the bill. Passed 206-189 (D 162-97; R 44-92), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	49	50	51	52	53	Vote No.	49	50	51	52	53	Vote No.	49	50	51	52	53
Yea	218	181	223	80	206	Yea	100	86	108	13	162	Yea	118	95	115	67	44
Nay	181	219	177	320	189	Nay	160	175	154	249	97	Nay	21	44	23	71	92

	49	50	51	52	53
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Boykin	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Elliott	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Grant	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Huddleston	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Jones	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Rains	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Roberts	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Selden	N	Y	N	N	N
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	N	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					
2 Udall	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					
5 Alford	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Gathings	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Harris	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Mills	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Norrell	X	-	-	X	X
3 Trimble	N	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	N	N	N	N	Y
11 McFall	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	X	-	‡	X	√
8 Miller (G.P.)	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Moss	N	N	N	N	Y
29 Saund	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Shelley	Y	N	N	N	Y
27 Sheppard	-	-	‡	-	‡
12 Sisk	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Utt	Y	Y	Y	N	N
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle	√	-	-	X	√
19 Holifield	N	N	N	N	Y
25 Kasem	N	N	N	N	Y
17 King	N	N	N	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand	√	?	?	?	X
22 Holt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 McDonough	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	N	-	N	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
2 Bowles	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Daddario	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Kowalski	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	N	N	N	N	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Fascell	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Haley	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Herlong	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Matthews	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Rogers	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Sikes	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Cramer	N	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Brown	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Davis	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Flynt	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Forrester	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Landrum	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Mitchell	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Pilcher	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Preston	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Vinson	N	Y	N	N	N
HAWAII					
AL Inouye	N	N	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
1 Pfost	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Budge	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS					
25 Gray	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Mack	Y	N	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Allen	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Arends	?	?	?	?	X
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Hoffman	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Mason	N	Y	?	?	?
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Chicago-Cook County					
12 Vacancy					
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Libonati	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	N	N
INDIANA					
11 Barr	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Brademas	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Harmon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hogan	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Wampler	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Halleck	Y	N	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	49	50	51	52	53
IOWA					
6 Cood	N	N	N	N	√
5 Smith	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Wolf	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS					
5 Breeding	N	N	N	N	Y
2 George	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Hargis	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Rees	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Smith	N	Y	N	N	N
KENTUCKY					
3 Burke	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Chelf	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Natcher	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Spence	N	N	N	N	N
1 Stubblefield	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Siler	X	?	?	?	√
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Brooks	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Hebert	X	?	?	?	X
8 McSween	N	Y	N	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 49 through 53.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109.)

	49	50	51	52	53
6 Morrison	X	?	?	X	X
5 Passman	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Thompson	X	-	?	?	?
3 Willis	X	?	?	?	?
MAINE					
2 Coffin	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Oliver	N	N	N	N	Y
3 McIntire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND					
2 Brewster	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Foley	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford	N	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Burke	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Lane	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 McCormack	X	N	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Martin	?	?	?	?	✓
5 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
7 O'Hara	N	N	Y	N	Y
12 Bennett	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Bentley	✓	‡	‡	‡	✓
18 Broomfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hoffman	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Johansen	Y	Y	N	N	N
11 Knox	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meader	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	N	N	N	N	Y
16 Lesinski	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	✓	-	‡	-	✓
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall	N	N	N	N	N
3 Wier	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Judd	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Colmer	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Smith	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Williams	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Winstead	N	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Brown	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Cannon	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Jones	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA					
2 Anderson	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Metcalf	N	N	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
3 Brock	N	N	N	N	N
4 McGinley	N	N	N	N	N
2 Cunningham	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Weaver	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEVADA					
AL Baring	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
1 Cahill	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Glenn	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wallbauser	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Montoya	N	N	Y	N	Y
AL Morris	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	N	Y
32 Stratton	Y	N	Y	N	Y
27 Barry	✓	?	?	✓	X
3 Becker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Dooley	✓	-	-	✓	X
33 Kilburn	✓	-	-	✓	X
40 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Pillion	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
43 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Rieblman	Y	N	Y	N	Y
37 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 St. George	-	-	‡	-	X
36 Taber	Y	Y	Y	N	N
31 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Weis	‡	?	‡	✓	✓
29 Wharton	N	Y	N	Y	N
New York City					
8 Anfuso	Y	N	Y	N	✓
24 Buckley	✓	-	‡	X	✓
11 Celler	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Healey	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly	✓	?	?	X	✓
9 Keogh	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Multer	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Powell	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Santangelo	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Teller	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Bosch	✓	‡	-	✓	X
12 Dorn	Y	N	Y	N	Y
25 Fino	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Halpern	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander	X	?	?	?	?
3 Barden	-	Y	N	N	N
1 Bonner	X	?	?	?	?
4 Cooley	X	?	?	?	?
6 Durham	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Vacancy					
8 Kitchin	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Lennon	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Scott	X	‡	-	-	-
11 Whitener	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Jonas	N	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick	N	N	N	N	Y
AL Short	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Cook	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	N	N	N
18 Hays	N	N	N	N	Y
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Levering	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	‡	‡	‡	X	✓
6 Vacancy					
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	N	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Devine	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hess	✓	‡	-	✓	-
5 Latta	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Schenck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Scherer	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Edmondson	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Morris	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Steed	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OREGON					
3 Green	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Porter	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Ullman	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Norblad	Y	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	N	Y
30 Holland	Y	N	Y	N	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Prokop	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley	N	N	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Walter	N	N	N	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 Fenton	Y	N	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Kearns	Y	N	Y	Y	N
13 Lafore	✓	?	?	✓	?
7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y	N	-
18 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Van Zandt	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Nix	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Toll	Y	N	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Forand	N	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Hemphill	N	Y	N	N	N
6 McMillan	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Riley	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Rivers	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
1 McGovern	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Berry	Y	Y	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE					
6 Bass	N	N	N	N	N
9 Davis	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Everett	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Evins	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Frazier	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Loser	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Murray	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Baker	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Reece	N	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Brooks	N	Y	N	N	N
17 Burleson	N	Y	N	N	N
22 Casey	N	N	N	N	N
7 Dowdy	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	N	N	N
13 Ikard	N	N	N	N	N
20 Kilday	N	N	N	N	N
15 Kilgore	N	N	N	N	N
19 Mahon	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Patman	N	Y	N	Y	N
11 Poage	N	N	N	N	X
4 Rayburn					
18 Rogers	N	Y	N	N	N
16 Rutherford	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Teague	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Thomas	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Thompson	N	N	N	N	N
10 Thornberry	N	N	N	N	N
12 Wright	N	Y	N	N	N
14 Young	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Alger	N	Y	N	N	N
UTAH					
2 King	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Dixon	N	N	Y	N	Y
VERMONT					
AL Meyer	Y	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Downing	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Gary	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Hardy	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Harrison	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Jennings	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Smith	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Tuck	X	‡	-	X	X
10 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Poff	N	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Magnuson	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy					
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Tollefson	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Westland	N	N	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Hechler	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Kee	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Slack	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Moore	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
1 Flynn	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Johnson	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Withrow	✓	‡	-	✓	X
WYOMING					
AL Thomson	Y	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 54 through 57.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 113, 120, 124, 125.)

House Approves Interest Rate Change for Upper Colorado; Rejects Adjournment Move; Passes Bill Extending Tax Rates

54. S 1892. Norman, Okla., Reclamation Project. Committee amendment lowering federal interest charges on money spent for power and municipal-industrial water projects started after June 1, 1960 as part of the Upper Colorado River Storage Project. Agreed to 228-124 (D 200-20; R 28-104), June 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 256)

55. Motion by Rep. Jones (D Mo.) that the House adjourn -- a tactical move to prevent sponsors of the motion to discharge the 9-percent pay raise bill for federal workers (HR 9883) from the House Rules Committee from obtaining the necessary 219 signatures on their petition in time to bring the legislation to the floor on June 13. Motion rejected 77-196 (D 27-142; R 50-54), June 3, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 240)

56. H Res 550. A closed rule for debate on HR 12381, increasing the national debt ceiling for one year from $285 billion to $293 billion and extending for one year the present corporate income tax rate, certain excise tax rates and taxes on local telephone calls and passenger transportation. Rule adopted 204-181 (D 112-133; R 92-48), June 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 362)

57. HR 12381. Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960. Passed 223-174 (D 140-114; R 83-60), June 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	54	55	56	57		Vote No.	54	55	56	57		Vote No.	54	55	56	57	
Yea	228	77	204	223		Yea	200	27	112	140		Yea	28	50	92	83	
Nay	124	196	181	174		Nay	20	142	133	114		Nay	104	54	48	60	

	54	55	56	57
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin	Y	Y	?	?
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grant	Y	N	Y	N
9 Huddleston	N	Y	N	N
8 Jones	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Rains	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Selden	Y	N	Y	Y
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	‡	-	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	?	?	?	?
1 Gathings	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Norrell	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	Y	N	N	Y
14 Hagen	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	N	N
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	-	?	N	N
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	-	‡	‡
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y
29 Saund	?	?	Y	Y
5 Shelley	‡	-	N	N
27 Sheppard	‡	-	Y	Y
12 Sisk	√	N	N	Y
6 Baldwin	N	N	Y	Y
10 Gubser	‡	-	N	N
4 Mailliard	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	N	N	Y	Y
28 Utt	N	N	Y	N
30 Wilson	-	-	N	N
9 Younger	N	N	Y	N
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	‡	-	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	-	N
25 Kasem	‡	-	-	‡
17 King	√	N	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	N	Y
21 Hiestand	N	Y	Y	N
22 Holt	N	-	N	N
18 Hosmer	N	-	Y	Y
16 Jackson	X	‡	‡	N
24 Lipscomb	N	N	N	N
15 McDonough	?	?	?	?
20 Smith	N	N	N	N
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	N	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	?	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	N	N
3 Chenoweth	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	Y	-	N	N
1 Daddario	Y	N	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	N	N
4 Irwin	Y	N	N	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	N	N	N
5 Monagan	Y	?	N	Y
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y	?	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	N	N	N
4 Fascell	Y	-	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	‡	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	-	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	N	N
3 Sikes	Y	?	N	N
1 Cramer	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	Y	N	N	N
10 Brown	N	Y	N	Y
5 Davis	N	?	N	N
4 Flynt	-	N	-	-
3 Forrester	N	N	N	N
9 Landrum	N	N	N	N
7 Mitchell	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Pilcher	?	?	X	?
1 Preston	N	N	N	N
6 Vinson	?	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	?	?	N	N
2 Budge	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	Y	-	N	N
21 Mack	Y	N	N	Y
24 Price	Y	-	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	N	N
16 Allen	N	‡	Y	Y
17 Arends	N	?	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Hoffman	N	?	N	N
15 Mason	N	Y	Y	N
18 Michel	N	N	Y	N
20 Simpson	N	Y	N	N
22 Springer	Y	N	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Libonati	Y	-	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	N	N	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	N	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	N	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	-	N	Y
9 Yates	?	?	N	Y
13 Church	N	N	N	N
10 Collier	X	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	-	N	N
INDIANA				
11 Barr	Y	N	N	Y
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	N	N
10 Harmon	Y	?	Y	N
9 Hogan	Y	N	N	N
1 Madden	Y	-	Y	N
5 Roush	Y	N	Y	N
6 Wampler	Y	?	N	N
4 Adair	N	Y	?	?
7 Bray	N	N	Y	N
2 Halleck	N	?	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	54	55	56	57
IOWA				
6 Coad	?	?	Y	N
5 Smith	Y	N	N	N
2 Wolf	Y	N	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N	N
8 Hoeven	N	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen	N	N	N	N
4 Kyl	N	N	N	N
1 Schwengel	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	Y	N	N	N
2 George	Y	Y	N	N
3 Hargis	Y	Y	N	N
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith	N	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chelf	Y	N	Y	N
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	N	Y
5 Spence	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	-	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Siler	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	-	Y	Y
4 Brooks	?	N	N	N
1 Hebert	√	?	N	Y
8 McSween	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

CQ House Votes 54 through 57.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 113, 120, 124, 125.)

	54	55	56	57
6 Morrison	?	N	?	?
5 Passman	‡	-	N	N
7 Thompson	‡	N	?	?
3 Willis	Y	?	N	N
MAINE				
2 Coffin	Y	?	N	Y
1 Oliver	Y	N	N	Y
3 McIntire	N	?	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	✓	-	Y	N
4 Fallon	Y	-	Y	Y
6 Foley	Y	N	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	N	N
3 Garmatz	Y	-	N	N
1 Johnson	Y	N	N	N
5 Lankford	Y	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	N	N	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	N	N	N
4 Donohue	?	N	N	N
7 Lane	Y	-	N	N
8 Macdonald	?	N	N	N
12 McCormack	Y	N	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	-	N	N
3 Philbin	?	N	N	N
6 Bates	N	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	N	N	N
10 Curtis	N	N	‡	Y
9 Keith	Y	-	Y	Y
14 Martin	N	N	?	?
5 Rogers	Y	?	Y	N
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	Y	N	N	Y
12 Bennett	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Bentley	-	Y	Y	N
18 Broomfield	N	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	‡	N	N
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	N	N	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	N	Y	N	N
3 Johansen	N	Y	N	N
11 Knox	X	N	Y	Y
2 Meader	?	?	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	?	-	?	N
15 Dingell	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	?	N	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	N	N	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	-	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	N	X	X
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	N	N
6 Marshall	Y	N	N	Y
3 Wier	Y	N	N	N
7 Andersen	N	N	N	N
1 Quie	N	-	Y	N
5 Judd	X	N	‡	Y
9 Langen	N	N	N	Y
2 Nelsen	-	‡	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	N	N
6 Colmer	Y	N	N	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	?	N	N
4 Williams	Y	‡	-	X
5 Winstead	Y	?	-	X
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	Y	-	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	?	?	Y
9 Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan	✓	-	‡	✓
4 Randall	?	N	N	N
6 Hull	Y	Y	N	N
10 Jones	?	Y	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	N	N	N
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	-	Y	Y
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	?	?	N	N
1 Metcalf	‡	-	-	‡

	54	55	56	57
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McGinley	Y	-	N	N
2 Cunningham	Y	N	N	N
1 Weaver	Y	N	N	N
NEVADA				
AL Baring	Y	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	Y	N	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	N	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	-	N	Y
3 Auchincloss	N	?	Y	Y
1 Cahill	X	-	Y	Y
8 Canfield	N	?	?	✓
6 Dwyer	N	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Glenn	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Osmers	X	N	Y	N
12 Wallbauser	N	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	?	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	✓	?	N	N
AL Morris	Y	?	Y	N
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	Y	-	N	Y
30 O'Brien	‡	-	Y	Y
32 Stratton	N	N	N	Y
27 Barry	N	N	Y	Y
3 Becker	N	?	Y	Y
2 Derounian	N	?	Y	Y
26 Dooley	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Kilburn	X	‡	Y	Y
40 Miller	N	-	Y	✓
39 Ostertag	N	N	Y	Y
42 Pillion	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Pirnie	N	N	N	Y
43 Goodell	N	N	N	Y
35 Riehlman	N	N	Y	Y
37 Robison	N	N	N	N
28 St. George	N	Y	?	‡
36 Taber	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Taylor	X	-	✓	✓
1 Wainwright	N	-	Y	Y
38 Weis	N	N	✓	✓
29 Wharton	N	-	Y	N
New York City				
8 Anfuso	Y	-	-	Y
24 Buckley	✓	-	Y	‡
11 Celler	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Delaney	Y	-	N	Y
23 Gilbert	?	?	?	?
19 Farbstein	Y	?	‡	‡
22 Healey	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	-	N	Y
10 Kelly	Y	?	N	Y
9 Keogh	Y	?	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	-	N	N
16 Powell	✓	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Santangelo	‡	-	N	Y
20 Teller	?	?	N	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	-	Y	Y
5 Bosch	N	-	Y	Y
12 Dorn	?	?	Y	N
25 Fino	Y	-	N	N
4 Halpern	Y	N	-	-
17 Lindsay	Y	‡	N	Y
15 Ray	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	N	N	N	N
3 Barden	-	?	?	N
1 Bonner	?	Y	N	N
4 Cooley	N	N	Y	Y
6 Durham	‡	-	‡	‡
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Vacancy				
8 Kitchin	-	-	N	N

	54	55	56	57
7 Lennon	N	N	Y	N
5 Scott	-	N	-	-
11 Whitener	Y	N	N	N
10 Jonas	N	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	✓	-	-	X
AL Short	N	Y	N	N
OHIO				
9 Ashley	Y	‡	N	Y
11 Cook	?	-	N	N
20 Feighan	?	N	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	-	N	N
19 Kirwan	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Levering	Y	N	N	N
10 Moeller	Y	N	N	N
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	N	?	‡	Y
13 Baumhart	N	‡	N	Y
8 Betts	N	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton	N	?	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	Y	Y	N
7 Brown	N	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	N	N
15 Henderson	N	Y	N	N
2 Hess	N	?	Y	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	N	N	N
3 Schenck	N	N	N	Y
1 Scherer	N	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	-	N	N
6 Morris	?	?	?	?
4 Steed	Y	-	‡	‡
1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
3 Green	Y	N	N	N
4 Porter	Y	N	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Norblad	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	N
21 Dent	Y	?	N	N
11 Flood	Y	-	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	-	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	?	✓	N
10 Prokop	Y	?	Y	N
19 Quigley	Y	N	N	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	N	-	-
15 Walter	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	?	Y	Y
29 Corbett	?	N	N	N
8 Curtin	N	N	Y	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	Y	N
12 Fenton	N	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	-	N	N
23 Gavin	Y	N	Y	N
24 Kearns	N	N	Y	N
13 Lafore	N	?	Y	Y
7 Milliken	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	N	N
18 Elliott	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt	Y	‡	N	N
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	Y	?	Y	N
3 Byrne	Y	-	Y	Y
2 Granahan	✓	N	Y	Y
5 Green	?	?	Y	Y
4 Nix	‡	-	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	?	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	?	?	?	N
1 Forand	?	?	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	✓	?	N	N
3 Dorn	Y	N	N	N
5 Hemphill	Y	N	N	N

	54	55	56	57
6 McMillan	Y	N	N	N
2 Riley	Y	?	N	Y
1 Rivers	Y	N	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	Y	N	?	N
2 Berry	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	‡	N	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Evins	?	?	Y	?
3 Frazier	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Loser	?	N	Y	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Baker	?	?	Y	Y
1 Reece	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	N
22 Casey	Y	N	Y	N
7 Dowdy	Y	N	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Kilday	?	N	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	N	Y	N
19 Mahon	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	N	N
11 Poage	N	Y	N	N
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	Y	N	N	Y
16 Rutherford	Y	N	Y	N
6 Teague	Y	N	?	N
8 Thomas	Y	N	N	N
9 Thompson	Y	N	Y	N
10 Thornberry	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	Y	N
14 Young	Y	?	Y	N
5 Alger	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
2 King	Y	-	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	Y	N	N	N
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	N	?	N	N
1 Downing	Y	-	N	Y
3 Gary	Y	‡	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Harrison	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	N	-	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	Y
6 Poff	N	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	‡	N	N	N
5 Horan	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Vacancy				
4 May	Y	-	Y	Y
1 Pelly	‡	-	Y	N
6 Tollefson	Y	N	Y	N
2 Westland	Y	-	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	Y	N	N	N
4 Hechler	Y	N	N	N
5 Kee	Y	N	N	N
6 Slack	Y	N	N	N
2 Staggers	Y	?	N	N
1 Moore	X	-	Y	N
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	‡	-	N	N
9 Johnson	Y	N	N	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	N	N
8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	N	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	N	N
6 Van Pelt	N	‡	Y	Y
3 Withrow	X	-	X	X
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 58 through 60.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 128, 133, 134.)

House Approves 7½ Percent Federal Pay Raise After Rejecting Move to Reduce Increase to 5 Percent; Votes on NASA Patents

58. HR 12049. Amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. Sisk (D Calif.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Science and Astronautics Committee with instructions to delete a section relinquishing Government ownership of patents under NASA research contracts. Rejected 120-270 (D 120-129; R 0-141), June 9, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 346)

59. HR 9883. Postal and Federal Employees' Salary Increase Acts of 1960, providing an across-the-board 7½ percent pay increase for 1.6 million postal, classified and other federal employees. Rees (R Kan.) motion to recommit the bill to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee with orders to report it back with an amendment providing for a 5 percent increase. Rejected 94-324 (D 30-237; R 64-87), June 15, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 240. For vote overriding the veto, see RC 78.)

60. HR 9883. Passage of the bill. Passed 378-40 (D 255-12; R 123-28), June 15, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	58	59	60	Vote No.	58	59	60	Vote No.	58	59	60
Yea	120	94	378	Yea	120	30	255	Yea	0	64	123
Nay	270	324	40	Nay	129	237	12	Nay	141	87	28

	58	59	60
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	N	Y	Y
1 Boykin	N	N	Y
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y
2 Grant	N	N	Y
9 Huddleston	N	N	Y
8 Jones	N	N	Y
5 Rains	N	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	Y
6 Selden	N	N	Y
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA			
2 Udall	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
5 Alford	?	N	Y
1 Gathings	N	N	Y
4 Harris	N	N	Y
2 Mills	N	N	Y
6 Norrell	N	N	N
3 Trimble	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y
11 McFall	Y	N	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	N	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	‡	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y
29 Saund	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard	N	N	Y
12 Sisk	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin	N	N	Y
10 Gubser	N	N	Y
4 Mailliard	?	N	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	Y
28 Utt	N	N	Y
30 Wilson	N	N	Y
9 Younger	N	N	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y
25 Kasem	?	N	Y
17 King	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand	N	Y	Y
22 Holt	N	N	Y
18 Hosmer	N	N	Y
16 Jackson	N	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	N	N	Y
15 McDonough	N	N	Y
20 Smith	N	N	Y
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	‡	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
2 Bowles	N	N	Y
1 Daddario	N	N	Y
3 Giaimo	N	N	Y
4 Irwin	N	N	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	N	N	Y
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	N	N	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong	N	Y	Y
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers	N	N	Y
3 Sikes	N	Y	Y
1 Cramer	N	N	Y
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch	?	N	Y
10 Brown	N	N	Y
5 Davis	N	N	Y
4 Flynt	N	Y	N
3 Forrester	N	N	Y
9 Landrum	?	N	Y
7 Mitchell	N	N	Y
2 Pilcher	?	Y	N
1 Preston	N	N	Y
6 Vinson	N	N	Y
HAWAII			
AL Inouye	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
1 Pfost	Y	N	Y
2 Budge	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
25 Gray	Y	N	Y
21 Mack	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	Y	N	Y
16 Allen	N	Y	N
17 Arends	N	Y	N
19 Chiperfield	N	N	Y
14 Hoffman	N	Y	Y
15 Mason	N	N	Y
18 Michel	N	N	Y
20 Simpson	N	N	Y
22 Springer	N	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County			
12 Vacancy			
1 Dawson	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	N	Y
7 Libonati	N	N	Y
3 Murphy	N	N	Y
6 O'Brien	N	N	Y
2 O'Hara	N	N	Y
11 Pucinski	N	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y
13 Church	N	N	Y
10 Collier	N	N	Y
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y
INDIANA			
11 Barr	Y	N	Y
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	Y	N	Y
10 Harmon	Y	N	Y
9 Hogan	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	N	N	Y
6 Wampler	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	?	N	Y
7 Bray	N	N	Y
2 Halleck	N	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	58	59	60
IOWA			
6 Cood	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y
2 Wolf	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N
8 Hoeven	N	Y	Y
7 Jensen	N	N	Y
4 Kyl	N	N	Y
1 Schwengel	N	N	Y
KANSAS			
5 Breeding	N	N	Y
2 George	Y	N	Y
3 Hargis	Y	N	Y
1 Avery	N	Y	Y
4 Rees	N	Y	N
6 Smith	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
3 Burke	N	N	Y
4 Chelf	–	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	N	Y
7 Perkins	N	N	Y
5 Spence	N	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	N	Y
6 Watts	N	N	Y
8 Siler	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks	N	N	Y
1 Hebert	N	N	Y
8 McSween	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 58 through 60.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 128, 133, 134.)

	58	59	60
6 Morrison	?	N	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	Y
7 Thompson	?	N	Y
3 Willis	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
2 Coffin	N	N	Y
1 Oliver	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire	N	Y	N
MARYLAND			
2 Brewster	N	N	Y
4 Fallon	N	N	Y
6 Foley	N	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y
1 Johnson	N	N	Y
5 Lankford	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	N	N	Y
13 Burke	N	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y
7 Lane	N	N	Y
8 Macdonald	N	N	Y
12 McCormack	N	N	Y
11 O'Neill	N	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	N	Y
10 Curtis	N	N	Y
9 Keith	N	Y	Y
14 Martin	?	N	Y
5 Rogers	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
7 O'Hara	Y	N	Y
12 Bennett	N	N	Y
8 Bentley	-	‡	‡
18 Broomfield	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	N
9 Griffin	N	Y	N
4 Hoffman	N	Y	N
3 Johansen	N	N	N
11 Knox	N	N	Y
2 Meader	?	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs	‡	N	Y
15 Dingell	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	‡	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall	Y	N	Y
3 Wier	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	N	Y
5 Judd	N	N	Y
9 Langen	N	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y
6 Colmer	Y	Y	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y
4 Williams	‡	N	Y
5 Winstead	‡	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	?	N	Y
9 Cannon	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan	‡	-	‡
4 Randall	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	N	N	Y
10 Jones	?	N	N
1 Karsten	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder	Y	-	‡
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	N	Y	N
MONTANA			
2 Anderson	Y	N	Y
1 Metcalf	‡	N	Y
NEBRASKA			
3 Brock	Y	N	Y
4 McGinley	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	N	Y
1 Weaver	N	N	Y
NEVADA			
AL Baring	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio	N	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	N	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss	N	N	Y
1 Cahill	N	N	Y
8 Canfield	?	N	Y
6 Dwyer	N	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y
2 Glenn	N	N	Y
9 Osmers	N	N	Y
12 Wallbauser	N	N	Y
7 Widnall	?	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Montoya	Y	N	Y
AL Morris	N	N	Y
NEW YORK			
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien	N	N	Y
32 Stratton	N	N	Y
27 Barry	N	Y	Y
3 Becker	N	N	Y
2 Derounian	N	N	Y
26 Dooley	N	N	Y
33 Kilburn	-	Y	N
40 Miller	N	N	Y
39 Ostertag	N	N	Y
42 Pillion	N	Y	N
34 Pirnie	N	N	Y
43 Goodell	N	Y	Y
35 Rieblman	N	N	Y
37 Robison	N	Y	Y
28 St. George	N	Y	Y
36 Taber	N	Y	N
31 Taylor	N	‡	‡
1 Wainwright	N	N	Y
38 Weis	N	N	Y
29 Wharton	N	Y	Y
New York City			
8 Anfuso	N	N	Y
24 Buckley	-	-	?
11 Celler	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney	Y	N	Y
23 Gilbert	?	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y
22 Healey	N	N	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh	N	N	Y
13 Multer	Y	N	Y
16 Powell	?	N	Y
14 Rooney	N	N	Y
18 Santangelo	Y	N	Y
20 Teller	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko	‡	N	Y
5 Bosch	N	N	Y
12 Dorn	N	N	Y
25 Fino	N	N	Y
4 Halpern	N	N	Y
17 Lindsay	N	N	Y
15 Ray	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander	N	Y	Y
3 Barden	N	?	?
1 Bonner	N	N	Y
4 Cooley	N	N	Y
6 Durham	-	‡	‡
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y
12 Vacancy			
8 Kitchin	N	Y	Y
7 Lennon	N	N	Y
5 Scott	-	N	Y
11 Whitener	Y	N	Y
10 Jonas	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick	‡	-	‡
AL Short	N	Y	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y
11 Cook	N	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	N	N	Y
17 Levering	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	N	N	Y
6 Vacancy			
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres	N	N	Y
13 Baumhart	N	N	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton	N	N	Y
16 Bow	N	N	Y
7 Brown	?	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y
15 Henderson	N	Y	Y
2 Hess	N	Y	Y
5 Latta	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	N	Y
3 Schenck	N	N	Y
1 Scherer	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	N	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	Y
6 Morris	?	?	?
4 Steed	-	N	Y
1 Belcher	N	N	Y
OREGON			
3 Green	Y	-	‡
4 Porter	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	N	N	Y
11 Flood	N	N	Y
30 Holland	N	N	Y
28 Moorhead	N	N	Y
26 Morgan	N	N	Y
10 Prokop	?	N	Y
19 Quigley	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes	‡	N	Y
15 Walter	N	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y
29 Corbett	N	N	Y
8 Curtin	N	N	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	Y
12 Fenton	N	N	Y
27 Fulton	N	N	Y
23 Gavin	N	N	Y
24 Kearns	N	N	Y
13 Lafore	N	Y	Y
7 Milliken	N	N	Y
16 Mumma	N	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	N	Y
18 Elliott	N	Y	Y
20 Van Zandt	N	N	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	?	?
4 Nix	Y	N	Y
6 Toll	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	N	N	Y
1 Forand	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	N	Y	N
5 Hemphill	Y	N	Y
6 McMillan	N	Y	Y
2 Riley	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers	N	?	?
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1 McGovern	Y	N	Y
2 Berry	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Bass	N	N	Y
9 Davis	N	N	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	N
4 Evins	N	N	Y
3 Frazier	N	N	Y
5 Loser	N	-	‡
7 Murray	N	N	N
2 Baker	?	Y	Y
1 Reece	?	Y	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	N	N	Y
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y
13 Ikard	N	N	Y
20 Kilday	N	N	Y
15 Kilgore	N	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	N	Y
1 Patman	N	-	‡
11 Poage	Y	Y	N
4 Rayburn			
18 Rogers	Y	N	Y
16 Rutherford	N	N	Y
6 Teague	N	Y	Y
8 Thomas	N	N	Y
9 Thompson	N	N	Y
10 Thornberry	N	N	Y
12 Wright	N	N	Y
14 Young	N	N	Y
5 Alger	N	Y	N
UTAH			
2 King	N	N	Y
1 Dixon	N	N	Y
VERMONT			
AL Meyer	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y
1 Downing	N	Y	Y
3 Gary	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison	N	Y	N
9 Jennings	N	N	Y
8 Smith	N	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	N
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y
6 Poff	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Magnuson	Y	N	Y
5 Horan	N	N	Y
3 Vacancy			
4 May	N	N	Y
1 Pelly	N	N	Y
6 Tollefson	N	N	Y
2 Westland	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey	Y	N	Y
4 Hechler	N	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y
6 Slack	N	N	Y
2 Staggers	?	N	Y
1 Moore	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
1 Flynn	Y	N	Y
9 Johnson	Y	N	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	N	Y	N
7 Laird	N	Y	N
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt	N	N	Y
3 Withrow	-	N	Y
WYOMING			
AL Thomson	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 61 through 65.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 137, 138, 143, 144, 145.)

House Passes Mutual Security Funds Bill, Amendments to Social Security Act; Rejects Wheat Support Measures

61. HR 12619. Mutual Security and related agencies appropriations for fiscal 1961. Taber (R N.Y.) amendment to restore $200 million of a $400 million cut in the President's request for military assistance. Agreed to 212-173 (D 105-139; R 107-34), June 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 178. For later vote, see RCs 92, 93.)

62. HR 12619. Passage of the bill. Passed 259-124 (D 166-77; R 93-47), June 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

63. HR 12580. Social Security Amendments of 1960. Passed 381-23 (D 244-16; R 137-7), June 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 148. For later vote, see RC 91.)

64. HR 12261. Farm Surplus Reduction Act of 1960. Dixon (R Utah) motion to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions that it report back the text of the Senate wheat bill (S 2759), cutting wheat production 20 percent and retaining price supports at 75 percent of parity. Rejected 195-211 (D 64-196; R 131-15), June 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 325)

65. HR 12261. Passage of the amended bill, which offered wheat growers a choice between a 25 percent cut in production, with supports at 85 percent of parity, or unrestricted production with supports at about 60 percent; and offered feed grain producers a choice between working out a price stabilization plan for Congress to ratify or cutting acreage 20 percent and raising supports over five years to 90 percent of parity. Rejected 171-236 (D 162-100; R 9-136), June 23, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65	Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65	Vote No.	61	62	63	64	65
Yea	212	259	381	195	171	Yea	105	166	244	64	162	Yea	107	93	137	131	9
Nay	173	124	23	211	236	Nay	139	77	16	196	100	Nay	34	47	7	15	136

	61	62	63	64	65
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin	?	?	Y	N	Y
7 Elliott	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Huddleston	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Selden	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	X	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
5 Alford	N	N	?	X	√
1 Gathings	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Harris	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Norrell	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Trimble	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Hagen	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley	√	√	Y	N	N
27 Sheppard	X	√	Y	N	Y
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Utt	N	N	X	Y	N
30 Wilson	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	√	?	Y	X	Y
25 Kasem	?	?	Y	N	Y
17 King	√	√	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Holt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	?	‡	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
2 Bowles	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	?	N
AL Kowalski	X	‡	Y	Y	N
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Matthews	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Sikes	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch	X	X	Y	N	Y
10 Brown	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Flynt	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Forrester	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Landrum	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Pilcher	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Preston	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Vinson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII					
AL Inouye	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
1 Pfost	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Budge	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
25 Gray	N	N	Y	N	Y
21 Mack	N	N	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	X	X	Y	N	Y
16 Allen	N	N	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	√	√	Y	Y	N
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Hoffman	N	N	N	Y	N
15 Mason	N	N	N	Y	N
18 Michel	N	N	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson	Y	N	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County					
12 Vacancy					
1 Dawson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	?	Y	Y	N
7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Church	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Collier	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA					
11 Barr	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	X	√	Y	N	Y
10 Harmon	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hogan	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Wampler	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	61	62	63	64	65
IOWA					
6 Coad	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Wolf	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KANSAS					
5 Breeding	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 George	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hargis	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Smith	N	N	N	N	N
KENTUCKY					
3 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chelf	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Spence	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Watts	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Siler	N	N	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Hebert	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 McSween	N	N	‡	‡	–

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 61 through 65.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 137, 138, 143, 144, 145.)

	61	62	63	64	65
6 Morrison	√	?	?	N	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Thompson	X	X	?	?	?
3 Willis	X	X	Y	N	Y
MAINE					
2 Coffin	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Oliver	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND					
2 Brewster	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Lane	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Macdonald	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 McCormack	?	√	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill	√	√	Y	N	N
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Keith	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
14 Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN					
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Bennett	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Bentley	√	√	Y	Y	N
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg	Y	X	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Hoffman	X	X	Y	Y	N
3 Johansen	N	N	N	Y	N
11 Knox	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Meader	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wier	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Judd	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Williams	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	X	X	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan	‡	‡	Y	N	Y
4 Randall	-	‡	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	X	X	Y	N	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder	X	X	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA					
2 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Metcalf	Y	Y	‡	-	‡
NEBRASKA					
3 Brock	N	N	N	N	Y
4 McGinley	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Weaver	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow	?	?	√	√	X
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Glenn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
AL Montoya	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Morris	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
41 Dulski	N	Y	Y	Y	N
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	N
32 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Barry	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Becker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Dooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Kilburn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
40 Miller	Y	Y	Y	√	X
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Pillion	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
43 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Riehlman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
37 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 St. George	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Taber	Y	Y	N	Y	N
31 Taylor	√	‡	‡	√	X
1 Wainwright	‡	√	‡	√	X
38 Weis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Wharton	Y	N	Y	Y	N
New York City					
8 Anfuso	√	√	√	X	√
24 Buckley	√	√	‡	X	√
11 Celler	√	√	Y	N	N
7 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Healey	Y	Y	?	?	√
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Kelly	Y	Y	?	√	X
9 Keogh	√	√	√	X	√
13 Multer	Y	Y	‡	X	√
16 Powell	N	Y	?	Y	N
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 Santangelo	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Teller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Bosch	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Fino	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Ray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Barden	X	X	?	?	?
1 Bonner	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Cooley	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Durham	‡	‡	‡	X	√
2 Fountain	N	N	Y	N	Y
12 Vacancy					
8 Kitchin	X	X	Y	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Scott	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Whitener	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jonas	N	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick	-	‡	Y	N	Y
AL Short	N	N	Y	Y	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Cook	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hays	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Kirwan	X	√	Y	Y	N
17 Levering	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Vacancy					
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Baumhart	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Betts	N	N	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	√	X	Y	Y	N
7 Brown	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	N	N	Y	Y	N
15 Henderson	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hess	Y	Y	X	√	X
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	N	N	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Schenck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Scherer	N	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	N	Y	?	?	√
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Morris	?	X	?	?	?
4 Steed	N	N	‡	-	‡
1 Belcher	N	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
3 Green	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Porter	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad	N	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Holland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Prokop	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Quigley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Walter	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Fenton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Gavin	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24 Kearns	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Lafore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Mumma	Y	Y	‡	√	X
22 Saylor	N	N	Y	Y	N
18 Elliott	Y	Y			
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Nix	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Toll	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Forand	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Hemphill	N	N	Y	N	N
6 McMillan	N	N	N	-	‡
2 Riley	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Rivers	N	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
1 McGovern	√	?	Y	N	Y
2 Berry	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
6 Bass	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Everett	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Evins	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier	N	Y	‡	?	?
5 Loser	√	‡	Y	Y	N
7 Murray	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Baker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Reece	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Brooks	N	N	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	N	N	N
22 Casey	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Dowdy	N	N	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	N	N	N	Y
13 Ikard	√	√	Y	N	Y
20 Kilday	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Kilgore	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 Patman	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn					
18 Rogers	N	N	N	N	Y
16 Rutherford	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas	N	N	Y	N	N
9 Thompson	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Young	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Alger	N	N	N	Y	N
UTAH					
2 King	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT					
AL Mayer	X	X	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Downing	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gary	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Jennings	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Smith	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Broybill	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
6 Poff	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Magnuson	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Vacancy					
4 May	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Pelly	Y	Y	?	Y	N
6 Tollefson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Westland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hechler	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Kee	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Slack	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Moore	N	N	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN					
1 Flynn	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Johnson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 O'Konski	X	X	Y	N	Y
6 Van Pelt	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow	‡	‡	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
AL Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 66 through 71.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 147, 148, 151, 152, 156, 157.)

House Votes on Treasury-Post Office, Supplemental Funds; Approves World Health, Lead-Zinc, Alaska, District Bills

66. HR 10569. Treasury-Post Office appropriations, fiscal 1961. Hoffman (R Mich.) motion that the House agree to a Senate amendment eliminating a provision urging the Post Office Department to authorize delivery of mail under Congressional frank addressed to "Occupant" in urban areas. Accepted 235-164 (D 91-163; R 144-1), June 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 390)

67. HR 12740. Fiscal 1961 supplemental appropriations. Baldwin (R Calif.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete $5 million for purchase of land for Congressional use. Rejected 141-252 (D 28-224; R 113-28), June 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 393)

68. S 1508. An Administration-opposed bill to place the federally owned Alaska Railroad (operated by the Interior Department) under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission for interstate shipments and under the state of Alaska's jurisdiction for intrastate shipments. The Budget Bureau said enactment of the bill "would not be in accord with the program of the President." Passed under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required) 268-101 (D 237-2; R 31-99), June 24, 1960 (246 "yeas" were necessary for passage). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

69. H J Res 649. International Health and Medical Research Act. Passed 259-114 (D 214-24; R 45-90), June 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 321)

70. HR 8860. Authorize subsidies for lead and zinc. Passed 197-192 (D 173-70; R 24-122); June 27, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 253)

71. HR 8697. Amend the D.C. Redevelopment Act to clarify authority for urban renewal and prohibit designation of any new redevelopment area until 50 percent of improvements in the Southwest part of the District are completed (a provision opponents feared might set a precedent for other cities). Passed 348-35 (D 209-32; R 139-3), June 27, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL						
Vote No.	66	67	68	69	70	71
Yea	235	141	268	259	197	348
Nay	164	252	101	114	192	35

DEMOCRATIC						
Vote No.	66	67	68	69	70	71
Yea	91	28	237	214	173	209
Nay	163	224	2	24	70	32

REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	66	67	68	69	70	71
Yea	144	113	31	45	24	139
Nay	1	28	99	90	122	3

	66	67	68	69	70	71
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
7 Elliott	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Huddleston	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains	N	N	√	Y	Y	?
4 Roberts	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA						
AL Rivers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA						
2 Udall	Y	–	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
5 Alford	?	?	√	√	?	?
1 Gathings	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
7 Cohelan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Johnson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 McFall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Miller (G.P.)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	N	?	?	Y	Y
29 Saund	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Shelley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	N	N	√	√	‡	‡
12 Sisk	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
28 Utt	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
30 Wilson	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Los Angeles County						
23 Doyle	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	?	Y	√	Y	Y
25 Kasem	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Holt	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
16 Jackson	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 McDonough	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
20 Smith	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
2 Bowles	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Daddario	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Irwin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE						
AL McDowell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Herlong	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Matthews	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sikes	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Cramer	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						
8 Blitch	N	N	‡	–	–	‡
10 Brown	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
4 Flynt	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
3 Forrester	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	N	?	?	Y	Y
7 Mitchell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
2 Pilcher	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
1 Preston	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Vinson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
AL Inouye	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
1 Pfost	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Budge	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
25 Gray	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Allen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Hoffman	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
15 Mason	Y	‡	X	X	–	‡
18 Michel	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
20 Simpson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County						
12 Vacancy						
1 Dawson	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Libonati	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Murphy	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Yates	N	N	√	√	Y	N
13 Church	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA						
11 Barr	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Brademas	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Harmon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hogan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Wampler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y
7 Bray	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y
2 Halleck	Y	?	?	?	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	66	67	68	69	70	71
IOWA						
6 Coad	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Jensen	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Kyl	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
5 Breeding	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 George	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hargis	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
1 Avery	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
3 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chelf	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Spence	N	?	?	?	Y	?
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
8 Siler	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks	N	N	Y	Y	N	‡
1 Hebert	Y	N	√	√	Y	?
8 McSween	‡	–	√	‡	–	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 66 through 71.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 147, 148, 151, 152, 156, 157.)

	66	67	68	69	70	71
6 Morrison	Y	?	√	√	?	?
5 Passman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson	?	?	√	√	?	?
3 Willis	?	N	√	√	?	?
MAINE						
2 Coffin	Y	N	?	?	?	?
1 Oliver	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y
3 McIntire	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND						
2 Brewster	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Foley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Burke	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lane	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Macdonald	N	N	√	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y
3 Philbin	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
7 O'Hara	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Bentley	Y	Y	X	X	-	‡
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Griffin	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Hoffman	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
3 Johansen	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Knox	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Meader	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne County						
13 Diggs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Dingell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wier	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Andersen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Colmer	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
3 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Winstead	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
9 Cannon	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Carnahan	N	N	Y	Y	?	‡
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA						
2 Anderson	Y	N	√	?	?	?
1 Metcalf	-	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
NEBRASKA						
3 Brock	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McGinley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Weaver	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Bass	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow	?	?	X	?	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
11 Addonizio	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	?	N	Y	Y	?	?
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	N	N	Y	Y	‡	‡
3 Auchincloss	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Canfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	√	-	√	N	Y
2 Glenn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Montoya	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Morris	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
41 Dulski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
30 O'Brien	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Stratton	Y	Y	√	√	-	‡
27 Barry	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Becker	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
26 Dooley	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
40 Miller	‡	‡	?	X	N	Y
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
42 Pillion	N	Y	N	N	N	?
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y
43 Goodell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
35 Riehlman	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
37 Robison	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
28 St. George	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
36 Taber	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
31 Taylor	?	?	X	X	?	‡
1 Wainwright	?	X	X	√	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
29 Wharton	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
New York City						
8 Anfuso	-	-	√	√	Y	Y
24 Buckley	‡	-	√	√	‡	‡
11 Celler	N	?	√	√	?	?
7 Delaney	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Healey	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 Kelly	?	?	?	√	Y	Y
9 Keogh	-	-	√	√	‡	‡
13 Multer	-	-	Y	Y	‡	‡
16 Powell	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
14 Rooney	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Santangelo	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y
20 Teller	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
21 Zelenko	N	N	√	√	-	‡
5 Bosch	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Fino	Y	Y	√	‡	-	‡
4 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 Ray	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
9 Alexander	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Barden	?	?	?	?	?	‡
1 Bonner	N	N	?	?	N	Y
4 Cooley	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Durham	-	-	‡	‡	-	‡
2 Fountain	N	N	Y	N	-	‡
12 Vacancy						
8 Kitchin	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lennon	Y	Y	√	?	N	Y
5 Scott	Y	N	√	-	N	Y
11 Whitener	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Jonas	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
AL Burdick	‡	-	√	‡	‡	‡
AL Short	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Cook	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
17 Levering	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Vacancy						
21 Vanik	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Ayres	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Bolton	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
16 Bow	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Devine	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Henderson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Hess	?	?	X	X	N	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
23 Minshall	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Schenck	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Scherer	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Jarman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Steed	‡	-	‡	-	Y	‡
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
3 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Porter	N	N	‡	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Dent	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Flood	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Holland	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Moorhead	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
26 Morgan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Prokop	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Quigley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
29 Corbett	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Fenton	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
23 Gavin	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
24 Kearns	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
13 Lafore	Y	Y	X	X	N	Y
7 Milliken	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
16 Mumma	‡	‡	X	‡	-	‡
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Vacancy						
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Philadelphia						
1 Barrett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Byrne	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Granahan	N	N	Y	Y	‡	-
5 Green	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Nix	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Toll	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
2 Fogarty	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Forand	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Hemphill	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
SOUTH DAKOTA						
1 McGovern	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Berry	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Bass	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier	?	?	√	√	?	?
5 Loser	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Baker	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Reece	Y	?	X	X	Y	Y
TEXAS						
3 Beckworth	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
21 Fisher	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Ikard	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Mahon	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn						
18 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Rutherford	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Thomas	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Thompson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y
14 Young	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Alger	Y	Y	?	X	N	Y
UTAH						
2 King	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Meyer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Downing	-	-	‡	-	N	Y
3 Gary	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hardy	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Harrison	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Jennings	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Tuck	‡	‡	Y	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Poff	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
7 Magnuson	?	?	?	?	?	Y
5 Horan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Vacancy						
4 May	‡	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Tollefson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Westland	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Bailey	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Kee	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
1 Flynn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Withrow	Y	N	‡	N	Y	‡
WYOMING						
AL Thomson	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 72 through 76.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 162, 163, 165, 168, 169.)

House Passes IDA Bill, Extends Veterans' Loan Programs, Adopts Defense Funds Report, Passes Modified Minimum Wage

72. HR 11001. Provide for United States participation in the International Development Assn. and authorize a U.S. subscription of $320,290,000. Passed 249-158 (D 164-96; R 85-62), June 29, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 221)

73. HR 7903. Extend the veterans' guaranteed-loan and direct-loan programs until July 25, 1962. Passed 397-1 (D 254-0; R 143-1), June 29, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 278)

74. HR 11998. Appropriate $39,996,608,000 to the Department of Defense for fiscal 1961. Adoption of the conference report. Adopted 402-5 (D 255-4; R 147-1), June 30, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 373 and RC 37.)

75. HR 12677. Increase minimum wage protection under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Kitchin (D N.C.) substitute amendment for the Committee bill, extending $1-an-hour wage protection but no overtime protection to employees of interstate retail chains and raising the hourly minimum for previously covered workers to $1.15. Agreed to 211-203 (D 90-176; R 121-27), June 30, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 309)

76. HR 12677. Passage of the bill as amended by the Kitchin substitute. Passed 341-72 (D 225-40; R 116-32), June 30, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	72	73	74	75	76	Vote No.	72	73	74	75	76	Vote No.	72	73	74	75	76
Yea	249	397	402	211	341	Yea	164	254	255	90	225	Yea	85	143	147	121	116
Nay	158	1	5	203	72	Nay	96	0	4	176	40	Nay	62	1	1	27	32

	72	73	74	75	76
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Huddleston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Rains	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Selden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
5 Alford	?	?	?	?	?
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell	–	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Shelley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	Y	X	√
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt	N	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	√	‡	‡	√	X
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Holifield	N	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Kasem	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Holt	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson	?	Y	?	Y	N
24 Lipscomb	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Rogers	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
2 Bowles	Y	‡	Y	X	‡
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch	N	‡	‡	√	?
10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Davis	–	‡	‡	√	√
4 Flynt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Forrester	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	?	Y	N	Y
2 Pilcher	N	‡	Y	Y	N
1 Preston	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Vinson	?	?	?	?	X
HAWAII					
AL Inouye	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
1 Pfost	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Budge	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
25 Gray	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Mack	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Allen	N	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Hoffman	N	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Mason	X	‡	‡	√	X
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Simpson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County					
12 Vacancy					
1 Dawson	?	Y	Y	N	N
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
11 Barr	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Denton	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Harmon	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Hogan	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Wampler	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	72	73	74	75	76
IOWA					
6 Coad	N	‡	‡	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Wolf	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Hoeven	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Jensen	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Kyl	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS					
5 Breeding	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 George	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Hargis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
3 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Chelf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Spence	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Brooks	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	Y	‡	‡	Y	N
8 McSween	‡	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 72 through 76.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 162, 163, 165, 168, 169.)

	72	73	74	75	76
6 Morrison	Y	?	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson	√	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Willis	?	?	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
2 Coffin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Oliver	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 McIntire	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
2 Brewster	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Fallon	Y	?	Y	N	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Lane	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
12 Bennett	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Bentley	Y	‡	Y	√	X
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Johansen	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Knox	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Marshall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Andersen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Colmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Winstead	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan	?	?	?	?	?
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Moulder	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA					
2 Anderson	?	?	?	?	?
1 Metcalf	Y	Y	‡	N	Y

	72	73	74	75	76
NEBRASKA					
3 Brock	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McGinley	-	Y	?	Y	N
2 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Weaver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Glenn	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Montoya	N	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Morris	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
41 Dulski	N	Y	Y	N	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Stratton	N	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Barry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Derounian	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Dooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
40 Miller	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion	N	?	Y	Y	Y
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Riehlman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Robison	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 St. George	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber	N	Y	Y	Y	N
31 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wainwright	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Buckley	‡	‡	‡	X	√
11 Celler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Healey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh	‡	‡	‡	X	√
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Powell	Y	Y	Y	N	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Santangelo	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Teller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
5 Boscb	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
25 Fino	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ray	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Barden	N	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Bonner	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Cooley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham	N	‡	‡	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Vacancy					
8 Kitchin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

	72	73	74	75	76
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Whitener	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Burdick	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
AL Short	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO					
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Cook	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Kirwan	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Levering	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Moeller	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Vacancy					
21 Vanik	Y	Y	?	N	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hess	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Schenck	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Scherer	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	?	?	?	X	?
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Morris	?	?	?	?	?
4 Steed	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
1 Belcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Porter	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Norblad	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Holland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Prokop	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Quigley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Walter	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Curtin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Fenton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Kearns	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Lafore	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma	X	‡	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Vacancy					
20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Nix	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Toll	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Forand	Y	?	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Hemphill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

	72	73	74	75	76
6 McMillan	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Riley	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
1 McGovern	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Berry	N	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
6 Bass	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frazier	?	?	Y	Y	Y
5 Loser	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Baker	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Kilday	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Patman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Rayburn					
18 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Alger	N	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH					
2 King	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Meyer	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Tuck	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Broybill	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
7 Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy					
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Westland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Slack	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Staggers	?	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Moore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
1 Flynn	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Withrow	‡	‡	Y	?	‡
WYOMING					
AL Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 77 through 79.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 170, 171, 175.)

House Votes to Extend Sugar Act, Override Pay Raise Veto; Rejects Move to Recommit Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bill

77. HR 12311. Extend the Sugar Act of 1948 for one year and authorize the President to cut and redistribute the quota for Cuba. Passed 395-0 (D 252-0; R 143-0), June 30, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 208)

78. HR 9883. Postal and Federal Employees' Salary Increase Acts of 1960, providing an across-the-board 7½ percent pay increase for 1.6 million postal, classified and other federal employees. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 345-69 (D 256-13; R 89-56), July 1, 1960 (276 "yeas" were needed to override). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 240. For earlier votes, see RCs 59, 60.)

79. HR 8665. Establish a memorial to former President Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital, to be constructed by the Interior Department on Roosevelt Island. Jones (D Mo.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 59-308 (D 41-198; R 18-110), July 1, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.		77	78	79	Vote No.		77	78	79	Vote No.		77	78	79
Yea		395	345	59	Yea		252	256	41	Yea		143	89	18
Nay		0	69	308	Nay		0	13	198	Nay		0	56	110

	77	78	79
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin	Y	Y	N
7 Elliott	Y	Y	N
2 Grant	Y	Y	N
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y	?
5 Rains	Y	Y	N
4 Roberts	Y	Y	N
6 Selden	Y	Y	N
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA			
2 Udall	Y	Y	‡
1 Rhodes	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS			
5 Alford	?	?	?
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N
4 Harris	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell	Y	N	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N
14 Hagen	Y	Y	N
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N
11 McFall	Y	Y	N
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	N
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y	N
3 Moss	Y	Y	N
29 Saund	Y	Y	N
5 Shelley	Y	Y	N
27 Sheppard	‡	Y	‡
12 Sisk	Y	Y	N
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	N
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	N
28 Utt	Y	‡	Y
30 Wilson	Y	Y	N
9 Younger	‡	√	-
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield	Y	Y	?
25 Kasem	Y	Y	N
17 King	Y	Y	N
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	N
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N
22 Holt	Y	Y	N
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	N
16 Jackson	?	X	?
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough	Y	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	N
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N
1 Rogers	Y	Y	N
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
2 Bowles	‡	‡	-
1 Daddario	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N
4 Irwin	Y	Y	N
AL Kowalski	Y	Y	N
5 Monagan	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N
4 Fascell	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes	Y	Y	-
1 Cramer	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch	‡	‡	-
10 Brown	Y	Y	N
5 Davis	‡	Y	Y
4 Flynt	Y	N	Y
3 Forrester	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	Y	?
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	N
2 Pilcher	Y	N	?
1 Preston	Y	Y	?
6 Vinson	?	?	?
HAWAII			
AL Inouye	Y	Y	N
IDAHO			
1 Pfost	Y	Y	N
2 Budge	Y	N	?
ILLINOIS			
25 Gray	‡	Y	N
21 Mack	Y	Y	‡
24 Price	Y	Y	N
23 Shipley	Y	Y	N
16 Allen	Y	N	N
17 Arends	Y	N	N
19 Chiperfield	‡	Y	N
14 Hoffman	Y	Y	N
15 Mason	‡	√	-
18 Michel	Y	Y	N
20 Simpson	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County			
12 Vacancy			
1 Dawson	?	Y	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	?
7 Libonati	Y	Y	N
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	N
13 Church	Y	Y	N
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
11 Barr	Y	Y	N
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N
8 Denton	Y	Y	N
10 Harmon	Y	Y	N
9 Hogan	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	N
5 Roush	Y	Y	N
6 Wampler	Y	Y	N
4 Adair	Y	Y	N
7 Bray	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	Y	N	N

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	77	78	79
IOWA			
6 Coad	Y	Y	N
5 Smith	Y	Y	?
2 Wolf	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	Y
8 Hoeven	Y	N	N
7 Jensen	Y	Y	N
4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	N	N
KANSAS			
5 Breeding	Y	Y	N
2 George	Y	Y	Y
3 Hargis	Y	Y	N
1 Avery	Y	X	N
4 Rees	Y	N	N
6 Smith	Y	N	-
KENTUCKY			
3 Burke	Y	Y	N
4 Chelf	Y	Y	N
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N
5 Spence	?	Y	?
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N
6 Watts	Y	Y	N
8 Siler	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N
4 Brooks	Y	Y	‡
1 Hebert	Y	Y	?
8 McSween	Y	Y	-

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 77 through 79.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 170, 171, 175.)

	77	78	79
6 Morrison	Y	Y	N
5 Passman	Y	Y	N
7 Thompson	Y	Y	?
3 Willis	Y	Y	?
MAINE			
2 Coffin	Y	Y	N
1 Oliver	Y	Y	N
3 McIntire	Y	N	N
MARYLAND			
2 Brewster	Y	Y	N
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N
6 Foley	Y	Y	N
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	Y	N
13 Burke	Y	Y	N
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N
7 Lane	Y	Y	N
8 Macdonald	Y	Y	?
12 McCormack	Y	Y	N
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	N
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N
6 Bates	Y	Y	N
1 Conte	Y	Y	N
10 Curtis	Y	N	N
9 Keith	Y	N	N
14 Martin	?	Y	?
5 Rogers	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	N
12 Bennett	Y	Y	-
8 Bentley	‡	X	-
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N
10 Cederberg	Y	N	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	N
5 Ford	Y	N	N
9 Griffin	Y	N	-
4 Hoffman	Y	N	N
3 Johansen	Y	N	N
11 Knox	Y	Y	N
2 Meader	Y	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	N
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	N
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	N
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	‡	Y	-
4 Karth	Y	Y	N
6 Marshall	Y	Y	N
3 Wier	‡	Y	N
7 Andersen	Y	Y	N
1 Quie	Y	N	Y
5 Judd	Y	N	N
9 Langen	Y	N	N
2 Nelsen	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer	Y	N	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y
4 Williams	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N
7 Brown	?	Y	N
9 Cannon	Y	Y	N
8 Carnahan	?	Y	-
4 Randall	Y	Y	N
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	N
11 Moulder	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N
2 Curtis	Y	N	N
MONTANA			
2 Anderson	?	Y	N
1 Metcalf	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA			
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y
4 McGinley	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y
1 Weaver	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA			
AL Baring	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass	Y	N	N
1 Merrow	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	N
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson	‡	Y	N
3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	?
1 Cahill	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield	Y	Y	N
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	N
2 Glenn	?	Y	?
9 Osmers	Y	Y	N
12 Wallbauser	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
AL Montoya	Y	Y	N
AL Morris	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK			
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	N
32 Stratton	Y	Y	N
27 Barry	Y	N	N
3 Becker	Y	Y	N
2 Derounian	Y	Y	N
26 Dooley	Y	N	N
33 Kilburn	Y	N	-
40 Miller	Y	Y	N
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	N
42 Pillion	Y	N	Y
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y
43 Goodell	Y	N	Y
35 Rieblman	Y	Y	N
37 Robison	Y	N	N
28 St. George	Y	N	N
36 Taber	Y	N	?
31 Taylor	Y	Y	‡
1 Wainwright	Y	N	✓
38 Weis	Y	Y	N
29 Wharton	Y	N	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso	Y	Y	N
24 Buckley	‡	✓	-
11 Celler	Y	Y	‡
7 Delaney	Y	Y	N
23 Gilbert	Y	Y	N
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N
22 Healey	Y	Y	N
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	N
10 Kelly	Y	Y	N
9 Keogh	‡	✓	-
13 Multer	Y	✓	N
16 Powell	Y	?	N
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N
18 Santangelo	Y	Y	N
20 Teller	Y	Y	N
21 Zelenko	Y	Y	-
5 Bosch	Y	Y	N
12 Dorn	Y	Y	N
25 Fino	Y	Y	N
4 Halpern	Y	Y	N
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	N
15 Ray	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander	Y	Y	Y
3 Barden	?	?	‡
1 Bonner	Y	Y	N
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y
12 Vacancy			
8 Kitchin	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	Y	Y
5 Scott	Y	Y	‡
11 Whitener	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Burdick	Y	Y	-
AL Short	Y	N	?
OHIO			
9 Ashley	‡	Y	N
11 Cook	Y	Y	N
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N
18 Hays	Y	Y	N
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	?
17 Levering	Y	Y	N
10 Moeller	Y	Y	N
6 Vacancy			
21 Vanik	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	N	?
13 Baumhart	Y	Y	?
8 Betts	Y	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	Y	Y	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	Y	Y
15 Henderson	Y	N	N
2 Hess	Y	N	N
5 Latta	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	✓	N
3 Schenck	Y	Y	N
1 Scherer	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	Y	N
2 Edmondson	?	Y	?
5 Jarman	‡	Y	N
6 Morris	?	✓	?
4 Steed	‡	‡	-
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N
OREGON			
3 Green	Y	Y	Y
4 Porter	Y	Y	N
2 Ullman	Y	Y	N
1 Norblad	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	Y	N
21 Dent	?	Y	N
11 Flood	Y	Y	N
30 Holland	Y	Y	N
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	N
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N
10 Prokop	Y	Y	N
19 Quigley	Y	Y	N
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	N
15 Walter	Y	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	N
29 Corbett	Y	Y	N
8 Curtin	Y	Y	N
9 Dague	Y	N	N
12 Fenton	Y	Y	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	N
23 Gavin	Y	Y	N
24 Kearns	Y	Y	?
13 Lafore	Y	N	?
7 Milliken	Y	Y	N
16 Mumma	Y	N	-
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N
18 Vacancy			
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett	‡	Y	N
3 Byrne	Y	Y	N
2 Granahan	Y	Y	N
5 Green	Y	Y	?
4 Nix	Y	Y	N
6 Toll	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	N
1 Forand	Y	Y	?
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y
5 Hemphill	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	Y	‡
2 Riley	Y	Y	N
1 Rivers	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1 McGovern	Y	Y	N
2 Berry	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
6 Bass	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	N
8 Everett	Y	Y	N
4 Evins	Y	Y	N
3 Frazier	Y	Y	N
5 Loser	Y	Y	N
7 Murray	Y	N	N
2 Baker	‡	N	X
1 Reece	Y	N	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	N
2 Brooks	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson	Y	Y	N
22 Casey	Y	Y	N
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N
13 Ikard	Y	Y	N
20 Kilday	Y	Y	N
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N
1 Patman	Y	Y	N
11 Poage	Y	N	N
4 Rayburn			
18 Rogers	Y	N	N
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	Y	N
8 Thomas	Y	Y	N
9 Thompson	Y	Y	N
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	N
14 Young	Y	Y	N
5 Alger	Y	N	Y
UTAH			
2 King	Y	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	N	N
VERMONT			
AL Meyer	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	N
3 Gary	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y	N
7 Harrison	Y	N	?
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	N	N
5 Tuck	Y	N	N
10 Broybill	Y	Y	N
6 Poff	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Magnuson	Y	Y	Y
5 Horan	Y	Y	?
3 Vacancy			
4 May	Y	N	N
1 Pelly	Y	Y	N
6 Tollefson	Y	Y	N
2 Westland	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey	‡	Y	N
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N
5 Kee	‡	Y	N
6 Slack	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N
1 Moore	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
1 Flynn	Y	Y	N
9 Johnson	Y	Y	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N
8 Byrnes	Y	N	N
7 Laird	Y	N	N
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	N
6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	N
3 Withrow	‡	Y	‡
WYOMING			
AL Thomson	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 80 through 83.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180.)

House Takes Up Senate Amendments on Supplemental Funds; Votes Moving Expenses to Persons Displaced by Airport Work

80. H Res 596. Rules Committee resolution providing for House consideration of Senate amendments to the fiscal 1961 Supplemental Appropriations Act (HR 12740). Bolling (D Mo.) motion to consider the resolution. Agreed to 291-79 (D 227-8; R 64-71), July 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 393)

81. H Res 596. Adoption of the resolution. Agreed to 257-109 (D 196-37; R 61-72), July 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

82. HR 2467. Authorize the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to pay a relocation allowance to owners or tenants forced to move off land acquired by the FAA. Committee substitute amendment for the bill as introduced, which covered only residents of Chantilly, Va. Agreed to 190-164 (D 89-138; R 101-26), July 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 257)

83. HR 2467. Passage of the bill as amended. Passed 183-167 (D 87-136; R 96-31), July 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	80	81	82	83		Vote No.	80	81	82	83		Vote No.	80	81	82	83	
Yea	291	257	190	183		Yea	227	196	89	87		Yea	64	61	101	96	
Nay	79	109	164	167		Nay	8	37	138	136		Nay	71	72	26	31	

	80	81	82	83
ALABAMA				
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott	Y	Y	N	N
2 Grant	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	?	Y	N	N
5 Rains	Y	Y	N	N
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA				
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
2 Udall	Y	‡	X	X
1 Rhodes	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
5 Alford	√	?	√	√
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	N	N
14 Hagen	Y	Y	N	N
2 Johnson	Y	N	N	N
11 McFall	Y	Y	N	N
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	N	N
8 Miller (G.P.)	√	√	X	X
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	N
29 Saund	Y	Y	N	N
5 Shelley	√	‡	X	X
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	‡	‡
12 Sisk	Y	Y	N	N
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	N	N	N	N
13 Teague	N	N	Y	Y
28 Utt	N	N	Y	Y
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	X	X	√	√
Los Angeles County				
23 Doyle	Y	Y	N	N
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	N
25 Kasem	Y	Y	N	N
17 King	Y	Y	N	N
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	N	N
21 Hiestand	N	N	Y	Y
22 Holt	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer	N	N	Y	Y
16 Jackson	X	X	√	√
24 Lipscomb	N	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
2 Bowles	√	√	X	X
1 Daddario	Y	Y	N	N
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	N
4 Irwin	Y	Y	N	N
AL Kowalski	Y	Y	N	N
5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE				
AL McDowell	Y	Y	X	X
FLORIDA				
2 Bennett	Y	Y	N	N
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	N	N	Y	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers	Y	N	N	N
3 Sikes	Y	Y	N	N
1 Cramer	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
8 Blitch	‡	‡	√	√
10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis	N	N	Y	Y
4 Flynt	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	?	?	?	?
7 Mitchell	‡	Y	‡	√
2 Pilcher	?	X	√	√
1 Preston	√	?	√	√
6 Vinson	√	?	√	√
HAWAII				
AL Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
1 Pfost	Y	Y	N	N
2 Budge	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
25 Gray	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack	√	‡	X	?
24 Price	Y	Y	N	N
23 Shipley	Y	Y	N	N
16 Allen	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	X	√	√
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hoffman	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Mason	N	N	-	‡
18 Michel	N	N	Y	Y
20 Simpson	N	N	N	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County				
12 Vacancy				
1 Dawson	√	?	X	X
5 Kluczynski	√	?	X	X
7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	N
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	N	N
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	N
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	N	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	N
13 Church	Y	Y	N	N
10 Collier	N	N	Y	N
4 Derwinski	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA				
11 Barr	Y	Y	N	N
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	N
8 Denton	Y	Y	N	N
10 Harmon	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Hogan	Y	N	N	N
1 Madden	√	?	?	?
5 Roush	Y	Y	N	N
6 Wampler	N	N	N	N
4 Adair	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Bray	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	80	81	82	83
IOWA				
6 Coad	Y	Y	N	N
5 Smith	?	Y	N	N
2 Wolf	Y	N	N	N
3 Gross	N	N	N	N
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Kyl	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS				
5 Breeding	Y	Y	N	N
2 George	Y	Y	N	N
3 Hargis	Y	N	N	N
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith	X	X	X	X
KENTUCKY				
3 Burke	Y	Y	N	N
4 Chelf	N	N	N	N
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	N
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	N
5 Spence	Y	Y	N	N
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	N
6 Watts	Y	Y	N	N
8 Siler	N	N	N	N
LOUISIANA				
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hebert	Y	√	√	√
8 McSween	‡	‡	√	√

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 80 through 83.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 177, 178, 179, 180.)

	80	81	82	83
6 Morrison	Y	✓	N	Y
5 Passman	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson	✓	✓	✓	✓
3 Willis	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
2 Coffin	Y	Y	N	N
1 Oliver	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
2 Brewster	Y	Y	N	N
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	N
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	N
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	?	-
MASSACHUSETTS				
2 Boland	Y	Y	?	-
13 Burke	Y	Y	N	N
4 Donohue	Y	✓	?	?
7 Lane	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	✓	?	?	?
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	✓	✓	-	-
3 Philbin	Y	✓	?	‡
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	Y	Y	N
10 Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Keith	N	N	Y	Y
14 Martin	Y	?	?	?
5 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	N
12 Bennett	Y	N	✓	Y
8 Bentley	X	X	‡	‡
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	N	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	N	Y	Y
9 Griffin	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	N	N	Y	Y
3 Johansen	N	N	Y	Y
11 Knox	X	X	?	?
2 Meader	N	N	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County				
13 Diggs	‡	‡	X	‡
15 Dingell	Y	Y	N	N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	X	X
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	N	N
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	N	N
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA				
8 Blatnik	Y	‡	N	N
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	N
6 Marshall	Y	Y	N	N
3 Wier	Y	Y	N	N
7 Andersen	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith	Y	Y	N	N
2 Whitten	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Williams	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Winstead	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	N
7 Brown	Y	Y	?	?
9 Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan	✓	?	X	X
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hull	Y	N	N	N
10 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	N	N
11 Moulder	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	N
2 Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
2 Anderson	Y	✓	X	X
1 Metcalf	Y	Y	N	N

	80	81	82	83
NEBRASKA				
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McGinley	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Weaver	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
AL Baring	Y	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
2 Bass	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	N	N
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	N
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	N	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	N	N
3 Auchincloss	✓	Y	X	X
1 Cahill	Y	N	✓	✓
8 Canfield	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Glenn	✓	X	✓	✓
9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wallbauser	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	‡	Y	✓	✓
NEW MEXICO				
AL Montoya	Y	Y	N	N
AL Morris	Y	Y	N	N
NEW YORK				
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	N
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Stratton	Y	Y	N	N
27 Barry	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker	N	N	Y	Y
2 Derounian	N	N	Y	Y
26 Dooley	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn	X	X	X	X
40 Miller	N	N	Y	Y
39 Ostertag	N	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion	N	N	Y	Y
34 Pirnie	N	Y	Y	Y
43 Goodell	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Rieblman	N	Y	Y	Y
37 Robison	N	N	Y	Y
28 St. George	N	N	Y	Y
36 Taber	N	N	N	N
31 Taylor	X	X	✓	✓
1 Wainwright	X	X	✓	✓
38 Weis	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton	N	N	Y	Y
New York City				
8 Anfuso	Y	Y	N	-
24 Buckley	✓	✓	✓	✓
11 Celler	✓	✓	X	X
7 Delaney	Y	Y	N	N
23 Gilbert	Y	Y	N	X
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	N	X
22 Healey	✓	✓	X	X
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	N	N
10 Kelly	Y	?	X	X
9 Keogh	✓	✓	✓	✓
13 Multer	Y	Y	N	X
16 Powell	Y	Y	N	N
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	N
18 Santangelo	Y	Y	N	N
20 Teller	Y	Y	N	N
21 Zelenko	✓	✓	X	X
5 Boscb	N	N	Y	Y
12 Dorn	Y	N	N	N
25 Fino	X	X	X	X
4 Halpern	N	Y	N	N
17 Lindsay	N	Y	Y	N
15 Ray	Y	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
9 Alexander	Y	N	Y	N
3 Barden	?	?	✓	✓
1 Bonner	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham	‡	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Taylor	‡	?	Y	Y
8 Kitchin	Y	Y	Y	Y

	80	81	82	83
7 Lennon	Y	N	Y	N
5 Scott	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
AL Burdick	✓	✓	X	X
AL Short	X	X	X	X
OHIO				
9 Ashley	Y	Y	N	N
11 Cook	Y	Y	N	N
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hays	Y	N	N	N
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	X	X
17 Levering	Y	Y	N	N
10 Moeller	Y	N	N	N
6 Vacancy				
21 Vanik	Y	Y	N	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumbart	X	X	?	‡
8 Betts	N	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	N	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	N	Y	Y
12 Devine	Y	N	Y	N
15 Henderson	N	N	‡	‡
2 Hess	N	X	?	?
5 Latta	N	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	N	Y	Y
3 Schenck	N	N	Y	Y
1 Scherer	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA				
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris	✓	✓	✓	✓
4 Steed	‡	‡	✓	✓
1 Belcher	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
3 Green	Y	Y	N	N
4 Porter	Y	Y	N	N
2 Ullman	Y	Y	N	N
1 Norblad	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
25 Clark	Y	Y	N	N
21 Dent	Y	N	N	N
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	N
30 Holland	Y	Y	N	N
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	N
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Prokop	Y	Y	N	N
19 Quigley	‡	‡	X	X
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	N
15 Walter	Y	Y	N	N
17 Schneebeli	N	N	N	N
29 Corbett	Y	N	N	N
8 Curtin	Y	N	N	N
9 Dague	Y	N	N	N
12 Fenton	Y	N	N	N
27 Fulton	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Gavin	X	X	X	X
24 Kearns	X	X	Y	N
13 Lafore	X	X	?	?
7 Milliken	N	N	N	N
16 Mumma	Y	N	N	-
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N	N
18 Vacancy				
20 Van Zandt	Y	N	N	N
Philadelphia				
1 Barrett	Y	Y	X	X
3 Byrne	Y	Y	N	N
2 Granahan	Y	Y	N	N
5 Green	✓	✓	X	X
4 Nix	Y	‡	X	X
6 Toll	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND				
2 Fogarty	Y	?	N	N
1 Forand	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA				
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hemphill	Y	N	Y	Y

	80	81	82	83
6 McMillan	-	Y	Y	Y
2 Riley	✓	?	✓	✓
1 Rivers	?	?	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 McGovern	Y	Y	N	N
2 Berry	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
6 Bass	Y	Y	N	N
9 Davis	Y	Y	N	‡
8 Everett	Y	Y	N	N
4 Evins	Y	Y	✓	✓
3 Frazier	✓	?	✓	✓
5 Loser	Y	Y	N	N
7 Murray	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Baker	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Reece	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS				
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	N	N
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	N	N
7 Dowdy	N	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Ikard	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Kilday	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	N	N
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rayburn				
18 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	Y	N	Y
8 Thomas	Y	Y	N	N
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	?	?	?	?
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Alger	N	N	?	Y
UTAH				
2 King	Y	N	Y	N
1 Dixon	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT				
AL Meyer	N	N	N	N
VIRGINIA				
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Harrison	✓	✓	✓	✓
9 Jennings	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broybill	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
7 Magnuson	Y	Y	N	N
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy				
4 May	Y	Y	Y	✓
1 Pelly	N	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	N	N	Y	N
2 Westland	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Bailey	N	N	N	N
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	N
5 Kee	N	Y	N	N
6 Slack	Y	N	N	N
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN				
1 Flynn	?	Y	N	N
9 Johnson	Y	Y	N	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N	N	N
7 Laird	N	N	N	N
10 O'Konski	Y	N	N	N
6 Van Pelt	N	N	Y	Y
3 Withrow	Y	X	X	✓
WYOMING				
AL Thomson	N	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 84 through 88.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 184, 185, 186, 188, 189.)

House Votes on Foreign Propaganda, Merchant Marine, Guam Farm Services; Cites N.Y. Port Authority Official, Puerto Rican

84. HR 12753. Strengthen provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act with regard to the labelling of foreign propaganda disseminated within the U.S.. Walter (D Pa.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Adopted 395-3 (D 251-3; R 144-0), Aug. 22, 1960. (Two-thirds majority, or 266 votes, required.) The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 322)

85. HR 5383. Place the faculty and administrative staff at U.S. Merchant Marine Academy under full civil service status without the loss of rights derived from their previous status, and give the Academy the same status as the U.S. Naval Academy. Bonner (D N.C.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Adopted 291-90 (D 239-3; R 52-87), Aug. 22, 1960. (Two-thirds majority, or 254 votes, required.) The President did not take a position on the motion.

86. HR 9866. Establish federal agricultural services for 40,000 U.S. citizens on Guam. The program would allow employment of up to five employees of the Agriculture Department and an annual expenditure of up to $100,000. Cooley (D N.C.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Rejected 203-151 (D 187-36; R 16-115), Aug. 22, 1960. (Two-thirds majority, or 235 votes, required.) The President did not take a position on the motion.

87. H Res 607. Citing S. Sloan Colt, chairman of the Port Authority of New York, for contempt of Congress for refusing to furnish subpenaed documents to the House Judiciary Anti-trust Subcommittee. Adopted 270-124 (D 207-44; R 63-80), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the citation. (See story p. 707)

88. H Res 611. Citing Consuelo Burgos De Saez Pagan for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions of the House Un-American Activities Committee. Adopted 385-0 (D 241-0; R 144-0), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the citation. (See story p. 705)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	84	85	86	87	88	Vote No.	84	85	86	87	88	Vote No.	84	85	86	87	88
Yea	395	291	203	270	385	Yea	251	239	187	207	241	Yea	144	52	16	63	144
Nay	3	90	151	124	0	Nay	3	3	36	44	0	Nay	0	87	115	80	0

	84	85	86	87	88
ALABAMA					
3 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Elliott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Grant	?	?	?	?	?
9 Huddleston	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Rains	Y	Y	√	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Selden	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA					
AL Rivers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
2 Udall	Y	Y	√	‡	‡
1 Rhodes	Y	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
5 Alford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Gathings	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Harris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Norrell	‡	‡	-	‡	‡
3 Trimble	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	‡	√	√	-	‡
3 Moss	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
12 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	N	N	Y
28 Utt	Y	N	X	N	Y
30 Wilson	Y	?	N	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	N	N	N	Y
Los Angeles County					
23 Doyle	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
19 Holifield	‡	√	√	‡	‡
25 Kasem	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N	N	Y
22 Holt	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Hosmer	Y	N	N	N	Y
16 Jackson	Y	?	X	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 McDonough	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
2 Bowles	?	Y	?	?	?
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Matthews	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Cramer	Y	Y	N	N	Y
GEORGIA					
8 Blitch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Davis	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Flynt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Forrester	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	?	N	?	?
7 Mitchell	‡	‡	‡	?	?
2 Pilcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Preston	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Vinson	Y	?	?	?	?
HAWAII					
AL Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
1 Pfost	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Budge	Y	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
25 Gray	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Mack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
16 Allen	Y	N	N	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Hoffman	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Mason	Y	X	X	N	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Simpson	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Springer	Y	N	N	N	Y
Chicago-Cook County					
12 Vacancy					
1 Dawson	?	?	?	?	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	√	√	Y	?
7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Church	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Derwinski	‡	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA					
11 Barr	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
10 Harmon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hogan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Wampler	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Bray	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Halleck	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	84	85	86	87	88
IOWA					
6 Coad	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Jensen	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Kyl	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
5 Breeding	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 George	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hargis	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Smith	‡	X	X	‡	‡
KENTUCKY					
3 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chelf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Spence	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Siler	Y	N	X	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Hebert	?	√	√	√	?
8 McSween	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 84 through 88.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 184, 185, 186, 188, 189.)

	84	85	86	87	88
6 Morrison	?	✓	✓	✓	?
5 Passman	Y	Y	?	N	Y
7 Thompson	?	✓	✓	?	?
3 Willis	?	Y	✓	Y	Y
MAINE					
2 Coffin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Oliver	?	✓	✓	?	?
3 McIntire	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND					
2 Brewster	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	✓	✓	N	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Martin	Y	Y	N	?	Y
5 Rogers	?	?	?	?	?
MICHIGAN					
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	N	?	Y	Y
8 Bentley	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Johansen	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Knox	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Meader	Y	N	X	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County					
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	✓	✓	Y	‡
14 Rabaut	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wier	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
7 Andersen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	N	N	‡	‡
5 Judd	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Colmer	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Smith	Y	Y	?	N	Y
2 Whitten	Y	Y	?	N	Y
4 Williams	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Winstead	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
5 Bolling	‡	‡	‡	?	‡
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon	Y	?	?	Y	Y
8 Carnahan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	N	N	Y
MONTANA					
2 Anderson	?	?	✓	Y	Y
1 Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	84	85	86	87	88
NEBRASKA					
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 McGinley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cunningham	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Weaver	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA					
AL Baring	‡	✓	✓	‡	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
2 Bass	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	✓	✓	N	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	Y	X	N	Y
1 Cahill	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Canfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Glenn	Y	‡	X	N	Y
9 Osmers	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
AL Montoya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
41 Dulski	Y	N	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Barry	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Derounian	Y	N	N	N	Y
26 Dooley	Y	N	Y	N	Y
33 Kilburn	‡	X	X	X	‡
40 Miller	Y	N	N	N	Y
39 Ostertag	Y	N	N	N	Y
42 Pillion	Y	N	N	Y	Y
34 Pirnie	Y	N	N	N	Y
43 Goodell	Y	N	N	N	Y
35 Riehlman	Y	N	N	N	Y
37 Robison	Y	N	N	N	Y
28 St. George	Y	N	N	N	Y
36 Taber	Y	N	N	N	Y
31 Taylor	‡	X	X	X	‡
1 Wainwright	Y	N	N	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	Y	N	N	Y
29 Wharton	Y	X	X	N	Y
New York City					
8 Anfuso	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
11 Celler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Healey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell	Y	Y	✓	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Santangelo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Teller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Dorn	Y	N	N	N	Y
25 Fino	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Halpern	Y	N	Y	N	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Ray	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
9 Alexander	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Barden	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
1 Bonner	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Cooley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Durham	‡	‡	✓	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Kitchin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	84	85	86	87	88
7 Lennon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Whitener	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jonas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
AL Vacancy					
AL Short	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO					
9 Ashley	–	✓	✓	Y	Y
11 Cook	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	?	✓	✓	?	?
17 Levering	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Vacancy					
21 Vanik	?	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Baumhart	‡	X	X	‡	‡
8 Betts	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Devine	Y	N	N	N	Y
15 Henderson	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hess	?	X	X	?	?
5 Latta	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Schenck	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Scherer	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	‡	✓	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	N	?	Y	Y
OREGON					
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Porter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Prokop	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Quigley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter	Y	?	✓	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	N	N	Y
29 Corbett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Dague	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Fenton	Y	Y	N	N	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
24 Kearns	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Lafore	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Milliken	Y	N	N	N	Y
16 Mumma	Y	N	N	N	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Vacancy					
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Philadelphia					
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Nix	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
2 Fogarty	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y
1 Forand	Y	✓	✓	?	?
SOUTH CAROLINA					
4 Ashmore	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Hemphill	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	84	85	86	87	88
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Riley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers	?	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
1 McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Berry	Y	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
6 Bass	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	‡	‡	–	‡	‡
8 Everett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Frazier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Loser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Murray	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
2 Baker	Y	?	X	N	Y
1 Reece	Y	Y	X	N	Y
TEXAS					
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Dowdy	Y	Y	N	N	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Ikard	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
20 Kilday	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Rayburn					
18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Rutherford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	?	?	Y	?
8 Thomas	Y	?	Y	?	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Alger	Y	N	N	N	Y
UTAH					
2 King	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
AL Meyer	N	Y	Y	Y	?
VIRGINIA					
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gary	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Harrison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Smith	Y	?	?	Y	?
5 Tuck	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
7 Magnuson	‡	✓	✓	‡	‡
5 Horan	Y	Y	–	Y	Y
3 Vacancy					
4 May	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Westland	Y	N	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
3 Bailey	Y	Y	✓	Y	‡
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	‡	✓	Y	Y
6 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
1 Flynn	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
9 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Laird	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Van Pelt	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Withrow	‡	X	X	‡	‡
WYOMING					
AL Thomson	Y	Y	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 89 through 90.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 191, 192.)

House Passes Joint Resolution to Create U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO After Adopting Rule for Debate

89. H Res 587. An open rule providing one hour for debate on S J Res 170, to authorize appointment jointly by the Senate and the House of a U.S. Citizens Commission on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, provide for the Commission's participation in an international convention of citizens from NATO nations, and authorize $300,000 for Commission expenses. Adopted 349-39 (D 236-12; R 113-27), Aug. 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the rule. (See story p. 348)

90. S J Res 170. Authorize appointment jointly by the Senate and House of a private-citizen U.S. Commission on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Passed 289-103 (D 197-53; R 92-50), Aug. 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL			DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN		
Vote No.	89	90	Vote No.	89	90	Vote No.	89	90
Yea	349	289	Yea	236	197	Yea	113	92
Nay	39	103	Nay	12	53	Nay	27	50

	89	90
ALABAMA		
3 Andrews	Y	N
1 Boykin	Y	Y
7 Elliott	Y	Y
2 Grant	?	?
9 Huddleston	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y
5 Rains	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y
6 Selden	Y	Y
ALASKA		
AL Rivers	Y	Y
ARIZONA		
2 Udall	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N
ARKANSAS		
5 Alford	N	N
1 Gathings	Y	Y
4 Harris	Y	?
2 Mills	Y	N
6 Norrell	‡	‡
3 Trimble	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA		
7 Cohelan	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y
11 McFall	Y	Y
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	Y
5 Shelley	?	Y
27 Sheppard	Y	Y
12 Sisk	Y	Y
6 Baldwin	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y
28 Utt	N	N
30 Wilson	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	Y
Los Angeles County		
23 Doyle	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y
25 Kasem	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	Y
21 Hiestand	N	N
22 Holt	N	N
18 Hosmer	N	N
16 Jackson	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y
15 McDonough	Y	Y
20 Smith	‡	N
COLORADO		
4 Aspinall	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT		
2 Bowles	Y	Y
1 Daddario	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y
DELAWARE		
AL McDowell	Y	Y
FLORIDA		
2 Bennett	Y	?
4 Fascell	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	N
8 Matthews	N	N
6 Rogers	Y	N
3 Sikes	Y	N
1 Cramer	Y	Y
GEORGIA		
8 Blitch	Y	N
10 Brown	Y	Y
5 Davis	N	N
4 Flynt	Y	N
3 Forrester	N	N
9 Landrum	?	?
7 Mitchell	‡	‡
2 Pilcher	Y	Y
1 Preston	?	?
6 Vinson	?	?
HAWAII		
AL Inouye	Y	Y
IDAHO		
1 Pfost	Y	N
2 Budge	N	N
ILLINOIS		
25 Gray	Y	Y
21 Mack	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y
16 Allen	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y
14 Hoffman	N	N
15 Mason	N	N
18 Michel	Y	Y
20 Simpson	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County		
12 Vacancy		
1 Dawson	Y	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y
7 Libonati	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y
13 Church	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	N
INDIANA		
11 Barr	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y
8 Denton	Y	Y
10 Harmon	Y	N
9 Hogan	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	Y
6 Wampler	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	Y
7 Bray	N	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	89	90
IOWA		
6 Coad	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N
8 Hoeven	Y	N
7 Jensen	N	N
4 Kyl	Y	N
1 Schwengel	Y	Y
KANSAS		
5 Breeding	Y	Y
2 George	Y	Y
3 Hargis	Y	Y
1 Avery	Y	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y
6 Smith	–	X
KENTUCKY		
3 Burke	Y	Y
4 Chelf	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y
5 Spence	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y
6 Watts	Y	Y
8 Siler	N	N
LOUISIANA		
2 Boggs	?	Y
4 Brooks	Y	N
1 Hebert	?	√
8 McSween	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 89 through 90.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 191, 192.)

	89	90
6 Morrison	?	?
5 Passman	Y	N
7 Thompson	?	?
3 Willis	Y	Y
MAINE		
2 Coffin	Y	Y
1 Oliver	Y	Y
3 McIntire	Y	Y
MARYLAND		
2 Brewster	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y
1 Johnson	Y	Y
5 Lankford	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS		
2 Boland	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	Y
8 Macdonald	?	Y
12 McCormack	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y
14 Martin	Y	Y
5 Rogers	?	?
MICHIGAN		
7 O'Hara	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	Y
8 Bentley	‡	√
18 Broomfield	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y
9 Griffin	?	Y
4 Hoffman	N	N
3 Johansen	N	N
11 Knox	Y	Y
2 Meader	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne County		
13 Diggs	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	Y
MINNESOTA		
8 Blatnik	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	Y
3 Wier	Y	N
7 Andersen	Y	N
1 Quie	‡	‡
5 Judd	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI		
1 Abernethy	Y	N
6 Colmer	Y	N
3 Smith	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N
4 Williams	N	N
5 Winstead	N	N
MISSOURI		
5 Bolling	‡	‡
7 Brown	Y	Y
9 Cannon	Y	N
8 Carnahan	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y
6 Hull	Y	N
10 Jones	Y	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N
MONTANA		
2 Anderson	Y	Y
1 Metcalf	Y	Y

	89	90
NEBRASKA		
3 Brock	Y	N
4 McGinley	Y	N
2 Cunningham	Y	Y
1 Weaver	Y	Y
NEVADA		
AL Baring	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
2 Bass	Y	Y
1 Merrow	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY		
11 Addonizio	Y	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y
4 Thompson	‡	‡
3 Auchincloss	Y	Y
1 Cahill	Y	Y
8 Canfield	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y
2 Glenn	Y	‡
9 Osmers	Y	Y
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO		
AL Montoya	Y	N
AL Morris	Y	N
NEW YORK		
41 Dulski	Y	Y
30 O'Brien	Y	Y
32 Stratton	Y	Y
27 Barry	Y	Y
3 Becker	Y	Y
2 Derounian	Y	Y
26 Dooley	Y	Y
33 Kilburn	‡	X
40 Miller	Y	Y
39 Ostertag	Y	Y
42 Pillion	N	N
34 Pirnie	Y	N
43 Goodell	Y	N
35 Riehlman	Y	Y
37 Robison	Y	Y
28 St. George	Y	N
36 Taber	N	N
31 Taylor	‡	X
1 Wainwright	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	Y
29 Wharton	N	N
New York City		
8 Anfuso	‡	Y
24 Buckley	?	√
11 Celler	Y	√
7 Delaney	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y
22 Healey	?	?
6 Holtzman	Y	Y
10 Kelly	Y	Y
9 Keogh	Y	Y
13 Multer	Y	Y
16 Powell	Y	Y
14 Rooney	Y	Y
18 Santangelo	Y	Y
20 Teller	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	Y
5 Bosch	N	N
12 Dorn	Y	Y
25 Fino	Y	Y
4 Halpern	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y
15 Ray	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
9 Alexander	Y	N
3 Barden	‡	‡
1 Bonner	Y	Y
4 Cooley	Y	Y
6 Durham	Y	Y
2 Fountain	Y	N
12 Taylor	Y	Y
8 Kitchin	Y	N

	89	90
7 Lennon	Y	Y
5 Scott	Y	N
11 Whitener	Y	N
10 Jonas	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA		
AL Vacancy		
AL Short	N	N
OHIO		
9 Ashley	Y	Y
11 Cook	Y	Y
20 Feighan	N	N
18 Hays	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	?	√
17 Levering	Y	Y
10 Moeller	Y	Y
6 Vacancy		
21 Vanik	Y	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y
13 Baumhart	‡	X
8 Betts	Y	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	N
7 Brown	Y	N
12 Devine	N	N
15 Henderson	Y	Y
2 Hess	?	X
5 Latta	Y	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	N
3 Schenck	Y	Y
1 Scherer	Y	N
OKLAHOMA		
3 Albert	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	Y
6 Morris	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	N
OREGON		
3 Green	Y	Y
4 Porter	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y
1 Norblad	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
25 Clark	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y
10 Prokop	Y	Y
19 Quigley	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y
15 Walter	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y
29 Corbett	Y	Y
8 Curtin	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	Y
12 Fenton	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y
23 Gavin	Y	N
24 Kearns	Y	Y
13 Lafore	Y	Y
7 Milliken	Y	Y
16 Mumma	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N
18 Vacancy		
20 Van Zandt	Y	N
Philadelphia		
1 Barrett	?	?
3 Byrne	Y	Y
2 Granahan	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y
4 Nix	-	-
6 Toll	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND		
2 Fogarty	Y	Y
1 Forand	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
4 Ashmore	?	N
3 Dorn	N	N
5 Hemphill	Y	Y

	89	90
6 McMillan	N	N
2 Riley	Y	Y
1 Rivers	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1 McGovern	Y	Y
2 Berry	N	N
TENNESSEE		
6 Bass	Y	Y
9 Davis	‡	‡
8 Everett	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y
3 Frazier	Y	Y
5 Loser	‡	‡
7 Murray	‡	‡
2 Baker	Y	Y
1 Reece	?	N
TEXAS		
3 Beckworth	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	N
7 Dowdy	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y
13 Ikard	?	?
20 Kilday	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y
19 Mahon	‡	‡
1 Patman	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y
4 Rayburn		
18 Rogers	Y	N
16 Rutherford	Y	N
6 Teague	Y	N
8 Thomas	Y	Y
9 Thompson	Y	Y
10 Thornberry	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y
5 Alger	N	N
UTAH		
2 King	Y	Y
1 Dixon	Y	Y
VERMONT		
AL Meyer	Y	Y
VIRGINIA		
4 Abbitt	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	N
3 Gary	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	Y
7 Harrison	Y	N
9 Jennings	Y	N
8 Smith	Y	N
5 Tuck	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	N
WASHINGTON		
7 Magnuson	‡	‡
5 Horan	Y	Y
3 Vacancy		
4 May	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	N
6 Tollefson	Y	Y
2 Westland	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA		
3 Bailey	N	N
4 Hechler	Y	Y
5 Kee	‡	‡
6 Slack	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y
WISCONSIN		
1 Flynn	Y	Y
9 Johnson	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	N
7 Laird	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	N
6 Van Pelt	N	N
3 Withrow	‡	X
WYOMING		
AL Thomson	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 91 through 93.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 197, 199, 200.)

House Adopts Conference Report on Social Security; Votes Additional Defense Support, Rejects Special Assistance Funds

91. HR 12580. Social Security Amendments of 1960, providing increased coverage under existing programs and authorizing a new program of federal grants to the states for medical care for the low-income aged. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 369-17 (D 237-9; R 132-8), Aug. 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 148. For earlier vote, see RC 63.)

92. HR 13161. Second Supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1961. Ford (R Mich.) motion to agree to Senate amendment, reported in disagreement by conference committee, adding $65 million for Mutual Security Program defense support. Adopted 203-193 (D 111-143; R 92-50), Aug. 31, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 405)

93. HR 13161. Taber (R N.Y.) motion to agree to Senate amendment, reported in disagreement by conference committee, adding $26 million for Mutual Security Program special assistance funds. Rejected 175-216 (D 98-152; R 77-64), Aug. 31, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For earlier Mutual Security votes, see RCs 20, 40, 61-62.)

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	91	92	93	Vote No.	91	92	93	Vote No.	91	92	93
Yea	369	203	175	Yea	237	111	98	Yea	132	92	77
Nay	17	193	216	Nay	9	143	152	Nay	8	50	64

	91	92	93
ALABAMA			
3 Andrews	Y	N	N
1 Boykin	Y	N	N
7 Elliott	Y	N	N
2 Grant	?	?	X
9 Huddleston	Y	N	N
8 Jones	Y	N	N
5 Rains	Y	N	N
4 Roberts	Y	N	N
6 Selden	Y	N	N
ALASKA			
AL Rivers	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA			
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
5 Alford	Y	N	N
1 Gathings	N	N	N
4 Harris	?	N	N
2 Mills	Y	N	N
6 Norrell	‡	N	N
3 Trimble	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y
14 Hagen	Y	N	N
2 Johnson	Y	N	N
11 McFall	Y	Y	N
1 Miller (C.W.)	Y	N	Y
8 Miller (G.P.)	‡	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y
29 Saund	Y	N	N
5 Shelley	Y	N	N
27 Sheppard	‡	‡	√
12 Sisk	Y	Y	N
6 Baldwin	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y
28 Utt	N	N	N
30 Wilson	Y	Y	Y
9 Younger	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles County			
23 Doyle	‡	-	√
19 Holifield	Y	N	√
25 Kasem	Y	Y	Y
17 King	Y	Y	Y
26 Roosevelt	Y	‡	√
21 Hiestand	Y	Y	N
22 Holt	Y	Y	Y
18 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson	N	?	Y
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N
15 McDonough	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	N
COLORADO			
4 Aspinall	Y	N	N
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
2 Bowles	Y	Y	Y
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y
AL Kowalski	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	N	N
DELAWARE			
AL McDowell	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
2 Bennett	Y	N	N
4 Fascell	Y	N	N
7 Haley	Y	N	N
5 Herlong	Y	N	N
8 Matthews	Y	N	N
6 Rogers	Y	N	N
3 Sikes	‡	N	N
1 Cramer	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA			
8 Blitch	Y	N	N
10 Brown	Y	N	N
5 Davis	?	N	N
4 Flynt	?	N	N
3 Forrester	Y	N	X
9 Landrum	?	?	X
7 Mitchell	‡	‡	‡
2 Pilcher	Y	?	X
1 Preston	?	?	X
6 Vinson	?	?	?
HAWAII			
AL Inouye	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
1 Pfost	Y	N	N
2 Budge	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS			
25 Gray	Y	N	N
21 Mack	‡	N	N
24 Price	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	?	X
16 Allen	Y	N	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y
19 Chiperfield	Y	Y	Y
14 Hoffman	N	N	N
15 Mason	X	N	N
18 Michel	Y	N	N
20 Simpson	Y	N	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook County			
12 Vacancy			
1 Dawson	Y	Y	N
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y
7 Libonati	Y	Y	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y
6 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y
13 Church	Y	Y	N
10 Collier	Y	N	N
4 Derwinski	Y	N	N
INDIANA			
11 Barr	Y	N	N
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton	‡	N	N
10 Harmon	Y	N	N
9 Hogan	‡	N	-
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	Y	N	N
6 Wampler	‡	N	N
4 Adair	Y	N	N
7 Bray	Y	N	N
2 Halleck	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	91	92	93
IOWA			
6 Coad	Y	Y	N
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y
2 Wolf	Y	N	N
3 Gross	Y	N	N
8 Hoeven	Y	Y	N
7 Jensen	N	N	N
4 Kyl	Y	N	N
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
5 Breeding	Y	N	N
2 George	Y	N	N
3 Hargis	Y	N	N
1 Avery	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith	-	X	X
KENTUCKY			
3 Burke	Y	N	N
4 Chelf	Y	N	N
2 Natcher	Y	N	N
7 Perkins	Y	N	N
5 Spence	Y	N	N
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	N
6 Watts	Y	N	N
8 Siler	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA			
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N
4 Brooks	Y	N	X
1 Hebert	?	?	√
8 McSween	‡	-	X

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ House Votes 91 through 93.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 197, 199, 200.)

	91	92	93
6 Morrison	Y	N	N
5 Passman	Y	N	N
7 Thompson	?	?	X
3 Willis	Y	?	N
MAINE			
2 Coffin	Y	Y	Y
1 Oliver	Y	Y	Y
3 McIntire	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
2 Brewster	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y
6 Foley	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y
1 Johnson	Y	N	N
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y
13 Burke	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y
7 Lane	Y	Y	N
8 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y
12 McCormack	Y	Y	Y
11 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	Y	N	N
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y
10 Curtis	Y	Y	Y
9 Keith	Y	Y	Y
14 Martin	Y	Y	N
5 Rogers	?	?	?
MICHIGAN			
7 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y
12 Bennett	Y	N	N
8 Bentley	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	N
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman	√	N	N
3 Johansen	N	N	N
11 Knox	Y	N	N
2 Meader	Y	N	N
Detroit-Wayne County			
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y
15 Dingell	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski	Y	Y	Y
1 Machrowicz	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA			
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall	Y	N	N
3 Wier	Y	Y	N
7 Andersen	Y	N	N
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y
5 Judd	Y	Y	Y
9 Langen	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
1 Abernethy	Y	N	N
6 Colmer	Y	N	N
3 Smith	Y	Y	N
2 Whitten	Y	N	N
4 Williams	Y	N	N
5 Winstead	Y	N	N
MISSOURI			
5 Bolling	‡	‡	‡
7 Brown	Y	N	N
9 Cannon	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan	Y	Y	‡
4 Randall	Y	N	N
6 Hull	Y	N	N
10 Jones	Y	N	N
1 Karsten	Y	Y	Y
11 Moulder	Y	N	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	N	N
MONTANA			
2 Anderson	Y	?	?
1 Metcalf	Y	N	N

	91	92	93
NEBRASKA			
3 Brock	Y	N	N
4 McGinley	Y	N	N
2 Cunningham	Y	N	N
1 Weaver	Y	N	N
NEVADA			
AL Baring	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
2 Bass	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
11 Addonizio	Y	Y	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss	Y	√	√
1 Cahill	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield	Y	Y	Y
6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y
2 Glenn	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y
12 Wallhauser	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
AL Montoya	Y	N	N
AL Morris	Y	N	N
NEW YORK			
41 Dulski	‡	N	N
30 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y
32 Stratton	Y	N	N
27 Barry	Y	Y	Y
3 Becker	Y	Y	Y
2 Derounian	Y	Y	Y
26 Dooley	Y	Y	Y
33 Kilburn	‡	‡	√
40 Miller	Y	Y	√
39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y
42 Pillion	Y	N	N
34 Pirnie	Y	Y	N
43 Goodell	?	Y	Y
35 Riehlman	Y	Y	Y
37 Robison	Y	Y	N
28 St. George	Y	Y	Y
36 Taber	N	Y	Y
31 Taylor	?	?	?
1 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y
38 Weis	Y	Y	Y
29 Wharton	Y	Y	N
New York City			
8 Anfuso	Y	Y	Y
24 Buckley	‡	‡	√
11 Celler	?	Y	Y
7 Delaney	Y	Y	Y
23 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y
22 Healey	Y	Y	Y
6 Holtzman	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh	‡	N	N
13 Multer	Y	Y	Y
16 Powell	Y	N	N
14 Rooney	Y	N	N
18 Santangelo	Y	N	Y
20 Teller	Y	Y	Y
21 Zelenko	Y	Y	Y
5 Bosch	Y	Y	N
12 Dorn	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino	Y	Y	Y
4 Halpern	Y	Y	Y
17 Lindsay	Y	Y	Y
15 Ray	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
9 Alexander	Y	N	N
3 Barden	?	N	X
1 Bonner	Y	N	N
4 Cooley	Y	N	N
6 Durham	‡	?	-
2 Fountain	Y	N	N
12 Taylor	Y	N	N
8 Kitchin	Y	N	N

	91	92	93
7 Lennon	Y	N	N
5 Scott	Y	N	N
11 Whitener	Y	N	N
10 Jonas	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
AL Vacancy			
AL Short	Y	N	N
OHIO			
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y
11 Cook	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N
18 Hays	Y	N	√
19 Kirwan	Y	N	N
17 Levering	Y	N	N
10 Moeller	Y	N	N
6 Vacancy			
21 Vanik	Y	N	Y
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y
13 Baumhart	Y	‡	‡
8 Betts	Y	N	N
22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y
16 Bow	Y	N	N
7 Brown	Y	N	N
12 Devine	Y	N	N
15 Henderson	Y	N	N
2 Hess	√	?	?
5 Latta	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	-
3 Schenck	Y	N	N
1 Scherer	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA			
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	N
5 Jarman	Y	N	N
6 Morris	Y	N	N
4 Steed	Y	N	N
1 Belcher	Y	N	N
OREGON			
3 Green	Y	?	√
4 Porter	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	N
1 Norblad	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	N
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y
30 Holland	Y	Y	Y
28 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	?	Y
10 Prokop	Y	Y	Y
19 Quigley	Y	Y	Y
14 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y
15 Walter	Y	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y
29 Corbett	Y	Y	N
8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y
9 Dague	Y	N	N
12 Fenton	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y
23 Gavin	Y	N	N
24 Kearns	Y	Y	Y
13 Lafore	?	?	?
7 Milliken	Y	Y	Y
16 Mumma	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	Y	Y	Y
18 Vacancy			
20 Van Zandt	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia			
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y
2 Granahan	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y
4 Nix	Y	Y	Y
6 Toll	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
2 Fogarty	Y	Y	Y
1 Forand	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
4 Ashmore	Y	N	N
3 Dorn	N	N	N
5 Hemphill	Y	N	N

	91	92	93
6 McMillan	N	?	N
2 Riley	Y	N	N
1 Rivers	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
1 McGovern	Y	N	N
2 Berry	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE			
6 Bass	Y	Y	N
9 Davis	‡	-	-
8 Everett	Y	N	N
4 Evins	Y	N	N
3 Frazier	Y	N	N
5 Loser	Y	N	N
7 Murray	‡	-	-
2 Baker	Y	N	N
1 Reece	Y	N	N
TEXAS			
3 Beckworth	Y	Y	Y
2 Brooks	Y	N	N
17 Burleson	N	N	N
22 Casey	Y	N	N
7 Dowdy	Y	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	N
13 Ikard	?	Y	N
20 Kilday	Y	Y	Y
15 Kilgore	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon	?	N	N
1 Patman	Y	N	N
11 Poage	Y	N	N
4 Rayburn			
18 Rogers	N	N	N
16 Rutherford	Y	N	N
6 Teague	N	N	N
8 Thomas	Y	N	N
9 Thompson	Y	N	N
10 Thornberry	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	N
14 Young	Y	N	N
5 Alger	X	N	N
UTAH			
2 King	Y	N	N
1 Dixon	Y	Y	N
VERMONT			
AL Meyer	?	N	N
VIRGINIA			
4 Abbitt	N	N	N
1 Downing	Y	N	N
3 Gary	Y	N	N
2 Hardy	Y	N	N
7 Harrison	Y	N	N
9 Jennings	Y	N	N
8 Smith	N	N	N
5 Tuck	N	N	N
10 Broybill	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON			
7 Magnuson	‡	‡	√
5 Horan	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy			
4 May	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	?	Y	Y
6 Tollefson	Y	Y	Y
2 Westland	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
3 Bailey	Y	N	N
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y
5 Kee	Y	Y	N
6 Slack	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N
1 Moore	Y	N	N
WISCONSIN			
1 Flynn	Y	-	-
9 Johnson	Y	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	N
6 Van Pelt	Y	N	N
3 Withrow	‡	‡	X
WYOMING			
AL Thomson	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Amends "Clean Elections" Bill to Require Reports On Spending for Primaries, Passes it by 59-22 Roll Call

1. S 2436. Prevent corrupt practices in federal elections by limiting campaign funds and requiring certain reports. Hennings (D Mo.) and Keating (R N.Y.) amendment to require reports on campaign contributions and spending for candidates and committees in primary elections (including preferential primaries) and conventions or caucuses. Agreed to 50-39 (D 34-21; R 16-18), Jan. 19, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 288)

2. S 2436. Hennings (D Mo.) amendment to require political committees operating within one state to report contributions and expenditures in federal elections which exceed $2,500 annually. Agreed to 53-37 (D 39-18; R 14-19), Jan. 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

3. S 2436. Passage of the Federal Elections Act of 1960. Passed 59-22 (D 38-15; R 21-7), Jan. 25, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	1	2	3	Vote No.	1	2	3	Vote No.	1	2	3
Yea	50	53	59	Yea	34	39	38	Yea	16	14	21
Nay	39	37	22	Nay	21	18	15	Nay	18	19	7

	1	2	3
ALABAMA			
Hill	N	N	N
Sparkman	X	N	N
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
Hayden	N	N	Y
Goldwater	N	N	X
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	N	N	N
McClellan	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA			
Engle	Y	‡	‡
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Carroll	Y	Y	Y
Allott	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	‡	Y	Y
Bush	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear	N	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	N	N
Smathers	X	?	?
GEORGIA			
Russell	N	N	N
Talmadge	N	N	N
HAWAII			
Long	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	Y
IDAHO			
Church	Y	‡	‡
Dworshak	?	?	✓
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	N
INDIANA			
Hartke	Y	Y	Y
Capehart	N	N	?
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	N	N	N
Martin	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson	N	N	Y
Schoeppel	N	N	?
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	N	X
Long	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall	N	N	‡
Butler	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	Y	‡
Saltonstall	N	N	?
MICHIGAN			
Hart	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey	✓	Y	‡
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	X	X	N
Stennis	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
Hennings	Y	Y	Y
Symington	Y	Y	‡
MONTANA			
Mansfield	✓	Y	Y
Murray	‡	Y	‡
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	N	N	✓
Hruska	N	N	Y
NEVADA			
Bible	N	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges	N	N	N
Cotton	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	✓	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	?	?	Y
NEW YORK			
Javits	Y	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	N	N	N
Jordan	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
Brunsdale	N	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr	N	?	?
Monroney	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse	Y	Y	Y
Neuberger	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green	Y	Y	Y
Pastore	✓	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	N	N	N
Thurmond	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS			
Johnson	N	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	N	Y
UTAH			
Moss	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	N	N
VERMONT			
Aiken	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	N
Robertson	N	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	Y	‡
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	✓
WISCONSIN			
Proxmire	Y	‡	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	‡	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Passes Joint Resolution Proposing Constitutional Amendments on Poll Tax, Vacancies in House, D.C. Voting

4. S J Res 39. Amend the Constitution to authorize Governors to fill temporary vacancies in the House of Representatives under emergency conditions. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to prohibit the use of the poll tax or property requirements as qualifications for voting in federal elections. Agreed to 72-16 (D 43-13; R 29-3), Feb. 2, 1960. The President had not yet taken a position on the amendment, but later endorsed it. (See story p. 284)

5. S J Res 39. Holland (D Fla.) motion to lay on the table a Javits (R N.Y.) amendment, in the nature of a substitute for S J Res 39, to prohibit use of the poll tax or property requirements as qualifications for voting in federal elections through statute rather than constitutional amendment. Tabling motion agreed to 50-37 (D 32-22; R 18-15), Feb. 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

6. S J Res 39. Keating (R N.Y.) amendment to authorize residents of the District of Columbia to elect Delegates to the House of Representatives and vote in Presidential elections; and to divide S J Res 39 into three separate constitutional amendments to submit to the states. Agreed to 63-25 (D 37-18; R 26-7), Feb. 2, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. S J Res 39. Passage of the joint resolution (two-thirds majority required). Passed 70-18 (D 43-12; R 27-6), Feb. 2, 1960 (59 "yeas" were required). The President had not yet taken a position on the resolution, but later endorsed it.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	4	5	6	7		Vote No.	4	5	6	7		Vote No.	4	5	6	7	
Yea	72	50	63	70		Yea	43	32	37	43		Yea	29	18	26	27	
Nay	16	37	25	18		Nay	13	22	18	12		Nay	3	15	7	6	

	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	Y	N	N
Sparkman	N	Y	X	X
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	N	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	Y	N	Y
Goldwater	X	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	N
McClellan	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Carroll	Y	N	Y	Y
Allott	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bush	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers	√	√	?	√
GEORGIA				
Russell	N	Y	N	N
Talmadge	N	Y	N	N
HAWAII				
Long	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Hartke	Y	N	Y	Y
Capehart	?	?	?	?
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	N
Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	N	Y	Y
Morton	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	Y	N	N
Long	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall	Y	N	Y	Y
Butler	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	‡	X	‡	√
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	Y	N	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	Y	N	Y	Y
McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	X	√	X	X
Stennis	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI				
Hennings	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	‡	?	√	‡
Murray	‡	?	‡	‡
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	Y	N	N
Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	Y	Y	Y	N
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	N	N	Y
Chavez	Y	‡	N	Y
NEW YORK				
Javits	Y	N	Y	Y
Keating	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	Y	N	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Brunsdale	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	N	N
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	Y	Y	N	Y
Monroney	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON				
Morse	Y	N	Y	Y
Neuberger	‡	X	‡	‡
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pastore	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	N	Y	N	N
Thurmond	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	‡	X	‡	‡
Bennett	‡	–	‡	‡
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	N	N
Robertson	N	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	X	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	Y
Wiley	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	‡	√	‡	√
O'Mahoney	√	√	√	√

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Votes Federal Aid of $20 Per Student for Buildings and Teacher Salaries; Rejects Three Other School Aid Proposals

8. S 8. School Assistance Act of 1960. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to substitute for the Committee bill the language of a bill (S 2637), co-sponsored by Javits (R N.Y.), to provide long-term debt-service aid and a two-year program of direct grants to needy school districts. Rejected 18-71 (D 1-55; R 17-16), Feb. 3, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 232)

9. S 8. Case (R S.D.) amendment to Clark amendment (Roll Call 10) to provide $15 per school-age-child, or about $660 million, yearly. Rejected 33-54 (D 6-50; R 27-4), Feb. 3, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. S 8. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to Committee bill to authorize $25 per school-age-child, or $1.1 billion, per year for an indefinite period for school construction and teachers' salaries. Rejected 44-44 (D 39-17; R 5-27), Feb. 3, 1960. (A majority vote is required for adoption of an amendment.) A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. S 8. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table a motion to reconsider the vote on Clark's amendment. Vice President Nixon voted "yea" to break a 44-44 tie (D 16-40; R 28-4), Feb. 3, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. S 8. Monroney (D Okla.) and Clark amendment to provide $20 per school-age-child for two years, or about $917 million each year, for school construction and teachers' salaries. Agreed to 54-35 (D 46-11; R 8-24), Feb. 4, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	8	9	10	11	12	Vote No.	8	9	10	11	12	Vote No.	8	9	10	11	12
Yea	18	33	44	44	54	Yea	1	6	39	16	46	Yea	17	27	5	28	8
Nay	71	54	44	44	35	Nay	55	50	17	40	11	Nay	16	4	27	4	24

	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA					
Hill	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	Y	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	N	Y	N	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	N	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	N	N	Y	N	Y
McClellan	N	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	N	N	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO					
Carroll	N	N	Y	N	Y
Allott	✓	✓	X	✓	X
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	N	Y	N	Y
Bush	Y	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE					
Frear	N	N	N	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	–	X	✓	N
Smathers	–	–	?	?	‡
GEORGIA					
Russell	N	N	N	Y	N
Talmadge	N	Y	N	Y	N
HAWAII					
Long	N	N	Y	N	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	N	N	Y	N	Y
Dworshak	N	Y	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	X	N	Y	N

	8	9	10	11	12
INDIANA					
Hartke	N	N	Y	N	Y
Capehart	?	?	?	?	?
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	Y	N
Martin	N	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	Y	N	Y	N
Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Morton	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	N	N	Y	N
Long	N	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE					
Muskie	–	–	‡	–	Y
Smith	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall	N	Y	N	Y	N
Butler	N	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	N	N	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall	N	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	N	Y	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	N	N	Y	N	Y
McCarthy	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	–	–	X	✓	X
Stennis	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings	N	N	Y	N	Y
Symington	N	N	Y	N	✓
MONTANA					
Mansfield	N	N	Y	N	Y
Murray	–	–	‡	–	✓

	8	9	10	11	12
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	Y	N	Y	N
Hruska	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible	N	N	Y	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	N	–	N	Y	N
Cotton	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	N	Y	N	Y
Case	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	N	Y	N	‡
Chavez	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Javits	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	N	N	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Bramsdale	N	Y	N	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Young	N	N	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	N	N	Y	N	Y
Monroney	N	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse	N	N	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	–	–	✓	X	‡
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	N	Y	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	N	N	Y	N	Y
Pastore	N	N	Y	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	8	9	10	11	12
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	N	Y	N	Y	X
Thurmond	N	Y	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	N	N	Y	N	Y
Kefauver	N	N	Y	N	Y
TEXAS					
Johnson	X	N	Y	N	Y
Yarborough	N	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	–	–	‡	–	Y
Bennett	N	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	N	N	Y	N
Robertson	N	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	N	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	N	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	N	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	N	N	Y	N	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	✓	X	✓
WYOMING					
McGee	–	–	‡	–	‡
O'Mahoney	–	–	✓	X	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Loans to Private Schools Defeated; Attempt to Substitute Administration Bill Rejected; Amended School Bill Passed

13. S 8. School Assistance Act of 1960. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to Committee bill to include a two-year program of $75 million in loans to private schools at 2.75 percent interest rate for school construction. Rejected 37-49 (D 24-30; R 13-19), Feb. 4, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 232)

14. S 8. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to Committee bill to substitute language of the Administration bill (S 1016) allocating $600 million per year for five years to pay half the interest and principal on local school construction bonds. Rejected 25-61 (D 1-53; R 24-8), Feb. 4, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

15. S 8. Passage of the bill, authorizing appropriations for two years of $20 per child of school age -- about $917 million a year. Passed 51-34 (D 42-12; R 9-22), Feb. 4, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL			
Vote No.	13	14	15
Yea	37	25	51
Nay	49	61	34

DEMOCRATIC			
Vote No.	13	14	15
Yea	24	1	42
Nay	30	53	12

REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	13	14	15
Yea	13	24	9
Nay	19	8	22

	13	14	15
ALABAMA			
Hill	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	N	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y
ARIZONA			
Hayden	N	N	Y
Goldwater	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	X	N	Y
McClellan	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA			
Engle	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Carroll	Y	N	Y
Allott	X	✓	X
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	Y	N	Y
Bush	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE			
Frear	N	N	N
Williams	N	Y	N
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	N	N
Smathers	?	–	‡
GEORGIA			
Russell	N	N	N
Talmadge	N	N	N
HAWAII			
Long	N	N	Y
Fong	Y	N	Y
IDAHO			
Church	N	N	Y
Dworshak	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	N
INDIANA			
Hartke	Y	N	Y
Capehart	?	?	?
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	N	Y	N
Martin	Y	N	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson	N	Y	N
Schoeppel	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	N	N	Y
Morton	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	N	N
Long	Y	N	N
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	N	Y
Smith	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall	N	Y	N
Butler	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	X	–	‡
Saltonstall	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
Hart	Y	N	Y
McNamara	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey	Y	N	Y
McCarthy	Y	–	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	X	–	X
Stennis	N	N	N
MISSOURI			
Hennings	Y	N	Y
Symington	‡	–	✓
MONTANA			
Mansfield	Y	N	Y
Murray	✓	X	‡
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	N	Y	N
Hruska	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
Bible	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges	Y	Y	N
Cotton	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	N	Y
Case	Y	Y	‡
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	?	–	‡
Chavez	✓	–	‡
NEW YORK			
Javits	N	N	Y
Keating	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	N	N	Y
Jordan	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Brunsdale	N	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	N
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	Y	N
Young	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr	N	N	Y
Monroney	N	N	Y
OREGON			
Morse	Y	N	Y
Neuberger	–	–	‡
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	N	Y
Scott	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND			
Green	N	N	Y
Pastore	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	N	N	X
Thurmond	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case	N	N	Y
Mundt	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore	N	N	Y
Kefauver	Y	N	Y
TEXAS			
Johnson	N	N	Y
Yarborough	N	N	Y
UTAH			
Moss	N	N	Y
Bennett	N	Y	N
VERMONT			
Aiken	Y	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	N
Robertson	N	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
Proxmire	Y	N	Y
Wiley	✓	‡	✓
WYOMING			
McGee	✓	–	‡
O'Mahoney	✓	–	✓

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Begins Civil Rights Debate and Rejects Proposals To Discharge Judiciary Committee, Postpone Floor Action

16. Civil Rights Proposals. Russell (D Ga.) motion to postpone further consideration of civil rights proposals until Feb. 23, 1960. Rejected 28-61 (D 24-34; R 4-27), Feb. 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 185)

17. Civil Rights Proposals. Morse (D Ore.) resolution (S Res 273) to discharge the Senate Judiciary Committee of further consideration of a subcommittee-approved civil rights bill (S 2381), effective Feb. 25, 1960. Rejected 4-68 (D 4-48; R 0-20), Feb. 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the resolution. (For later civil rights votes, see RC 20 ff.)

TOTAL			DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN		
Vote No.	16	17	Vote No.	16	17	Vote No.	16	17
Yea	28	4	Yea	24	4	Yea	4	0
Nay	61	68	Nay	34	48	Nay	27	20

	16	17
ALABAMA		
Hill	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	N
ALASKA		
Bartlett	N	N
Gruening	N	N
ARIZONA		
Hayden	N	-
Goldwater	Y	N
ARKANSAS		
Fulbright	Y	N
McClellan	Y	N
CALIFORNIA		
Engle	N	N
Kuchel	N	N
COLORADO		
Carroll	N	N
Allott	N	-
CONNECTICUT		
Dodd	N	N
Bush	N	N
DELAWARE		
Frear	N	N
Williams	Y	N
FLORIDA		
Holland	Y	N
Smathers	Y	N
GEORGIA		
Russell	Y	N
Talmadge	Y	-
HAWAII		
Long	N	N
Fong	N	-
IDAHO		
Church	N	N
Dworshak	?	?
ILLINOIS		
Douglas	N	N
Dirksen	N	N
INDIANA		
Hartke	N	N
Capehart	?	?
IOWA		
Hickenlooper	N	?
Martin	N	?
KANSAS		
Carlson	N	?
Schoeppel	N	?
KENTUCKY		
Cooper	N	-
Morton	N	N
LOUISIANA		
Ellender	Y	N
Long	Y	N
MAINE		
Muskie	N	N
Smith	N	N
MARYLAND		
Beall	N	N
Butler	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS		
Kennedy	-	-
Saltonstall	N	-
MICHIGAN		
Hart	N	N
McNamara	N	N
MINNESOTA		
Humphrey	-	N
McCarthy	N	N
MISSISSIPPI		
Eastland	Y	N
Stennis	Y	N
MISSOURI		
Hennings	-	-
Symington	N	N
MONTANA		
Mansfield	N	N
Murray	-	-
NEBRASKA		
Curtis	N	N
Hruska	N	-
NEVADA		
Bible	-	-
Cannon	N	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Bridges	‡	-
Cotton	N	N
NEW JERSEY		
Williams	N	N
Case	N	N
NEW MEXICO		
Anderson	N	N
Chavez	N	-
NEW YORK		
Javits	N	N
Keating	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA		
Ervin	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA		
Brunsdale	N	-
Young	Y	N
OHIO		
Lausche	N	N
Young	N	N
OKLAHOMA		
Kerr	Y	N
Monroney	Y	Y
OREGON		
Morse	Y	Y
Neuberger	-	-
PENNSYLVANIA		
Clark	N	N
Scott	N	N
RHODE ISLAND		
Green	N	N
Pastore	N	-
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Johnston	Y	N
Thurmond	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Case	-	-
Mundt	N	N
TENNESSEE		
Gore	Y	Y
Kefauver	Y	?
TEXAS		
Johnson	N	N
Yarborough	N	N
UTAH		
Moss	N	N
Bennett	N	-
VERMONT		
Aiken	N	N
Prouty	N	N
VIRGINIA		
Byrd	Y	N
Robertson	Y	N
WASHINGTON		
Jackson	N	N
Magnuson	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA		
Byrd	Y	N
Randolph	N	N
WISCONSIN		
Proxmire	N	N
Wiley	N	N
WYOMING		
McGee	N	-
O'Mahoney	-	-

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Ratifies Treaties on Broadcasting and Duty-Free Entry of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials

18. Executive I, 86th Congress, 1st Session. The 31-nation Florence Agreement, providing for duty-free entry of educational, scientific and cultural materials. Ratified 76-14 (D 50-6; R 26-8), Feb. 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 267)

19. Executive A, 82nd Congress, 1st Session; Executive G, 85th Congress, 1st Session. Exec A, the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement (NARBA), signed Nov. 15, 1950, assigned AM radio frequency priorities among six countries. Exec G, signed Jan. 29, 1957, provided similar priorities for United States and Mexican broadcasting stations. Ratified en bloc 76-8 (D 48-6; R 28-2), Feb. 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 282)

TOTAL			DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN		
Vote No.	18	19	Vote No.	18	19	Vote No.	18	19
Yea	76	76	Yea	50	48	Yea	26	28
Nay	14	8	Nay	6	6	Nay	8	2

	18	19
ALABAMA		
Hill	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y
ALASKA		
Bartlett	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y
ARIZONA		
Hayden	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	Y
ARKANSAS		
Fulbright	?	‡
McClellan	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA		
Engle	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y
COLORADO		
Carroll	Y	Y
Allott	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT		
Dodd	‡	‡
Bush	Y	Y
DELAWARE		
Frear	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y
FLORIDA		
Holland	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y
GEORGIA		
Russell	N	?
Talmadge	N	Y
HAWAII		
Long	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y
IDAHO		
Church	Y	Y
Dworshak	N	N
ILLINOIS		
Douglas	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	Y
INDIANA		
Hartke	Y	Y
Capehart	Y	‡
IOWA		
Hickenlooper	Y	Y
Martin	Y	Y
KANSAS		
Carlson	Y	Y
Schoeppel	N	?
KENTUCKY		
Cooper	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y
LOUISIANA		
Ellender	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y
MAINE		
Muskie	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y
MARYLAND		
Beall	Y	Y
Butler	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS		
Kennedy	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y
MICHIGAN		
Hart	Y	‡
McNamara	Y	Y
MINNESOTA		
Humphrey	‡	?
McCarthy	✓	?
MISSISSIPPI		
Eastland	N	Y
Stennis	Y	Y
MISSOURI		
Hennings	✓	?
Symington	Y	Y
MONTANA		
Mansfield	Y	Y
Murray	Y	Y
NEBRASKA		
Curtis	N	Y
Hruska	N	‡
NEVADA		
Bible	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Bridges	X	‡
Cotton	N	Y
NEW JERSEY		
Williams	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO		
Anderson	Y	Y
Chavez	Y	Y
NEW YORK		
Javits	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
Ervin	Y	N
Jordan	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA		
Langer	Y	Y
Young	N	N
OHIO		
Lausche	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA		
Kerr	N	Y
Monroney	Y	N
OREGON		
Morse	Y	Y
Neuberger	‡	‡
PENNSYLVANIA		
Clark	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND		
Green	Y	Y
Pastore	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Johnston	?	?
Thurmond	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Case	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y
TENNESSEE		
Gore	Y	Y
Kefauver	Y	Y
TEXAS		
Johnson	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y
UTAH		
Moss	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y
VERMONT		
Aiken	Y	‡
Prouty	Y	Y
VIRGINIA		
Byrd	?	‡
Robertson	Y	Y
WASHINGTON		
Jackson	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA		
Byrd	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y
WISCONSIN		
Proxmire	Y	N
Wiley	Y	Y
WYOMING		
McGee	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 20 through 25.

Senate Takes Six Votes on Quorum and Adjournment Proposals As 24-Hour Sessions Begin in Debate on Civil Rights Bills

20. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion that the Senate adjourn at 5 p.m. on Feb. 29 rather than hold an around-the-clock session. (This was a test motion to get formal Senate approval of Johnson's previously announced intention to hold an around-the-clock session.) Rejected 10-67 (D 8-45; R 2-22), Feb. 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 185)

21. Civil Rights Proposals. Morse (D Ore.) test motion that the Senate adjourn at 8 p.m. on March 1. Rejected 6-55 (D 6-28; R 0-27), March 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

22. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators in order to produce a quorum. Agreed to 55-5 (D 30-4; R 25-1), March 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

23. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators in order to produce a quorum. Agreed to 62-7 (D 35-7; R 27-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

24. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table an Ellender (D La.) motion that the Senate adjourn until noon on March 2. Agreed to 64-6 (D 36-6; R 28-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

25. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Ervin (D N.C.) motion that the Senate adjourn until noon the following day. Agreed to 65-7 (D 36-7; R 29-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL						
Vote No.	20	21	22	23	24	25
Yea	10	6	55	62	64	65
Nay	67	55	5	7	6	7

DEMOCRATIC						
Vote No.	20	21	22	23	24	25
Yea	8	6	30	35	36	36
Nay	45	28	4	7	6	7

REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	20	21	22	23	24	25
Yea	2	0	25	27	28	29
Nay	22	27	1	0	0	0

	20	21	22	23	24	25
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	?	-	-	-
Sparkman	N	√	-	-	-	-
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	-	Y	‡	‡	‡
Goldwater	-	N	N	?	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	?	?	?	N	N	N
McClellan	Y	Y	N	-	-	-
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Carroll	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Allott	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	X	‡	‡	‡	‡
Bush	-	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Frear	N	N	‡	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	√	X	N	N	N
Smathers	?	?	?	-	-	-
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	√	-	-	-	-
Talmadge	Y	Y	?	-	-	-
HAWAII						
Long	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	N	?	Y	?	?	?
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Hartke	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Capehart	N	?	?	?	?	?
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel	?	?	Y	?	?	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	‡	-	N	N	N
Long	N	‡	-	-	-	N
MAINE						
Muskie	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Butler	?	-	?	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	-	-	‡	?	‡	‡
Saltonstall	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	N	X	Y	‡	‡	‡
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	N	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
McCarthy	-	-	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	?	?	N	N	N
Stennis	N	√	?	-	-	-
MISSOURI						
Hennings	-	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
Symington	N	-	‡	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray	N	-	√	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	-	-	‡	‡	?	?
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	N	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
Javits	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Keating	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	?	-	N	N	N
Jordan	Y	?	?	-	-	-
NORTH DAKOTA						
Brunsdale	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	‡
OHIO						
Lausche	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	-	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	N	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
OREGON						
Morse	-	N	Y	‡	‡	‡
Neuberger	-	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	-	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
Pastore	N	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	Y	?	?	N	N	N
Thurmond	Y	‡	-	-	-	-
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	N	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	N	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
TEXAS						
Johnson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	-	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	-	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
Prouty	N	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	?	-	-	-
Robertson	N	Y	?	-	-	-
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	N	‡	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	-	-	‡	‡	‡	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Tables "Free Speech" Amendment to Dirksen Provision On School Desegregation Orders and Votes on Quorum Motion

26. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Long (D La.) amendment specifying that the Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment on obstruction of courts' school desegregation orders could not be interpreted as preventing freedom of speech to advocate separation of the races. Tabling motion agreed to 64-8 (D 34-8; R 30-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 185)

27. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators in order to produce a quorum. Agreed to 56-1 (D 28-1; R 28-0), March 3, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (For further votes, see next charts.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.			26	27		Vote No.			26	27		Vote No.			26	27	
Yea			64	56		Yea			34	28		Yea			30	28	
Nay			8	1		Nay			8	1		Nay			0	0	

	26	27
ALABAMA		
Hill	?	?
Sparkman	–	?
ALASKA		
Bartlett	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y
ARIZONA		
Hayden	?	‡
Goldwater	Y	?
ARKANSAS		
Fulbright	N	?
McClellan	–	–
CALIFORNIA		
Engle	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y
COLORADO		
Carroll	Y	Y
Allott	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT		
Dodd	‡	‡
Bush	Y	Y
DELAWARE		
Frear	Y	‡
Williams	Y	Y
FLORIDA		
Holland	N	?
Smathers	?	?
GEORGIA		
Russell	X	–
Talmadge	?	N
HAWAII		
Long	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y
IDAHO		
Church	Y	Y
Dworsbak	Y	Y
ILLINOIS		
Douglas	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y
INDIANA		
Hartke	Y	Y
Capehart	?	?
IOWA		
Hickenlooper	Y	Y
Martin	Y	Y
KANSAS		
Carlson	Y	Y
Schoeppel	Y	?
KENTUCKY		
Cooper	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y
LOUISIANA		
Ellender	N	–
Long	N	–
MAINE		
Muskie	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y
MARYLAND		
Beall	Y	Y
Butler	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS		
Kennedy	‡	‡
Saltonstall	Y	?
MICHIGAN		
Hart	Y	Y
McNamara	‡	‡
MINNESOTA		
Humphrey	‡	‡
McCarthy	Y	‡
MISSISSIPPI		
Eastland	N	?
Stennis	?	Y
MISSOURI		
Hennings	?	‡
Symington	Y	‡
MONTANA		
Mansfield	Y	Y
Murray	Y	‡
NEBRASKA		
Curtis	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y
NEVADA		
Bible	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Bridges	?	‡
Cotton	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY		
Williams	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO		
Anderson	Y	Y
Chavez	Y	‡
NEW YORK		
Javits	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
Ervin	N	–
Jordan	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA		
Brunsdale	Y	Y
Young	–	Y
OHIO		
Lausche	Y	‡
Young	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA		
Kerr	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	‡
OREGON		
Morse	‡	‡
Neuberger	?	‡
PENNSYLVANIA		
Clark	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND		
Green	?	‡
Pastore	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Johnston	N	?
Thurmond	–	–
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Case	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y
TENNESSEE		
Gore	N	‡
Kefauver	?	Y
TEXAS		
Johnson	√	Y
Yarborough	Y	‡
UTAH		
Moss	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y
VERMONT		
Aiken	‡	Y
Prouty	Y	‡
VIRGINIA		
Byrd	?	?
Robertson	?	?
WASHINGTON		
Jackson	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA		
Byrd	Y	‡
Randolph	Y	Y
WISCONSIN		
Proxmire	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	Y
WYOMING		
McGee	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	?	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 28 through 33.

Senate Takes Roll-Call Votes on Six Additional Procedural Motions as Filibuster on Civil Rights Proposals Continues

28. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion that the Senate go into executive session to consider a nomination. Agreed to 56-0 (D 31-0; R 25-0), March 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 185)

29. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators in order to produce a quorum. Agreed to 52-0 (D 28-0; R 24-0), March 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

30. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators. Agreed to 56-2 (D 31-2; R 25-0), March 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

31. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators. Agreed to 53-3 (D 30-3; R 23-0), March 8, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

32. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators. Agreed to 53-3 (D 30-2; R 23-1), March 8, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

33. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion (at 3:53 a.m.) that the Senate adjourn until 4:05 a.m. Agreed to 53-4 (D 32-2; R 21-2), March 8, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL						
Vote No.	28	29	30	31	32	33
Yea	56	52	56	53	53	53
Nay	0	0	2	3	3	4

DEMOCRATIC						
Vote No.	28	29	30	31	32	33
Yea	31	28	31	30	30	32
Nay	0	0	2	3	2	2

REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	28	29	30	31	32	33
Yea	25	24	25	23	23	21
Nay	0	0	0	0	1	2

	28	29	30	31	32	33
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	?	?	-	‡	‡
Sparkman	‡	?	?	-	‡	‡
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	‡	‡	Y	‡	‡	‡
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	?	?	?	-	-	‡
McClellan	‡	-	N	-	-	‡
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Carroll	‡	‡	Y	‡	‡	‡
Allott	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Bush	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Frear	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	‡	-	-	-	-	Y
Smathers	‡	Y	Y	-	-	‡
GEORGIA						
Russell	?	?	?	-	-	‡
Talmadge	‡	?	?	N	?	‡
HAWAII						
Long	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	‡	?	?	?	?	?
IDAHO						
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
INDIANA						
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Capehart	?	?	?	?	?	?
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	‡	-	-	-	-	‡
Long	‡	‡	-	N	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
Butler	?	?	?	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Saltonstall	Y	?	Y	?	?	?
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	?	?	?	-	-	‡
Stennis	‡	?	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Symington	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
MONTANA						
Mansfield	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
Hruska	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	?	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
NEW YORK						
Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Keating	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	-	-	-	-	-	‡
Jordan	Y	Y	?	-	-	‡
NORTH DAKOTA						
Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	‡	‡	Y	‡	‡	‡
OHIO						
Lausche	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
Monroney	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
OREGON						
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Neuberger	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	28	29	30	31	32	33
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	‡	?	?	-	-	‡
Thurmond	‡	‡	-	-	-	‡
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
Kefauver	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
UTAH						
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
VERMONT						
Aiken	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	‡	?	?	-	-	‡
Robertson	?	?	?	-	-	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Rejects Cloture Move on Civil Rights Filibuster, Tables Part III Plan, Reduces Court Obstruction Penalty

34. Civil Rights Proposals. Douglas (D Ill.)-Javits (R N.Y.) motion to limit debate by invoking cloture on the civil rights filibuster (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 42-53 (D 30-33; R 12-20), March 10, 1960 (64 "yeas" were required for adoption). The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 185 and previous charts.)

35. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Case (R S.D.) amendment to the pending Administration bill to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 55-38 (D 34-28; R 21-10), March 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

36. Civil Rights Proposals. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to the first section of the Administration bill, reducing penalties for obstructing court orders on school desegregation to a $1,000 fine and/or one year in prison. Agreed to 89-0 (D 61-0; R 28-0), March 10, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (For further votes, see next charts.)

TOTAL			
Vote No.	34	35	36
Yea	42	55	89
Nay	53	38	0

DEMOCRATIC			
Vote No.	34	35	36
Yea	30	34	61
Nay	33	28	0

REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	34	35	36
Yea	12	21	28
Nay	20	10	0

	34	35	36
ALABAMA			
Hill	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	N	Y
Gruening	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA			
Hayden	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	N	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Engle	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	N	Y
COLORADO			
Carroll	Y	N	Y
Allott	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	‡	X	‡
Bush	Y	N	‡
DELAWARE			
Frear	N	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA			
Russell	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y
HAWAII			
Long	Y	Y	Y
Fong	–	‡	‡
IDAHO			
Church	Y	N	Y
Dworshak	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Hartke	Y	N	Y
Capehart	N	‡	?
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y
Martin	N	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson	N	Y	‡
Schoeppel	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	N	Y
Morton	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	Y	Y
Long	N	Y	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	N	Y
Smith	N	N	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall	Y	N	Y
Butler	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
Hart	Y	N	Y
McNamara	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey	Y	N	Y
McCarthy	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	N	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings	Y	N	Y
Symington	Y	N	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	N	Y	Y
Murray	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	N	Y	Y
Hruska	N	Y	Y
NEVADA			
Bible	N	Y	Y
Cannon	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges	N	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	‡
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	N	Y
Case	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
Javits	Y	N	Y
Keating	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Brunsdale	N	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr	N	Y	Y
Monroney	N	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse	Y	N	‡
Vacancy			
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	N	Y
Scott	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green	N	N	Y
Pastore	Y	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	34	35	36
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case	N	Y	Y
Mundt	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore	N	Y	Y
Kefauver	N	Y	Y
TEXAS			
Johnson	N	Y	Y
Yarborough	N	Y	Y
UTAH			
Moss	Y	N	Y
Bennett	–	‡	‡
VERMONT			
Aiken	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	Y	Y
Robertson	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
Proxmire	Y	N	Y
Wiley	‡	–	‡
WYOMING			
McGee	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	N	√	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Amends, Then Kills Court Obstruction Provision Of Civil Rights Bill; Adopts Amended Anti-Bombing Plan

37. Civil Rights Proposals. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to first section of the Administration bill, making obstruction of all court orders, not just those ordering school desegregation, a federal crime. Agreed to 65-19 (D 46-8; R 19-11), March 11, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 185 and preceding charts.)

38. Civil Rights Proposals. Morse (D Ore.) motion to table (kill) the first section of the Administration bill as amended by Lausche. Tabling motion agreed to 49-35 (D 48-6; R 1-29), March 11, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later vote on the issue, see RC 55.)

39. Civil Rights Proposals. Goldwater (R Ariz.) amendment to second section of the Administration bill (making flight across state lines to avoid prosecution for bombing schools and churches a federal crime) to make the provision applicable to bombing of any building or vehicle. Agreed to 85-1 (D 55- 0; R 30-1), March 14, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

40. Civil Rights Proposals. Keating (R N.Y.) amendment to second section of the Administration bill, outlawing transportation or possession of explosives with intent to use them to blow up any building or vehicle and making false bomb scares a crime. Agreed to 87-0 (D 56-0; R 31-0), March 17, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

41. Civil Rights Proposals. Adoption of second section of the Administration bill as amended by the Goldwater and Keating amendments. Agreed to 86-1 (D 55-0; R 31-1), March 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	37	38	39	40	41	Vote No.	37	38	39	40	41	Vote No.	37	38	39	40	41
Yea	65	49	85	87	86	Yea	46	48	55	56	55	Yea	19	1	30	31	31
Nay	19	35	1	0	1	Nay	8	6	0	0	0	Nay	11	29	1	0	1

	37	38	39	40	41
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	?	?	Y	Y	‡
Goldwater	√	–	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	N	‡	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Allott	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	?	?	‡	‡	‡
Bush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII					
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
Fong	X	–	?	?	?
IDAHO					
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	N	X	N
INDIANA					
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Capehart	?	?	?	?	?
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Martin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Butler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	√	‡	Y	‡	‡
Saltonstall	?	–	Y	√	‡
MICHIGAN					
Hart	–	‡	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	–	‡	‡	Y	Y
McCarthy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Murray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	Y	‡	Y	Y
Case	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	?	?	‡	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Javits	N	N	‡	Y	Y
Keating	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	?	?	‡	Y	Y
Monroney	‡	?	Y	‡	‡
OREGON					
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vacancy					
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pastore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS					
Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	‡	–	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	?	‡	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	?	?	‡	‡	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Tables Voting Rights Amendments, Directs Judiciary Committee to Report House Civil Rights Bill by March 29

42. Civil Rights Proposals. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Douglas (D Ill.)-Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to the third section of the Administration bill, to provide for Presidential appointment of federal registrars to enroll Negroes after the President received 50 complaints of discrimination and investigated them. Tabling motion agreed to 53-24 (D 29-19; R 24-5), March 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 185 and preceding charts.)

43. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion that the Senate recess until noon the following day. Agreed to 85-1 (D 52-1; R 33-0), March 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

44. Civil Rights Proposals. Morse (D Ore.) motion to table a Javits-Clark (D Pa.) amendment to the third section of the Administration bill, to provide for court-appointed referees or Presidentially appointed enrollment officers to register Negroes after a court has found a pattern or practice of discrimination. Tabling motion agreed to 51-43 (D 27-35; R 24-8), March 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

45. Civil Rights Proposals. Eastland (D Miss.) motion that the House-passed civil rights bill (HR 8601) be referred to the Judiciary Committee without any time limit for sending it back to the Senate. Rejected 19-72 (D 18-42; R 1-30), March 24, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

46. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion that HR 8601 be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions that it be reported back to the Senate no later than March 29. Agreed to 86-5 (D 55-5; R 31-0), March 24, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later votes, see RC 54ff.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	42	43	44	45	46	Vote No.	42	43	44	45	46	Vote No.	42	43	44	45	46
Yea	53	85	51	19	86	Yea	29	52	27	18	55	Yea	24	33	24	1	31
Nay	24	1	43	72	5	Nay	19	1	35	42	5	Nay	5	0	8	30	0

	42	43	44	45	46
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	‡	N	N	Y
Gruening	N	‡	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Goldwater	✓	?	✓	–	‡
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	N	Y	N	N	Y
Kuchel	N	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO					
Carroll	N	Y	N	N	Y
Allott	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	X	‡	–	–	‡
Bush	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII					
Long	N	Y	N	N	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO					
Church	✓	Y	N	N	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	Y	N	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA					
Hartke	–	Y	N	N	Y
Capehart	?	?	✓	–	‡
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Martin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	Y	N	N	Y
Morton	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	‡	Y	Y	N
Long	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	N	Y	N	N	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Butler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	–	Y	N	N	Y
Saltonstall	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	Y	N	N	Y
McNamara	–	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	–	Y	N	–	‡
McCarthy	N	‡	X	–	‡
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings	N	Y	N	N	Y
Symington	N	‡	N	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Murray	Y	‡	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	–	‡
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Cannon	✓	Y	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	–	Y	N	N	Y
Case	N	Y	N	–	‡
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	‡	Y	N	Y
Chavez	Y	‡	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Javits	N	Y	N	N	Y
Keating	N	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	N	Y	N	N	Y
Young	X	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse	X	Y	N	N	Y
Lusk		Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	X	Y	N	N	Y
Scott	–	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Pastore	N	‡	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	✓	Y	N	N	Y
Kefauver	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS					
Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	N	Y	–	–	‡
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	Y	X	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Randolph	X	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	N	Y	N	N	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	N	‡	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney	?	‡	N	–	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Passes Second Supplemental, NASA and D.C. Money Bills; Votes on Interior and Commerce Funds Amendments

47. HR 10233. Provide $240,089,152 for the fiscal 1961 budget of the District of Columbia, including $28,533,000 in federal payments. Passed 85-0 (D 56-0; R 29-0), March 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 379)

48. HR 10743. Fiscal 1960 second supplemental appropriations bill, appropriating $995,441,103 for various federal departments and agencies. Passed 79-2 (D 52-2; R 27-0), March 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 395)

49. H J Res 621. Fiscal 1960 National Aeronautics and Space Administration supplemental appropriations, appropriating $23 million to NASA and $79,000 to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee of Congress. Passed 82-0 (D 55-0; R 27-0), March 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 400)

50. HR 10401. Fiscal 1961 Interior Department appropriations. Symington-Hennings (both D Mo.) amendment to increase from $1,650,000 to $4,603,125 the federal contribution to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial project in St. Louis. Agreed to 47-37 (D 46-8; R 1-29), March 29, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 404. For vote on passage of the bill, see RC 53, next chart.)

51. HR 10234. Fiscal 1961 appropriations for the Commerce Department and related agencies. Williams (R Del.) amendment to reduce subsidized ship voyages from 2,400 to 2,225, at an estimated saving of $20 million. Rejected 28-54 (D 9-46; R 19-8), March 29, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 380. For vote on passage of the bill, see next chart.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	47	48	49	50	51	Vote No.	47	48	49	50	51	Vote No.	47	48	49	50	51
Yea	85	79	82	47	28	Yea	56	52	55	46	9	Yea	29	27	27	1	19
Nay	0	2	0	37	54	Nay	0	2	0	8	46	Nay	0	0	0	29	8

	47	48	49	50	51
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA					
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA					
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO					
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	‡	‡	‡	‡	-
Bush	Y	Y	Y	N	?
DELAWARE					
Frear	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	‡	‡	N	?
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII					
Long	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IDAHO					
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA					
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Capehart	‡	‡	‡	?	?
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Martin	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	‡	‡	N	Y
Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N	‡
Morton	Y	Y	Y	-	-
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	‡	Y	Y	‡	N
Long	Y	Y	Y	?	-
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND					
Beall	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Butler	‡	‡	‡	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	‡	‡	‡	‡	-
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	‡	‡	‡	‡	-
McCarthy	‡	‡	‡	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Symington	Y	‡	Y	Y	X
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	‡	‡	‡	X	✓
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	Y	Y	Y	-	N
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Case	‡	‡	‡	N	‡
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chavez	Y	Y	Y	‡	N
NEW YORK					
Javits	Y	‡	‡	N	Y
Keating	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	‡	‡	‡	Y	N
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON					
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Lusk	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Scott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TEXAS					
Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH					
Moss	‡	‡	‡	Y	N
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	?	?	N	Y
Robertson	‡	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	✓	X
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
McGee	Y	Y	Y	‡	-
O'Mahoney	‡	‡	‡	‡	-

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Passes Commerce, Interior Appropriations Bills; Broadens Civil Rights Bill Court Obstruction Provision

52. HR 10234. Fiscal 1961 appropriations for the Commerce Department and related agencies, appropriating $738,388,300 and authorizing $2,689,000,000 in payments from the Highway Trust Fund. Passed 79-2 (D 53-1; R 26-1), March 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 380. For earlier vote on the bill, see preceding chart. For later vote, see RC 94.)

53. HR 10401. Interior Department appropriation. Passage of the bill, appropriating $577,395,625 for the Interior Department and related agencies during fiscal 1961. Passed 78-0 (D 53-0; R 25-0), March 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story, p. 404. For earlier vote on the bill, see RC 50, preceding chart.)

54. Civil Rights Proposals. Johnson (D Texas) motion to begin consideration of the committee-reported version of HR 8601, the House-passed Civil Rights Act of 1960. Agreed to 71-17 (D 41-17; R 30-0); March 30, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 185. For previous votes, see RC 46 and preceding charts.)

55. HR 8601. Civil Rights Act. Senate committee amendment to extend Title I, outlawing obstruction of court orders for school desegregation, to apply to all court orders. Agreed to 68-20 (D 43-15; R 25-5), March 31, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (For earlier votes on the issue, see RCs 37, 38. For later votes on the bill, see next charts.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	52	53	54	55		Vote No.	52	53	54	55		Vote No.	52	53	54	55	
Yea	79	78	71	68		Yea	53	53	41	43		Yea	26	25	30	25	
Nay	2	0	17	20		Nay	1	0	17	15		Nay	1	0	0	5	

	52	53	54	55
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	N
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	‡	‡	‡	✓
Bush	‡	‡	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear	‡	‡	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	‡	‡	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII				
Long	Y	Y	Y	N
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworsbak	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y
Capehart	‡	‡	‡	?
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	?	?	?	?
Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel	Y	‡	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	‡	‡	Y	N
Morton	‡	‡	‡	-
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	‡	X	✓
Long	‡	‡	N	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	Y	✓	N
Smith	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND				
Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y
Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	‡	‡	‡	‡
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	Y	Y	Y	N
McNamara	Y	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	‡	‡	‡	X
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington	‡	‡	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	‡	‡	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	Y	‡	‡	‡
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N
Case	‡	‡	Y	X
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK				
Javits	Y	Y	Y	N
Keating	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	‡	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	‡	‡	‡	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
Morse	Y	Y	Y	X
Lusk	Y	Y	‡	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	Y	Y	N
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	52	53	54	55
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	✓
TEXAS				
Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	‡	N	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	‡	‡	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	‡	‡	Y	N
O'Mahoney	‡	‡	‡	?

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Tables Amendments on Equal Job Rights, Desegregation, Enrollment Officers; Votes to Make Referee Hearings Ex Parte

56. HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. Carroll (D Colo.) amendment to the Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to the referees plan, restoring language that the referees' hearings be ex parte and allowing the court to set the time and place of the hearings. Agreed to 69-22 (D 38-19; R 31-3), April 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 185 and preceding charts.)

57. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to establish a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity. Tabling motion agreed to 48-38 (D 27-27; R 21-11), April 1, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

58. HR 8601. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table Keating (R N.Y.) amendment providing technical assistance to areas desegregating their schools and endorsing the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision and Cooper (R Ky.) amendment deleting the endorsement. Tabling motion agreed to 61-30 (D 37-20; R 24-10), April 4, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

59. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to allow the Attorney General to enter private suits for school desegregation and McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 56-34 (D 33-23; R 23-11), April 4, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

60. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Hart (D Mich.) amendment to the referees plan, requiring that a Negro must prove to the referee only that he is qualified to vote. Tabling motion agreed to 52-38 (D 29-27; R 23-11), April 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

61. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Hennings (D Mo.) amendment to referees section, adding a plan for Presidentially appointed enrollment officers to register Negroes. Tabling motion agreed to 58-26 (D 34-21; R 24-5), April 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL						
Vote No.	56	57	58	59	60	61
Yea	69	48	61	56	52	58
Nay	22	38	30	34	38	26

DEMOCRATIC						
Vote No.	56	57	58	59	60	61
Yea	38	27	37	33	29	34
Nay	19	27	20	23	27	21

REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	56	57	58	59	60	61
Yea	31	21	24	23	23	24
Nay	3	11	10	11	11	5

	56	57	58	59	60	61
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Gruening	Y	N	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Kuchel	Y	N	N	N	N	X
COLORADO						
Carroll	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Allott	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	‡	-	-	X	-	-
Bush	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Frear	N	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Long	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Fong	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO						
Church	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	56	57	58	59	60	61
INDIANA						
Hartke	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Capehart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Morton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	‡
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	X	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	Y	N	-	-	-	X
Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Butler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	√	-	-	-	-	-
Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	N	N	N	N	N
McNamara	Y	N	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	√	-	-	-	-	-
McCarthy	Y	X	-	-	-	-
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Symington	Y	N	N	N	-	-
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N

	56	57	58	59	60	61
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	‡	√	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Case	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Chavez	‡	?	?	Y	N	-
NEW YORK						
Javits	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Keating	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Young	Y	N	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
Morse	Y	N	N	-	N	N
Lusk	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	N	-	N	N	N
Scott	Y	N	N	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pastore	‡	-	N	N	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	56	57	58	59	60	61
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	Y	N	-	-	X	-
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Prouty	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Magnuson	Y	N	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	Y	N	N	-	-	-
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	?	Y	√	√	√

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Rejects Move to Kill Voting Referees Plan, Adds Language on State Qualifications, Tables Four Amendments

62. HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. Ervin (D N.C.)-McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to the referee plan, requiring that if judges hear Negroes' applications for voting certificates they must follow the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by calling in opponents to the applications and holding adversary proceedings before deciding each case. Rejected 29-64 (D 26-32; R 3-32), April 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 185. For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding chart.)

63. HR 8601. Kuchel (R Calif.) motion to table Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to limit the implementation of the referees plan to Congressional elections. Tabling motion agreed to 72-16 (D 40-16; R 32-0), April 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

64. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Johnston (D S.C.) amendment to exempt the records for primary and special elections from the requirement that voting records must be preserved for 22 months. Tabling motion agreed to 68-18 (D 38-18; R 30-0), April 6, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

65. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Carroll (D Colo.) amendment to the referees provision to permit the courts to waive the requirements that a Negro seeking a court certificate to vote must prove he tried to register with state authorities and was rejected after a pattern of discrimination was found by the courts. Tabling motion agreed to 62-32 (D 34-26; R 28-6), April 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

66. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Ellender (D La.) amendment to strike the voting referees provision from the bill. Tabling motion agreed to 73-18 (D 41-18; R 32-0), April 7, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

67. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to the referees plan to specify that a court should not allow a Negro whose application had been challenged by state officials to vote provisionally unless the court was satisfied that the Negro met state qualifications for voting. Agreed to 79-12 (D 52-8; R 27-4), April 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (For later votes, see next chart.)

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	62	63	64	65	66	67	Vote No.	62	63	64	65	66	67	Vote No.	62	63	64	65	66	67
Yea	29	72	68	62	73	79	Yea	26	40	38	34	41	52	Yea	3	32	30	28	32	27
Nay	64	16	18	32	18	12	Nay	32	16	18	26	18	8	Nay	32	0	0	6	0	4

	62	63	64	65	66	67
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	?	Y	Y	?	?
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Carroll	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	-	√	‡	-	‡	?
Bush	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Frear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers	Y	X	X	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
HAWAII						
Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dworshak	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	62	63	64	65	66	67
INDIANA						
Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Capehart	N	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Martin	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	Y	‡	Y	‡	‡
Schoeppel	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y
Long	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	-	‡	‡	-	‡	X
Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McNamara	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	-	‡	‡	-	Y	N
McCarthy	N	Y	Y	X	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Stennis	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Symington	N	Y	Y	N	‡	X
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	√	√	√	‡	√
Murray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	62	63	64	65	66	67
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	N	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Chavez	N	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
Javits	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Keating	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Brunsdale	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
Morse	-	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Lusk	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Scott	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
Pastore	N	‡	Y	N	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	62	63	64	65	66	67
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bennett	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Robertson	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Wiley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	-	‡	‡	Y	‡	√

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Passes Civil Rights Bill on 71-18 Roll-Call Vote After Tabling Recommittal Move; Confirms Durfee Nomination

68. HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Eastland (D Miss.) motion to recommit the civil rights bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Tabling motion agreed to 70-19 (D 41-19; R 29-0), April 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 185. For earlier votes, see preceding charts.)

69. HR 8601. Passage of the amended bill making obstruction of all federal court orders a crime, outlawing all bombings and bomb threats, requiring preservation of voting records, providing for court registration of Negroes, and other matters. Passed 71-18 (D 42-18; R 29-0), April 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later civil rights vote, see RC 173.)

70. Nomination of James R. Durfee to be a judge of the U.S. Court of Claims. Confirmed 69-15 (D 38-15; R 31-0), April 20, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story in Nominations section.)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.		68	69	70	Vote No.		68	69	70	Vote No.		68	69	70
Yea		70	71	69	Yea		41	42	38	Yea		29	29	31
Nay		19	18	15	Nay		19	18	15	Nay		0	0	0

	68	69	70
ALABAMA			
Hill	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	N	Y
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	X
ARIZONA			
Hayden	Y	Y	?
Goldwater	‡	‡	‡
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	N	N	Y
McClellan	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Engle	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	‡
COLORADO			
Carroll	Y	Y	Y
Allott	‡	‡	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	‡	‡	Y
Bush	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y
GEORGIA			
Russell	N	N	Y
Talmadge	N	N	Y
HAWAII			
Long	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO			
Church	Y	Y	?
Dworshak	‡	‡	Y
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Hartke	Y	Y	Y
Capehart	Y	Y	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y
Martin	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson	‡	‡	Y
Schoeppel	‡	‡	Y
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	N	Y
Long	N	N	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall	Y	Y	Y
Butler	Y	Y	‡
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	Y	X
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
Hart	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	Y	?
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey	‡	‡	N
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	N	N	Y
Stennis	N	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings	Y	Y	Y
Symington	Y	Y	N
MONTANA			
Mansfield	‡	‡	Y
Murray	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA			
Bible	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	‡
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	Y	?
Chavez	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK			
Javits	Y	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	N	N	✓
Jordan	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA			
Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr	‡	‡	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	✓
OREGON			
Morse	Y	Y	N
Lusk	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	Y	N
Scott	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green	Y	Y	N
Pastore	Y	Y	‡
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	N	N	Y
Thurmond	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore	Y	Y	N
Kefauver	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
Johnson	Y	Y	?
Yarborough	Y	Y	N
UTAH			
Moss	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken	‡	‡	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	Y
Robertson	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
Proxmire	Y	Y	N
Wiley	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney	‡	‡	X

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Passes Treasury-Post Office Funds and Coal Mine Safety Bills, Begins Voting on Mutual Security Authorization

71. HR 10569. Appropriate $4,877,014,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court in fiscal 1961. Passed 75-0 (D 47-0; R 28-0), April 25, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 390)

72. S 743. Amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act to remove the exemption of mines employing less than 15 persons from the inspection requirements of the Act. Passed 80-4 (D 50-4; R 30-0), April 27, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 255)

73. S 3058. Mutual Security Act of 1960. Williams (R Del.) amendment to require public reporting of the spending of counterpart (foreign currency) and dollar funds by individual members and employees of Congressional committees. Agreed to 68-0 (D 43-0; R 25-0), April 27, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 166)

74. S 3058. Smathers (D Fla.) amendment to authorize the Secretary of State to submit to Congress a plan for a Western Hemisphere center for cultural and technical interchange in Puerto Rico. Agreed to 71-5 (D 43-3; R 28-2), April 28, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

75. S 3058. Butler (R Md.) amendment to delete language permitting the President to waive, for purposes of carrying out U.S. commitments to the Indus River Basin project of India and Pakistan, requirements that 50 percent of goods shipped under the Mutual Security Program be carried in U.S. vessels. Rejected 33-44 (D 23-24; R 10-20), April 28, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

76. S 3058. Butler (R Md.) amendment to require that if the President waives the 50-50 shipping requirement for the Indus project, U.S. vessels be given compensating allowances on shipments to the same area under other parts of the foreign aid program. Rejected 32-44 (D 19-27; R 13-17), April 28, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (For later votes on the bill, see next charts.)

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	71	72	73	74	75	76	Vote No.	71	72	73	74	75	76	Vote No.	71	72	73	74	75	76
Yea	75	80	68	71	33	32	Yea	47	50	43	43	23	19	Yea	28	30	25	28	10	13
Nay	0	4	0	5	44	44	Nay	0	4	0	3	24	27	Nay	0	0	0	2	20	17

	71	72	73	74	75	76
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Sparkman	Y	‡	‡	‡	✓	✓
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
Gruening	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	Y	Y	‡	Y	N	N
Goldwater	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
McClellan	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Carroll	Y	Y	‡	‡	X	X
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						
Frear	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smathers	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Long	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IDAHO						
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
INDIANA						
Hartke	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Capehart	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	‡	Y	?	Y	N	N
Schoeppel	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Morton	‡	‡	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
Long	Y	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	‡	Y	‡	‡	X	X
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
McNamara	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	‡	Y	‡	‡	?	?
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	‡	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Symington	‡	‡	‡	‡	X	X
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Murray	Y	Y	‡	Y	X	X
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	‡	X	✓	✓
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	‡	✓	✓
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	Y	Y	‡	Y	‡	‡
Cotton	‡	Y	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Case	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Chavez	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
NEW YORK						
Javits	‡	‡	‡	‡	–	–
Keating	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	✓
NORTH DAKOTA						
Brunsdale	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	‡	Y	N	N	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	‡	Y	Y	‡	‡	‡
Monroney	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OREGON						
Morse	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y
Lusk	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	N
Scott	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	Y	‡	‡	‡	?	?
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE						
Gore	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kefauver	Y	Y	‡	Y	N	N
TEXAS						
Johnson	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Yarborough	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
Moss	Y	Y	‡	Y	N	N
Bennett	Y	‡	‡	Y	N	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
Robertson	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	‡	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING						
McGee	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	‡	‡	‡	?	?

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Adopts Suez Canal Amendment to Mutual Security Bill, Rejects Military Assistance Cut, Overseas Projects Controls

77. S 3058. Mutual Security Act of 1960. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to express U.S. support of freedom of navigation in international waterways and, in effect, urge the President to cut off aid to the United Arab Republic until it opened the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping. Agreed to 45-25 (D 35-10; R 10-15), April 28, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 166 and preceding chart.)

78. S 3058. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table a motion to reconsider the vote on the Douglas amendment. Tabling motion agreed to 40-29 (D 33-12; R 7-17), April 28, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (For later vote on the issue, see RC 91.)

79. S 3058. Church (D Idaho) amendment to place a $1.8 billion ceiling on military assistance in fiscal 1961, thus rejecting the President's request for $2 billion in appropriations for military assistance. Rejected 27-32 (D 23-14; R 4-18), April 28, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

80. S 3058. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment to require that non-military flood control, reclamation and similar projects receiving mutual security aid meet the engineering and cost standards of U.S. water projects. Rejected 40-45 (D 31-24; R 9-21), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

81. S 3058. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment to require separate Congressional authorization for each public works project that would cost $1 million or more in mutual security funds. Rejected 32-52 (D 28-26; R 4-26), May 2, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	77	78	79	80	81	Vote No.	77	78	79	80	81	Vote No.	77	78	79	80	81
Yea	45	40	27	40	32	Yea	35	33	23	31	28	Yea	10	7	4	9	4
Nay	25	29	32	45	52	Nay	10	12	14	24	26	Nay	15	17	18	21	26

	77	78	79	80	81
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Sparkman	‡	‡	‡	–	–
ALASKA					
Bartlett	√	‡	‡	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	?	N	N	N
Goldwater	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	N	N	N	N	N
McClellan	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kuchel	Y	Y	N	N	N
COLORADO					
Carroll	‡	‡	X	N	N
Allott	Y	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	Y	N	N	N
Bush	√	√	–	–	–
DELAWARE					
Frear	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	N	Y	N	N
Smathers	Y	Y	X	N	N
GEORGIA					
Russell	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	X	N	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII					
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	N	X	N	N
IDAHO					
Church	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Dworshak	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	N	N	X	N	N
INDIANA					
Hartke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Capehart	Y	Y	N	X	X
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	N	N	N	N
Martin	N	N	N	N	N
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	N	N	N	N
Schoeppel	‡	‡	√	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	–	Y	N	N
Morton	N	N	N	–	–
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	–	X	√	Y	Y
Long	X	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	Y	?	?	?
Smith	Y	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND					
Beall	‡	‡	–	N	N
Butler	Y	Y	N	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	√	√	X	–	X
Saltonstall	X	N	N	N	N
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	Y	Y	N	N
McNamara	Y	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	√	√	X	X	X
McCarthy	Y	Y	X	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings	Y	Y	N	N	N
Symington	Y	√	N	X	–
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Murray	‡	‡	‡	Y	√
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	X	X	√	√	√
NEVADA					
Bible	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
Cannon	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	‡	–	–	‡	–
Cotton	?	?	?	N	N
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	Y	N	N	N
Case	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	‡	‡	‡	?	?
Chavez	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Javits	√	‡	–	N	N
Keating	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	N	N	√	Y	Y
Jordan	X	X	√	√	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	‡	‡	–	Y	N
Young	–	‡	‡	Y	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	N	N	N	N	N
Young	Y	Y	X	–	–
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	‡	‡	√	√	√
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OREGON					
Morse	Y	Y	√	Y	?
Lusk	N	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Scott	Y	Y	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	‡	‡	X	N	N
Pastore	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	N	N	N	Y	N
Mundt	N	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Gore	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Kefauver	Y	Y	‡	N	N
TEXAS					
Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	N
Yarborough	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
Bennett	N	N	N	N	N
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	N	N	N	N
Prouty	N	N	–	N	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	?	?	‡	Y	Y
Robertson	?	X	√	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	?	?	N	N
WYOMING					
McGee	Y	Y	N	N	N
O'Mahoney	‡	‡	√	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Bars Gift of Surplus Farm Goods to Overseas Projects, Cuts Contingency Fund $20 Million, Rejects Three Amendments

82. S 3058. Mutual Security Act of 1960. Ellender (D La.) amendment to delete a provision authorizing grants of surplus agricultural commodities to promote economic development in underdeveloped areas. Agreed to 45-38 (D 29-24; R 16-14), May 2, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 166. For earlier votes, see preceding charts.)

83. S 3058. Ellender (D La.) amendment to delete a provision permitting re-use, for mutual security assistance, of equipment and other materials transferred to the U.S. as payment for loans and other assistance. Rejected 28-57 (D 25-30; R 3-27), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

84. S 3058. Ellender (D La.) amendment to limit the President's use of his contingency fund to situations that were entirely unforeseen or not sufficiently foreseen to justify advance programming. Rejected 43-43 (D 37-18; R 6-25), May 2, 1960. (A majority vote is required for adoption of an amendment.) The President did not take a position on the amendment.

85. S 3058. Kuchel (R Calif.) motion to table a motion to reconsider the vote on the Ellender amendment (RC 84). Vice President Nixon voted "yea" to break a 44-44 tie (D 17-40; R 27-4), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

86. S 3058. Long (D La.) amendment to reduce the proposed $175 million authorization for the President's contingency fund to $155 million. Agreed to 48-40 (D 43-14; R 5-26), May 2, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

87. S 3058. Ellender (D La.) amendment to delete a provision raising to $4,250,000 the ceiling on amounts available for living quarters for personnel in foreign countries. Rejected 38-49 (D 29-27; R 9-22), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See next chart.)

TOTAL						
Vote No.	82	83	84	85	86	87
Yea	45	28	43	44	48	38
Nay	38	57	43	44	40	49

DEMOCRATIC						
Vote No.	82	83	84	85	86	87
Yea	29	25	37	17	43	29
Nay	24	30	18	40	14	27

REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	82	83	84	85	86	87
Yea	16	3	6	27	5	9
Nay	14	27	25	4	26	22

	82	83	84	85	86	87
ALABAMA						
Hill	?	?	?	?	?	?
Sparkman	–	–	–	‡	‡	–
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Goldwater	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Kuchel	N	N	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO						
Carroll	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Allott	N	N	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Bush	–	–	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						
Frear	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Long	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Fong	N	N	N	Y	N	N
IDAHO						
Church	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	N	Y	N	N

	82	83	84	85	86	87
INDIANA						
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Capehart	X	‡	X	‡	X	X
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Martin	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Morton	–	–	–	‡	–	–
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	?	N	Y	N	Y	N
Smith	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Butler	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	–	X	–	‡	X	‡
Saltonstall	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	Y	N	N
McNamara	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	–	–	–	‡	–	X
McCarthy	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Symington	–	X	–	‡	–	X
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Murray	‡	‡	Y	N	Y	✓

	82	83	84	85	86	87
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	✓	–	✓	‡	✓	✓
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	–	‡	–	‡	–	–
Cotton	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Case	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	?	?	?	?	?	?
Chavez	‡	Y	?	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
Javits	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Keating	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Brunsdale	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	–	–	X	‡	–	‡
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	✓	✓	✓	–	✓	Y
Monroney	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
Morse	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Lusk	X	N	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Scott	N	N	N	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Pastore	N	N	N	Y	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	82	83	84	85	86	87
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Kefauver	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
TEXAS						
Johnson	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Yarborough	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bennett	N	N	N	Y	N	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Prouty	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Robertson	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	✓
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	–	N	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Wiley	N	N	N	Y	N	N
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	N	Y	N	N
O'Mahoney	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 88 through 92.

Senate Tables Move to Revise Suez Provision, Rejects Three More Amendments, Passes Mutual Security Authorization Bill

88. S 3058. Mutual Security Act of 1960. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to delete a provision encouraging development of pilot housing projects in Latin America through the Development Loan Fund. Rejected 26-60 (D 11-44; R 15-16), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 166. For earlier votes, see preceding charts.)

89. S 3058. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to delete a provision authorizing U.S. aid to an international project to preserve cultural monuments on the Upper Nile. Rejected 40-44 (D 27-27; R 13-17), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

90. S 3058. Gruening (D Alaska) amendment to require submission to Congress, within 90 days after enactment of the bill, of detailed country-by-country budgets earmarking funds for defense support, technical cooperation and special assistance. Rejected 29-54 (D 24-28; R 5-26), May 2, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

91. S 3058. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table (kill) a Fulbright (D Ark.) amendment specifying that the President need not apply the freedom of navigation principles expressed in the Douglas amendment (RC 77) in situations where nations receiving U.S. aid are engaged in actions detrimental to United Nations peace efforts. Tabling motion agreed to 45-39 (D 31-23; R 14-16), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

92. HR 11510. House version of the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Passage of the bill as amended by the Senate. Passed 60-25 (D 37-18; R 23-7), May 2, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later Mutual Security votes, see RCs 190, 195, 196.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	88	89	90	91	92	Vote No.	88	89	90	91	92	Vote No.	88	89	90	91	92
Yea	26	40	29	45	60	Yea	11	27	24	31	37	Yea	15	13	5	14	23
Nay	60	44	54	39	25	Nay	44	27	28	23	18	Nay	16	17	26	16	7

	88	89	90	91	92
ALABAMA					
Hill	?	?	?	?	?
Sparkman	-	-	-	-	‡
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	N	N	N	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	N	N	N	N	Y
McClellan	N	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	N	N	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Carroll	N	N	N	Y	Y
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bush	N	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear	N	Y	Y	N	N
Williams	Y	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	N	N
HAWAII					
Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
Hartke	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Capehart	X	X	X	✓	✓
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	N	Y
Martin	Y	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	Y	N	N	Y
Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	N	N	N	Y
Morton	-	-	-	-	‡
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	Y	‡	N	N
Long	N	N	Y	N	N
MAINE					
Muskie	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall	N	N	N	Y	Y
Butler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	-	-	-	‡	‡
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	-	-	Y	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	-	-	X	✓	‡
McCarthy	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	N	Y	Y	N	N
Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings	N	N	N	N	Y
Symington	-	-	-	‡	✓
MONTANA					
Mansfield	N	N	N	Y	Y
Murray	-	-	-	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hruska	✓	✓	✓	X	X
NEVADA					
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	‡	‡	-	‡	‡
Cotton	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y
Case	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	?	?	?	?	?
Chavez	N	‡	✓	-	X
NEW YORK					
Javits	N	N	N	Y	Y
Keating	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	N	Y	N	N	N
Young	Y	-	N	N	N
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Young	-	-	-	‡	‡
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	N	‡	Y	Y	N
Monroney	N	N	N	X	Y
OREGON					
Morse	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Lusk	N	N	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	N	N	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	N	Y	N	N	Y
Pastore	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Mundt	Y	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	N	N	N	N	Y
Kefauver	N	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS					
Johnson	N	N	N	Y	Y
Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH					
Moss	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	N	N	N	Y
Prouty	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	‡	Y	‡	N	N
Robertson	‡	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	N	N	‡	✓
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Randolph	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	N	N	N	?	‡
WYOMING					
McGee	N	N	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney	N	Y	?	?	X

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Approves NASA Funds, Kills Bar on Ship Junkets, Sends Powell Investigation Resolution to Rules Committee

93. HR 10809. Authorize $970 million in fiscal 1961 appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Passed 78-0 (D 50-0; R 28-0), May 3, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 255)

94. HR 10234. Department of Commerce and related agencies appropriations. Williams (R Del.) motion that the Senate insist on its amendment to prohibit U.S.-flag shipping companies from offering free or reduced-rate travel to officials or employees of the U.S. Government except through Government-negotiated contracts or in the case of emergencies at sea. Rejected 38-46 (D 19-35; R 19-11), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a positon on the motion. (See story p. 380)

95. S Res 285. Authorize a Senate investigation of Drew Pearson's reports of political deals involving Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.). Johnson (D Texas) motion to refer the resolution to the Rules and Administration Committee, in lieu of taking direct Senate action on it. Agreed to 56-16 (D 41-5; R 15-11), May 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 291)

TOTAL			
Vote No.	93	94	95
Yea	78	38	56
Nay	0	46	16

DEMOCRATIC			
Vote No.	93	94	95
Yea	50	19	41
Nay	0	35	5

REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	93	94	95
Yea	28	19	15
Nay	0	11	11

	93	94	95
ALABAMA			
Hill	‡	N	Y
Sparkman	‡	–	‡
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	N	Y
Gruening	Y	N	?
ARIZONA			
Hayden	Y	N	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	‡	N	?
McClellan	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA			
Engle	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Carroll	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	Y	N	Y
Bush	Y	Y	‡
DELAWARE			
Frear	Y	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA			
Holland	Y	N	Y
Smathers	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA			
Russell	Y	N	?
Talmadge	Y	N	?
HAWAII			
Long	Y	N	Y
Fong	Y	Y	N
IDAHO			
Church	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	‡

	93	94	95
INDIANA			
Hartke	Y	N	Y
Capehart	‡	?	?
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	Y	N	N
Martin	Y	N	N
KANSAS			
Carlson	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel	‡	?	?
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	Y	?
Morton	‡	N	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	Y	N	‡
Long	Y	N	Y
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	Y	Y
Smith	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall	Y	N	Y
Butler	Y	N	–
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	‡	–	‡
Saltonstall	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN			
Hart	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey	‡	?	‡
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	‡	?	?
Stennis	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI			
Hennings	‡	?	?
Symington	‡	Y	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	Y	N	‡
Murray	‡	?	?

	93	94	95
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	Y	Y	N
Hruska	‡	‡	–
NEVADA			
Bible	Y	N	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges	Y	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	‡	?	?
Chavez	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK			
Javits	‡	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	Y	N	N
Jordan	‡	?	X
NORTH DAKOTA			
Brunsdale	Y	N	Y
Young	‡	N	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	Y	‡
Young	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr	Y	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse	‡	Y	Y
Lusk	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green	Y	N	Y
Pastore	Y	N	✓

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	93	94	95
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case	Y	Y	N
Mundt	Y	‡	–
TENNESSEE			
Gore	Y	?	?
Kefauver	Y	Y	N
TEXAS			
Johnson	Y	N	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
Moss	Y	N	Y
Bennett	‡	‡	‡
VERMONT			
Aiken	Y	Y	N
Prouty	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	‡	‡	N
Robertson	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	‡
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	N	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN			
Proxmire	‡	Y	N
Wiley	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	?	?

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Clears Depressed Areas Bill; Votes on Casein Duties, Congressional Retirement Benefits, Local Government Payments

96. S 2857. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that Civil Service employees or Members of Congress who did not retire when they became eligible for maximum benefits would, upon retirement, be refunded the money paid into the fund during the intervening period. Williams (R Del.) amendment to freeze retirement benefits at the maximum level and require employees to continue payments into the retirement fund as long as they received full salary. Rejected 19-38 (D 2-34; R 17-4), May 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 260)

97. HR 9862. Continue suspension of import duties on certain shoe lathes for two years and on casein for three years. Hartke (D Ind.) amendment prohibiting the duty-free entry of casein intended for human consumption. Agreed to 31-23 (D 22-15; R 9-8), May 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 368)

98. S 722. Area Redevelopment Act. Authorize federal loans and grants totaling $251 million for the relief of economically depressed rural and industrial areas. Johnson (D Texas) motion to concur in the House version of the bill. Agreed to 45-32 (D 40-11; R 5-21), May 6, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 292. For vote to override veto, see RC 103.)

99. S 910. Payments to Local Governments Act of 1960. Mundt (R S.D.) substitute for the bill, proposing that a commission study the problems of communities suffering from the tax-exempt status of federal property. Rejected 24-53 (D 9-37; R 15-16), May 11, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 298)

100. S 910. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill, which proposed a limited program of federal payments in lieu of taxes to communities and a comprehensive study of the taxing problem. Rejected 30-52 (D 10-40; R 20-12), May 12, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	96	97	98	99	100	Vote No.	96	97	98	99	100	Vote No.	96	97	98	99	100
Yea	19	31	45	24	30	Yea	2	22	40	9	10	Yea	17	9	5	15	20
Nay	38	23	32	53	52	Nay	34	15	11	37	40	Nay	4	8	21	16	12

	96	97	98	99	100
ALABAMA					
Hill	?	?	Y	N	N
Sparkman	–	–	Y	N	N
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	Y	✓	N	N
Gruening	N	Y	Y	N	N
ARIZONA					
Hayden	?	?	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	?	–	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	–	?	N	–	?
McClellan	?	N	N	–	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	N	Y	Y	N	N
Kuchel	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO					
Carroll	N	Y	Y	N	N
Allott	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	Y	Y	N	N
Bush	‡	‡	N	N	N
DELAWARE					
Frear	N	N	N	N	N
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	Y	N	Y	N
Smathers	–	–	N	N	N
GEORGIA					
Russell	?	?	X	Y	Y
Talmadge	?	?	N	N	N
HAWAII					
Long	N	Y	Y	–	–
Fong	?	?	?	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	N	Y	Y	N	N
Dworshak	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	Y	N	–
Dirksen	‡	✓	N	Y	Y

	96	97	98	99	100
INDIANA					
Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	N
Capehart	?	?	X	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	?	–	N	Y
Schoeppel	?	?	X	✓	N
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	?	Y	N	N
Morton	Y	N	N	‡	‡
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	N	N	–	Y
Long	N	N	N	N	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	N	Y	Y	N	N
Smith	N	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND					
Beall	Y	N	✓	N	N
Butler	?	?	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	–	‡	Y	–	–
Saltonstall	Y	?	N	X	X
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	Y	Y	N	N
McNamara	–	?	Y	–	–
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	–	‡	Y	N	N
McCarthy	N	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	–	?	X	?	✓
Stennis	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings	–	?	✓	–	X
Symington	–	‡	Y	N	N
MONTANA					
Mansfield	?	?	Y	N	N
Murray	?	?	Y	?	–

	96	97	98	99	100
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	‡	?	N	N	Y
Hruska	‡	X	–	N	✓
NEVADA					
Bible	N	N	Y	N	N
Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	–	‡	N	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	N	Y	–	N
Case	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	?	?	✓	–	–
Chavez	–	?	✓	–	–
NEW YORK					
Javits	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Keating	‡	‡	✓	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	N	N	N	N	N
Jordan	?	?	?	–	–
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	–	‡	N	Y	Y
Young	–	‡	N	N	N
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	?	?	✓	N	N
Monroney	N	Y	Y	–	–
OREGON					
Morse	?	?	Y	–	N
Lusk	N	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	Y	Y	N	N
Scott	N	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	N	N	Y	N	N
Pastore	N	Y	Y	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	96	97	98	99	100
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	N	Y	X	N	N
Thurmond	N	N	X	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt	‡	‡	X	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	N	N	Y	N	N
Kefauver	?	?	✓	N	–
TEXAS					
Johnson	N	N	Y	N	N
Yarborough	N	N	Y	N	N
UTAH					
Moss	N	Y	Y	N	N
Bennett	Y	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	N	N	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	?	?	X	Y	Y
Robertson	?	?	X	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	Y	Y	N	N
Magnuson	–	‡	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	N	Y	–	–
Randolph	–	–	Y	–	N
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	?	?	Y	N	N
Wiley	?	?	N	?	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	?	?	✓	–	–
O'Mahoney	?	?	Y	?	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate, on 39-38 Roll Call, Recommits Bill to Require FCC Licensing of Community Antenna Television Systems

101. S 2653. Require the licensing and regulation of community antenna television systems by the Federal Communications Commission. Monroney (D Okla.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Agreed to 39-38 (D 19-26; R 20-12), May 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 282)

102. S 2653. Kerr (D Okla.) motion to table a Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to reconsider the vote that recommitted the community antenna TV bill to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Tabling motion agreed to 38-36 (D 19-26; R 19-10), May 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.		101	102			Vote No.		101	102			Vote No.		101	102		
Yea		39	38			Yea		19	19			Yea		20	19		
Nay		38	36			Nay		26	26			Nay		12	10		

	101	102
ALABAMA		
Hill	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y
ALASKA		
Bartlett	N	N
Gruening	N	N
ARIZONA		
Hayden	N	N
Goldwater	N	N
ARKANSAS		
Fulbright	?	?
McClellan	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA		
Engle	N	N
Kuchel	N	N
COLORADO		
Carroll	N	N
Allott	N	N
CONNECTICUT		
Dodd	N	N
Bush	Y	Y
DELAWARE		
Frear	X	X
Williams	N	N
FLORIDA		
Holland	Y	Y
Smathers	?	?
GEORGIA		
Russell	Y	Y
Talmadge	✓	✓
HAWAII		
Long	N	N
Fong	Y	Y
IDAHO		
Church	N	N
Dworsbak	Y	Y
ILLINOIS		
Douglas	N	N
Dirksen	Y	Y

	101	102
INDIANA		
Hartke	N	N
Capehart	?	?
IOWA		
Hickenlooper	Y	Y
Martin	Y	Y
KANSAS		
Carlson	Y	Y
Schoeppel	N	?
KENTUCKY		
Cooper	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y
LOUISIANA		
Ellender	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y
MAINE		
Muskie	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y
MARYLAND		
Beall	N	N
Butler	N	?
MASSACHUSETTS		
Kennedy	-	-
Saltonstall	Y	Y
MICHIGAN		
Hart	N	N
McNamara	?	?
MINNESOTA		
Humphrey	N	N
McCarthy	X	X
MISSISSIPPI		
Eastland	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y
MISSOURI		
Hennings	?	?
Symington	?	?
MONTANA		
Mansfield	N	N
Murray	N	N

	101	102
NEBRASKA		
Curtis	N	N
Hruska	N	N
NEVADA		
Bible	N	N
Cannon	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Bridges	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY		
Williams	?	?
Case	N	N
NEW MEXICO		
Anderson	?	?
Chavez	N	N
NEW YORK		
Javits	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
Ervin	-	-
Jordan	?	?
NORTH DAKOTA		
Brunsdale	-	-
Young	N	N
OHIO		
Lausche	N	N
Young	N	N
OKLAHOMA		
Kerr	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	Y
OREGON		
Morse	✓	✓
Lusk	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
Clark	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND		
Green	X	X
Pastore	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	101	102
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Johnston	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Case	N	N
Mundt	Y	Y
TENNESSEE		
Gore	Y	Y
Kefauver	✓	✓
TEXAS		
Johnson	?	?
Yarborough	?	?
UTAH		
Moss	N	N
Bennett	-	-
VERMONT		
Aiken	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y
VIRGINIA		
Byrd	Y	Y
Robertson	Y	Y
WASHINGTON		
Jackson	N	N
Magnuson	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA		
Byrd	Y	Y
Randolph	✓	✓
WISCONSIN		
Proxmire	N	N
Wiley	Y	?
WYOMING		
McGee	N	N
O'Mahoney	X	X

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Fails to Override President's Depressed Areas Veto; Passes Agriculture Funds Bill; Votes on Margarine for Navy

103. S 722. Area Redevelopment Act of 1960, authorizing federal loans and grants totaling $251 million for the relief of economically depressed areas. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Failed to pass 45-39 (D 40-14; R 5-25), May 24, 1960 (56 "yeas" were required to override the veto). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 292. For earlier vote, see RC 98.)

104. HR 12117. Appropriate $4,005,222,683 for the Department of Agriculture in fiscal 1961. Passed 74-1 (D 46-0; R 28-1), May 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 397)

105. S 2168. Amend the Navy Ration Act to permit the Navy to serve margarine. Proxmire (D Wis.) - Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to permit the Navy to use margarine only in years in which the Government does not purchase milk or dairy products under its price-support program. Agreed to 48-32 (D 24-26; R 24-6), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 257)

TOTAL			
Vote No.	103	104	105
Yea	45	74	48
Nay	39	1	32

DEMOCRATIC			
Vote No.	103	104	105
Yea	40	46	24
Nay	14	0	26

REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	103	104	105
Yea	5	28	24
Nay	25	1	6

	103	104	105
ALABAMA			
Hill	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	-
ALASKA			
Bartlett	✓	‡	N
Gruening	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
Hayden	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	X	Y	N
McClellan	N	Y	-
CALIFORNIA			
Engle	Y	Y	N
Kuchel	N	Y	Y
COLORADO			
Carroll	Y	Y	N
Allott	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	Y	Y	Y
Bush	N	N	N
DELAWARE			
Frear	N	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	N
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	Y	N
Smathers	X	‡	N
GEORGIA			
Russell	N	Y	N
Talmadge	X	‡	-
HAWAII			
Long	Y	‡	Y
Fong	?	?	?
IDAHO			
Church	✓	‡	✓
Dworshak	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	Y	N
Dirksen	N	‡	Y
INDIANA			
Hartke	Y	Y	Y
Capehart	-	-	?
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y
Martin	N	Y	Y
KANSAS			
Carlson	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel	N	Y	‡
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	N	Y	-
Long	N	Y	N
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall	✓	Y	Y
Butler	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	‡	Y
Saltonstall	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
Hart	Y	‡	Y
McNamara	✓	‡	?
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey	Y	Y	✓
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	N	Y	N
Stennis	N	Y	N
MISSOURI			
Hennings	✓	‡	?
Symington	Y	‡	Y
MONTANA			
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y
Murray	Y	‡	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	N	Y	‡
Hruska	N	Y	Y
NEVADA			
Bible	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	✓	‡	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	‡	X
Case	✓	X	N
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	Y	N
Chavez	Y	‡	N
NEW YORK			
Javits	Y	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	N	Y	N
Jordan	?	‡	?
NORTH DAKOTA			
Brunsdale	N	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	N	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr	Y	Y	N
Monroney	Y	Y	N
OREGON			
Morse	Y	‡	Y
Lusk	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	Y	X
Scott	Y	?	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green	Y	Y	Y
Pastore	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	N	Y	N
Thurmond	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case	X	✓	?
Mundt	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore	Y	Y	N
Kefauver	Y	Y	?
TEXAS			
Johnson	Y	Y	N
Yarborough	Y	Y	N
UTAH			
Moss	Y	Y	N
Bennett	N	Y	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	Y	Y
Robertson	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	‡	Y
WISCONSIN			
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	N	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	✓	‡	?
O'Mahoney	‡	‡	?

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Rejects Sea Disputes Treaty, Adopts Other Sea Law Conventions; Defeats Motion to Kill Foreign Tax Credit Bill

106. Executive V, 81st Congress, 2nd session (an agreement on the circulation of educational materials), and Executives J, K, L, M, and N, 86th Congress, 1st session (four conventions on the law of the sea and a protocol on the settlement of disputes). Ratified en bloc, 77-4 (D 48-3; R 29-1), May 26, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (On reconsideration, Exec N was rejected (RC 107, below) and the other instruments were ratified by voice vote. See story p. 220)

107. Executive N, 86th Congress, 1st session. "Optional Protocol of Signature Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes." Rejected 49-30 (D 32-18; R 17-12), May 26, 1960. (Two-thirds majority, or 53 votes, required for ratification.) A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

108. HR 10087. Permit U.S. firms with foreign holdings to claim credits against U.S. taxes for taxes paid to foreign countries either on a country-by-country basis or by treating all foreign taxes collectively. Gore (D Tenn.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 24-58 (D 22-25; R 2-33), June 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 339)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.		106	107	108	Vote No.		106	107	108	Vote No.		106	107	108
Yea		77	49	24	Yea		48	32	22	Yea		29	17	2
Nay		4	30	58	Nay		3	18	25	Nay		1	12	33

	106	107	108
ALABAMA			
Hill	Y	N	?
Sparkman	‡	✓	–
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA			
Hayden	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	N	N	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	Y	?	Y
McClellan	‡	X	?
CALIFORNIA			
Engle	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	N
COLORADO			
Carroll	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	Y	N	Y
Bush	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE			
Frear	N	N	N
Williams	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA			
Holland	Y	N	N
Smathers	Y	N	N
GEORGIA			
Russell	N	N	N
Talmadge	?	X	N
HAWAII			
Long	Y	Y	Y
Fong	?	?	N
IDAHO			
Church	‡	✓	Y
Dworshak	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	Y	X
Dirksen	Y	Y	N

	106	107	108
INDIANA			
Hartke	Y	Y	N
Capehart	?	?	N
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N
Martin	Y	Y	N
KANSAS			
Carlson	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel	?	?	N
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	N	N
Morton	Y	‡	N
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	‡	‡	N
Long	Y	N	N
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND			
Beall	Y	Y	N
Butler	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	Y	X
Saltonstall	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN			
Hart	‡	Y	?
McNamara	‡	✓	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey	‡	Y	Y
McCarthy	Y	Y	–
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	Y	N	N
Stennis	Y	N	N
MISSOURI			
Hennings	‡	✓	‡
Symington	Y	✓	–
MONTANA			
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y
Murray	Y	?	‡

	106	107	108
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	?	–	N
Hruska	Y	N	N
NEVADA			
Bible	Y	N	N
Cannon	‡	✓	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges	Y	N	N
Cotton	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	Y	N
Case	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	N	N
Chavez	‡	?	?
NEW YORK			
Javits	Y	Y	N
Keating	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	Y	N	‡
Jordan	‡	X	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
Brunsdale	Y	N	N
Young	Y	N	Y
OHIO			
Lausche	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr	Y	N	N
Monroney	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse	Y	Y	‡
Lusk	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	Y	‡
Scott	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND			
Green	Y	Y	N
Pastore	Y	Y	✓

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	106	107	108
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	Y	N	N
Thurmond	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case	?	?	N
Mundt	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE			
Gore	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	‡	?	Y
TEXAS			
Johnson	Y	Y	N
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y
UTAH			
Moss	Y	Y	✓
Bennett	Y	N	N
VERMONT			
Aiken	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	N	N
Robertson	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	–
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN			
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	N
WYOMING			
McGee	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney	‡	?	?

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Votes on Veterans' Life Insurance, IDA, Congressional Franking, Ship Construction Subsidies and Junketing Ban

109. HR 11045. Permit veterans holding National Service Life Insurance to convert to new policies at lower premium payments. Senate committee amendment to offer veterans of World War II and Korea a new opportunity to take out NSLI policies. Agreed to 75-0 (D 42-0; R 33-0), June 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 259)

110. S 3074. Authorize United States membership in the International Development Assn. Williams (R Del.) amendment prohibiting the U.S. from making "gift" donations of U.S.-owned foreign currencies to the IDA without prior Congressional approval. Agreed to 39-33 (D 20-21; R 19-12), June 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 221)

111. HR 10569. Appropriate $4,841,914,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court in fiscal 1961. Robertson (D Va.) motion that the Senate agree to a House provision urging the Post Office Department to authorize delivery of mail under Congressional frank addressed to "Occupant". Rejected 25-49 (D 23-24; R 2-25), June 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 390)

112. S 2584. Authorize, for two years, an increase from 50 to 55 percent in the ceiling on Government subsidies for domestic merchant marine ship construction. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment providing that when the difference between domestic and foreign shipbuilding costs exceeded 50 percent, the Government would pay only one-half of each additional percent up to the 55 percent ceiling. Rejected 24-62 (D 7-47; R 17-15), June 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 268)

113. S 2584. Williams (R Del.) amendment to ban free or reduced-rate travel by Government employees and officials on U.S. merchant marine ships. Agreed to 88-0 (D 54-0; R 34-0), June 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (For vote on passage, see RC 114.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	109	110	111	112	113	Vote No.	109	110	111	112	113	Vote No.	109	110	111	112	113
Yea	75	39	25	24	88	Yea	42	20	23	7	54	Yea	33	19	2	17	34
Nay	0	33	49	62	0	Nay	0	21	24	47	0	Nay	0	12	25	15	0

	109	110	111	112	113
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	‡	-	Y	N	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	‡	N	Y	N	Y
Gruening	‡	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	Y	?	Y	?	‡
Goldwater	‡	‡	-	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	N	N	N	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	Y	N	N	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO					
Carroll	Y	N	N	N	Y
Allott	Y	N	-	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	‡	-	?	Y	Y
Bush	Y	Y	?	‡	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	-	N	N	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII					
Long	Y	N	-	N	Y
Fong	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	‡	-	N	N	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
Hartke	‡	?	Y	N	Y
Capehart	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	N	Y
Martin	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	N	-	Y	Y
Morton	Y	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Long	Y	N	N	N	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	‡	?	N	N	Y
Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Butler	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	‡	-	-	X	‡
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	N	?	N	Y
McNamara	Y	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	‡	-	?	N	Y
McCarthy	‡	-	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	?	N	Y
Stennis	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings	‡	?	?	?	‡
Symington	‡	-	N	-	‡
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	N	N	N	Y
Murray	Y	-	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	Y	-	-	‡
Cannon	Y	Y	-	-	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	‡	‡	-	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	N	N	N	Y
Case	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	‡	?	N	?	‡
Chavez	‡	?	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK					
Javits	Y	N	-	‡	‡
Keating	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	-	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	Y	?	N	N	Y
Monroney	Y	N	N	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse	Y	Y	-	N	Y
Lusk	‡	?	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	‡	N	N	N	Y
Scott	Y	N	-	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	‡	-	?	N	Y
Pastore	‡	?	Y	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	109	110	111	112	113
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	‡	✓	‡
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	Y	N	N	?	‡
Kefauver	Y	N	?	?	‡
TEXAS					
Johnson	Y	N	?	N	Y
Yarborough	Y	N	N	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	‡	-	-	N	Y
Bennett	Y	‡	-	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	?	?	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	‡	‡	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Randolph	Y	-	-	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	?	N	N	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	Y	N	N	N	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	?	?	?	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Approves Subsidies for Ship Construction, Fishing Vessels; Kills Move to Extend Conservation Reserve Program

114. HR 10644. Passage of the amended Senate version of a House bill authorizing, for two years, an increase to 55 percent in the ceiling on Government subsidies for ship construction. Passed 60-26 (D 46-7; R 14-19), June 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 268. For earlier votes, see preceding chart.)

115. HR 5421. Provide a three-year, $7.5 million program of subsidies for construction of fishing vessels. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 59-26 (D 45-8; R 14-18), June 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 269)

116. S 2759. Wheat Act of 1960, setting wheat price supports for the 1961, the 1962 and the 1963 crop years and cutting total wheat acreage 20 percent. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment to extend the Conservation Reserve Program through 1963 and expand it to 60 million acres. Rejected 32-59 (D 4-53; R 28-6), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 325)

117. S 2759. Ellender (D La.) amendment to set price supports at 75 percent in 1961, 70 percent in 1962 and 65 percent in 1963 and cut acreage 20 percent. Agreed to 45-41 (D 25-28; R 20-13), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (This amendment was later reconsidered and rejected -- RC 120.)

118. S 2759. Holland (D Fla.) motion to table Ellender motion to reconsider previous vote on Ellender amendment. Rejected 41-45 (D 20-32; R 21-13), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later votes, see next chart.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	114	115	116	117	118	Vote No.	114	115	116	117	118	Vote No.	114	115	116	117	118
Yea	60	59	32	45	41	Yea	46	45	4	25	20	Yea	14	14	28	20	21
Nay	26	26	59	41	45	Nay	7	8	53	28	32	Nay	19	18	6	13	13

	114	115	116	117	118
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	-	-
ALASKA					
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	N	N
Gruening	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA					
Hayden	?	?	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	?	?	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	Y	Y	N	N	N
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Carroll	Y	Y	N	N	N
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Bush	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	N	?	?	?
GEORGIA					
Russell	N	N	N	N	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
HAWAII					
Long	Y	Y	-	-	-
Fong	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	Y	N	N	N	N
Dworshak	N	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	N	N	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Hartke	Y	Y	N	N	N
Capehart	N	N	Y	N	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Martin	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Schoeppel	Y	N	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	N	N	Y	N	N
Morton	N	-	‡	‡	‡
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
Butler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	✓	✓	N	-	N
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	Y	-	-	-
McNamara	Y	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	Y	Y	N	N	X
McCarthy	Y	Y	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings	?	?	?	-	-
Symington	‡	‡	-	X	X
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	N	N
Murray	?	?	N	N	N
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	N	Y	N	N
Hruska	N	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA					
Bible	‡	‡	N	Y	N
Cannon	‡	‡	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	?	Y	N	Y	Y
Chavez	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Javits	-	-	Y	Y	Y
Keating	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	N	N	N
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	Y	N	N	N	N
Young	N	Y	N	N	N
OHIO					
Lausche	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	Y	Y	N	N	N
Monroney	Y	Y	N	N	N
OREGON					
Morse	Y	Y	N	N	N
Lusk	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	Y	Y	-	-	-
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	Y	Y	N	N	N
Thurmond	X	X	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	N	N	N	N	N
Mundt	N	N	N	N	N
TENNESSEE					
Gore	‡	?	N	N	N
Kefauver	?	?	N	N	N
TEXAS					
Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	N
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	-	-
UTAH					
Moss	Y	Y	N	N	N
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	?	N	Y	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	-	-	-
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	N	N	N	N	N
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING					
McGee	Y	Y	N	N	N
O'Mahoney	?	?	?	?	?

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 119 through 122.

Senate Passes Bill Supporting Wheat at 75% of Parity After Killing One Ellender Amendment, Adopting a Second

119. S 2759. Wheat Act of 1960. Ellender motion to reconsider the vote (RC 117) by which the Ellender amendment was agreed to. Agreed to 45-42 (D 33-21; R 12-21), June 9, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 325 and preceding chart.)

120. S 2759. Reconsideration of Ellender amendment. Rejected 39-46 (D 18-34; R 21-12), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

121. S 2759. Ellender amendment to continue existing price supports at 75 percent of parity for crop years 1961-63, to cut total acreage by 20 percent, and to authorize payments-in-kind equal to 50 percent of potential production on land retired under the acreage cut. Agreed to 48-34 (D 24-28; R 24-6), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

122. S 2759. Passage of the Wheat Act of 1960 as amended by Ellender. Passed 44-36 (D 32-19; R 12-17), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	119	120	121	122		Vote No.	119	120	121	122		Vote No.	119	120	121	122	
Yea	45	39	48	44		Yea	33	18	24	32		Yea	12	21	24	12	
Nay	42	46	34	36		Nay	21	34	28	19		Nay	21	12	6	17	

	119	120	121	122
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	N	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N
Gruening	N	Y	Y	√
ARIZONA				
Hayden	?	?	?	?
Goldwater	N	Y	?	?
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	Y	N	N	Y
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Carroll	Y	N	N	N
Allott	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	N	Y	Y	Y
Bush	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE				
Frear	N	Y	Y	N
Williams	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	?	?	?	?
GEORGIA				
Russell	Y	N	N	√
Talmadge	X	√	√	Y
HAWAII				
Long	Y	N	N	N
Fong	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO				
Church	Y	N	X	N
Dworshak	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	N	N	N
Dirksen	N	Y	√	Y
INDIANA				
Hartke	Y	N	N	Y
Capehart	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y
Martin	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	N	N	N
Schoeppel	Y	N	N	N
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	N	N	N
Morton	-	?	‡	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	√	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	X	√	√	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND				
Beall	N	Y	Y	N
Butler	N	Y	Y	X
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	Y	N	N	X
Saltonstall	?	?	?	?
MICHIGAN				
Hart	‡	X	-	-
McNamara	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	Y	N	N	N
McCarthy	Y	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings	√	X	-	?
Symington	√	X	X	X
MONTANA				
Mansfield	Y	N	N	N
Murray	Y	N	N	-
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	N	N	N
Hruska	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	N	Y	Y	N
Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	-	√	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	N	Y	Y	√
NEW YORK				
Javits	N	Y	Y	N
Keating	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	N	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Brunsdale	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	N	N
OHIO				
Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	Y	N	N	N
Monroney	Y	N	N	N
OREGON				
Morse	Y	N	N	N
Lusk	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	‡	X	-	Y
Scott	N	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	Y	N	N	?
Pastore	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	Y	N	N	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	Y	N	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	N	N	N
TENNESSEE				
Gore	Y	N	?	Y
Kefauver	‡	X	?	?
TEXAS				
Johnson	Y	N	X	X
Yarborough	Y	N	N	N
UTAH				
Moss	Y	N	N	N
Bennett	N	Y	‡	‡
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	√
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	√	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	Y	N	N	N
Wiley	Y	N	Y	?
WYOMING				
McGee	Y	N	N	N
O'Mahoney	?	?	?	?

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Passes $40,514,997,000 Defense Appropriations Bill After Authorizing U.S. Private Citizens' Commission on NATO

123. S J Res 170. Authorize appointment jointly by the Senate and the House of a private citizens' U.S. Commission on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, provide for the Commission's participation in an international convention of citizens from NATO nations, and authorize $300,000 for Commission expenses. Passed 51-44 (D 40-23; R 11-21), June 15, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 348)

124. HR 11998. Appropriate $40,514,997,000 for the Department of Defense for fiscal 1961. Passed 85-0 (D 55-0; R 30-0), June 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 373. For later vote on the bill, see RC 165.)

TOTAL			DEMOCRATIC			REPUBLICAN		
Vote No.	123	124	Vote No.	123	124	Vote No.	123	124
Yea	51	85	Yea	40	55	Yea	11	30
Nay	44	0	Nay	23	0	Nay	21	0

	123	124
ALABAMA		
Hill	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y
ALASKA		
Bartlett	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y
ARIZONA		
Hayden	Y	‡
Goldwater	N	Y
ARKANSAS		
Fulbright	Y	‡
McClellan	N	Y
CALIFORNIA		
Engle	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y
COLORADO		
Carroll	Y	Y
Allott	N	Y
CONNECTICUT		
Dodd	Y	Y
Bush	Y	Y
DELAWARE		
Frear	N	Y
Williams	N	Y
FLORIDA		
Holland	N	Y
Smathers	Y	Y
GEORGIA		
Russell	N	Y
Talmadge	N	Y
HAWAII		
Long	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y
IDAHO		
Church	Y	Y
Dworshak	N	Y
ILLINOIS		
Douglas	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	Y
INDIANA		
Hartke	Y	Y
Capehart	N	Y
IOWA		
Hickenlooper	N	Y
Martin	N	Y
KANSAS		
Carlson	Y	Y
Schoeppel	N	‡
KENTUCKY		
Cooper	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y
LOUISIANA		
Ellender	N	Y
Long	Y	Y
MAINE		
Muskie	Y	Y
Smith	N	Y
MARYLAND		
Beall	Y	‡
Butler	-	‡
MASSACHUSETTS		
Kennedy	Y	‡
Saltonstall	N	Y
MICHIGAN		
Hart	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	‡
MINNESOTA		
Humphrey	Y	Y
McCarthy	Y	‡
MISSISSIPPI		
Eastland	N	Y
Stennis	N	Y
MISSOURI		
Hennings	‡	‡
Symington	Y	‡
MONTANA		
Mansfield	N	Y
Murray	Y	Y
NEBRASKA		
Curtis	N	Y
Hruska	N	Y
NEVADA		
Bible	N	Y
Cannon	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Bridges	N	Y
Cotton	N	‡
NEW JERSEY		
Williams	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO		
Anderson	N	Y
Chavez	N	Y
NEW YORK		
Javits	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA		
Ervin	N	Y
Jordan	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA		
Brunsdale	N	Y
Young	N	Y
OHIO		
Lausche	N	Y
Young	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA		
Kerr	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y
OREGON		
Morse	Y	Y
Lusk	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA		
Clark	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND		
Green	N	Y
Pastore	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Johnston	N	Y
Thurmond	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Case	N	Y
Mundt	-	‡
TENNESSEE		
Gore	Y	Y
Kefauver	Y	‡
TEXAS		
Johnson	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	‡
UTAH		
Moss	Y	Y
Bennett	N	Y
VERMONT		
Aiken	N	Y
Prouty	N	Y
VIRGINIA		
Byrd	N	Y
Robertson	N	Y
WASHINGTON		
Jackson	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA		
Byrd	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y
WISCONSIN		
Proxmire	Y	Y
Wiley	?	Y
WYOMING		
McGee	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	?	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Passes Omnibus Housing Bill After Approving 25,000 Public Housing Units, Killing National Housing Goal Provision

125. S 3670. Housing Act of 1960. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to authorize construction of an additional 37,000 public housing units. Rejected 38-42 (D 31-19; R 7-23), June 16, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 271)

126. S 3670. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to authorize construction of an additional 25,000 public housing units. Agreed to 42-39 (D 35-16; R 7-23), June 16, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

127. S 3670. Bennett (R Utah) amendment to eliminate a provision requiring an annual estimate by the President of the Nation's housing needs. Agreed to 44-37 (D 16-35; R 28-2), June 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

128. S 3670. Passage of the Housing Act of 1960. Passed 64-16 (D 45-5; R 19-11), June 16, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	125	126	127	128		Vote No.	125	126	127	128		Vote No.	125	126	127	128	
Yea	38	42	44	64		Yea	31	35	16	45		Yea	7	7	28	19	
Nay	42	39	37	16		Nay	19	16	35	5		Nay	23	23	2	11	

	125	126	127	128
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	?	?	-	‡
Goldwater	?	?	?	?
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	?	?	-	‡
McClellan	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	Y	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Carroll	Y	Y	N	Y
Allott	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	Y	N	Y
Bush	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	N	Y	Y
Smathers	?	N	N	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	N	X	√	X
Talmadge	N	N	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Long	Y	Y	N	Y
Fong	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	N	Y
Dworshak	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA				
Hartke	‡	Y	N	Y
Capehart	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	N	N	Y	N
Martin	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel	-	-	‡	-
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	N	N	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	N	Y	N	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall	N	N	Y	Y
Butler	?	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	‡	‡	-	‡
Saltonstall	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	Y	Y	N	Y
McNamara	‡	‡	-	‡
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	Y	Y	N	Y
McCarthy	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	N	Y	N
Stennis	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI				
Hennings	‡	‡	-	‡
Symington	‡	‡	-	‡
MONTANA				
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	√
Murray	‡	‡	-	‡
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	N	N	Y	N
Hruska	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	N	N	Y	N
Cotton	-	-	?	?
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y
Case	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y
Chavez	‡	‡	-	‡
NEW YORK				
Javits	Y	Y	N	Y
Keating	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	N	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Brunsdale	N	N	Y	N
Young	N	N	Y	N
OHIO				
Lausche	N	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	Y	Y	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON				
Morse	‡	‡	-	‡
Lusk	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	‡	√	X	‡
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	N	N	Y	N
Mundt	-	-	‡	-
TENNESSEE				
Gore	Y	Y	N	Y
Kefauver	‡	‡	-	‡
TEXAS				
Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y
Yarborough	‡	‡	-	‡
UTAH				
Moss	N	Y	N	Y
Bennett	N	N	Y	N
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	N	Y	N
Robertson	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	‡	-	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Rejects Five Separate Proposals to Reduce Amounts Or Coverage of Federal and Postal Workers' Pay Raise Bill

129. HR 9883. Postal and Federal Employees' Salary Increase Acts of 1960, providing a minimum, across-the-board, 7½ percent pay increase for 1.6 million postal, classified and other federal employees. Carlson (R Kan.) amendment to reduce the pay raise to 6 percent. Rejected 28-54 (D 10-43; R 18-11), June 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 240)

130. HR 9883. Ellender (D La.) amendment to omit employees of the Legislative Branch from the 7½ percent pay raise. Rejected 19-63 (D 13-40; R 6-23), June 17, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

131. HR 9883. Ellender (D La.) amendment to confine the pay raise to employees earning less than $10,000 annually. Rejected 23-58 (D 15-37; R 8-21), June 17, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

132. HR 9883. Church (D Idaho) amendment to limit the pay increase to postal workers. Rejected 22-58 (D 12-40; R 10-18), June 17, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

133. HR 9883. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment, substituting for the 7½ percent pay increase a plan whereby the President would adjust federal pay rates so that they were comparable to wages in private industry. Rejected 11-70 (D 0-53; R 11-17), June 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later votes on the bill, see next chart.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	129	130	131	132	133	Vote No.	129	130	131	132	133	Vote No.	129	130	131	132	133
Yea	28	19	23	22	11	Yea	10	13	15	12	0	Yea	18	6	8	10	11
Nay	54	63	58	58	70	Nay	43	40	37	40	53	Nay	11	23	21	18	17

	129	130	131	132	133
ALABAMA					
Hill	N	N	N	N	N
Sparkman	N	N	N	N	N
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	N	N	N	N
Gruening	N	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA					
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	?	N
Goldwater	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	-	?	?	-	-
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	N	-	-	-	-
Kuchel	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO					
Carroll	-	-	-	-	-
Allott	Y	N	Y	N	N
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	N	N	N	N
Bush	Y	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear	N	N	N	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers	N	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA					
Russell	?	?	?	‡	-
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII					
Long	-	N	N	N	N
Fong	N	N	N	N	N
IDAHO					
Church	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Dworshak	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	N	N	N
Dirksen	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
Hartke	N	N	N	N	N
Capehart	?	?	?	?	?
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	N	N	Y	?
Martin	Y	N	N	N	N
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	N	N	N	N
Schoeppel	✓	‡	X	-	X
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Long	N	N	N	N	N
MAINE					
Muskie	N	N	N	N	N
Smith	N	N	N	N	N
MARYLAND					
Beall	N	N	N	N	N
Butler	?	?	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	-	-	-	-	-
Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	N	-	N	N
McNamara	-	-	X	-	-
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	N	N	N	N	N
McCarthy	N	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	N	N	N	N	N
Stennis	-	-	-	-	-
MISSOURI					
Hennings	-	-	✓	-	-
Symington	N	N	N	N	N
MONTANA					
Mansfield	N	Y	Y	N	N
Murray	N	N	N	N	N
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	X	‡	✓	-	✓
NEVADA					
Bible	N	N	N	N	N
Cannon	N	N	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	Y	N	Y	N	N
Cotton	?	?	?	?	?
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	N	N	N	N
Case	N	N	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	N
Chavez	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK					
Javits	N	N	N	N	N
Keating	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	N	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	-	N
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	N	N	N	N	N
Monroney	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON					
Morse	-	-	-	-	-
Lusk	N	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	N	N	N	N
Scott	N	N	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	N	N	N	N	N
Pastore	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	N	N	N	N	N
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE					
Gore	N	Y	N	N	N
Kefauver	-	-	-	-	-
TEXAS					
Johnson	N	N	N	N	N
Yarborough	-	-	-	-	-
UTAH					
Moss	N	N	N	N	N
Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	N	N	N	N
Prouty	Y	Y	N	N	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	N	N	N	N
Magnuson	N	N	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	N	N	N	N
Randolph	N	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	N	N	N	N	N
Wiley	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	N	N	N	N	N
O'Mahoney	?	?	?	?	?

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 134 through 138.

Senate Passes 7½ Percent Federal Pay Raise Bill; Approves Rivers and Harbors Measure and Votes Labor-H.E.W. Funds

134. HR 9883. Postal and Federal Employees' Salary Increase Acts of 1960, providing an across-the-board 7½ percent pay increase for 1.6 million postal, classified and other federal employees. Ervin (D N.C.) motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee with instructions to report back two bills providing, separately, for pay increases for postal workers and other federal employees. Rejected 21-56 (D 8-41; R 13-15), June 17, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 240 and preceding chart.)

135. HR 9883. Passage of the bill. Passed 62-17 (D 44-8; R 18-9), June 17, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For vote to override the veto, see RC 167.)

136. HR 7634. River and Harbor and Flood Control Acts of 1960, authorizing $1,583,768,352 for 134 projects. Passed 70-5 (D 47-1; R 23-4), June 17, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 258)

137. HR 11390. Appropriate $4,482,539,931 in direct appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies in fiscal 1961. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Appropriations Committee with orders to cut $250 million from HEW funds other than those for public assistance grants to the states. Rejected 13-57 (D 1-45; R 12-12), June 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 383)

138. HR 11390. Passage of the bill, which provided $464,866,950 more than Administration requests. Passed 63-6 (D 44-1; R 19-5), June 17, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	134	135	136	137	138	Vote No.	134	135	136	137	138	Vote No.	134	135	136	137	138
Yea	21	62	70	13	63	Yea	8	44	47	1	44	Yea	13	18	23	12	19
Nay	56	17	5	57	6	Nay	41	8	1	45	1	Nay	15	9	4	12	5

	134	135	136	137	138
ALABAMA					
Hill	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	Y	‡	-	‡
Gruening	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	?	?	Y	-	‡
Goldwater	Y	N	N	‡	X
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	-	‡	‡	-	‡
McClellan	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	-	‡	‡	-	‡
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO					
Carroll	-	‡	‡	-	‡
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Bush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	?	?	?	-	‡
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII					
Long	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dworshak	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	✓	N	Y	N
INDIANA					
Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Capehart	?	‡	‡	?	‡
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	?	?	?	?	?
Martin	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel	‡	✓	‡	?	‡
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Morton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	-	Y	Y	N	Y
Long	N	Y	Y	N	‡
MAINE					
Muskie	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Butler	?	?	?	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	-	‡	‡	-	‡
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	Y	Y	N	Y
McNamara	-	‡	‡	-	‡
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	N	Y	Y	N	Y
McCarthy	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Stennis	-	‡	‡	-	‡
MISSOURI					
Hennings	-	‡	‡	-	‡
Symington	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray	N	Y	‡	-	‡
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska	‡	X	‡	‡	‡
NEVADA					
Bible	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
Cotton	?	‡	-	?	?
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Case	N	Y	X	-	‡
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Chavez	-	Y	‡	-	‡
NEW YORK					
Javits	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Keating	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	N	N	Y	Y	N
Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	N	Y	Y	-	‡
Monroney	N	Y	Y	-	‡
OREGON					
Morse	-	‡	‡	-	‡
Lusk	Y	N	‡	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott	N	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	N	Y	Y	-	‡
Pastore	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	?	✓	✓	‡	✓
TENNESSEE					
Gore	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Kefauver	-	‡	‡	-	‡
TEXAS					
Johnson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Yarborough	-	‡	‡	-	‡
UTAH					
Moss	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	N
VERMONT					
Aiken	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	?	N	?	N	Y
Robertson	N	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
WYOMING					
McGee	N	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney	?	?	?	-	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Keeps Phone, Passenger Taxes, Kills 4% Dividend Credit, Changes Depletion Allowance, Rejects Dividend Tax Withholding

139. HR 12381. Provide a one-year increase in the national debt ceiling from its permanent level of $285 billion to $293 billion and extend for one year the current 52 percent corporate income tax rate, certain excise tax rates and the 10 percent taxes on local telephone calls and passenger transportation. Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Gore (D Tenn.) amendment which would add to the Finance Committee amendments repealing telephone and transportation taxes a provision to prevent excessive depletion deductions on certain minerals. (See RC 143, below) Tabling motion agreed to 39-26 (D 20-25; R 19-1), June 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 362)

140. HR 12381. Finance Committee amendment to repeal the 10 percent tax on local telephone calls and on domestic telegrams. Rejected 30-54 (D 22-32; R 8-22), June 20, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

141. HR 12381. Finance Committee amendment to repeal the 10 percent tax on passenger transportation. Rejected 29-55 (D 24-30; R 5-25), June 20, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

142. HR 12381. McCarthy (D Minn.) amendment to repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income exceeding $50 from domestic corporations. Agreed to 42-41 (D 39-12; R 3-29), June 20, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

143. HR 12381. Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to prevent excessive depletion deductions resulting from the computation of percentage depletion allowances on the selling price of finished clay and other mineral products. Agreed to 87-0 (D 55-0; R 32-0), June 20, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

144. HR 12381. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment to establish a 20 percent withholding tax on income from interest and dividends. Rejected 24-62 (D 22-31; R 2-31), June 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (For later votes on the bill, see next chart.)

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	139	140	141	142	143	144	Vote No.	139	140	141	142	143	144	Vote No.	139	140	141	142	143	144
Yea	39	30	29	42	87	24	Yea	20	22	24	39	55	22	Yea	19	8	5	3	32	2
Nay	26	54	55	41	0	62	Nay	25	32	30	12	0	31	Nay	1	22	25	29	0	31

	139	140	141	142	143	144
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	N	‡	‡	‡	‡	?
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	Y	N	N	?	Y	?
Goldwater	‡	‡	‡	-	‡	-
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
McClellan	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Kuchel	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
Carroll	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bush	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE						
Frear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	?	N	N	?	Y	N
Talmadge	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						
Long	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Fong	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO						
Church	N	N	N	Y	Y	-
Dworshak	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
INDIANA						
Hartke	✓	✓	‡	‡	‡	?
Capehart	?	?	?	N	Y	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	?	N	N	N	Y	N
Martin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Schoeppel	‡	N	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
Morton	‡	N	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE						
Muskie	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Smith	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	‡	‡	-	‡	N
Butler	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	X	X	X	‡	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	X	‡	✓	‡	‡	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	N	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
McCarthy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	?	X	-	‡	?
Stennis	‡	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI						
Hennings	X	X	?	‡	‡	?
Symington	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray	✓	N	N	‡	Y	?
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Hruska	‡	N	N	N	Y	N
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	‡	‡	-	-	-	-
Cotton	?	‡	‡	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	✓	‡	Y	Y	Y
Case	‡	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chavez	‡	Y	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
Javits	‡	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Keating	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	✓	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Brunsdale	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Young	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
OHIO						
Lausche	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	‡	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Monroney	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON						
Morse	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lusk	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	X	?	?	?	?	?
Pastore	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Thurmond	✓	N	N	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
Mundt	‡	Y	N	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	?	?	?	‡	‡	?
TEXAS						
Johnson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Yarborough	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Prouty	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Robertson	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	X	‡	✓	‡	‡	?
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
McGee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	?	N	Y	Y	‡	?

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Votes on Four Amendments, Passes Bill Raising Debt Ceiling, Extending Corporate and Excise Taxes

145. HR 12381. Provide for a one-year increase in the national debt ceiling and extend corporate and certain excise tax rates. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to prohibit tax deductions for business entertainment expenses, except for food and beverages, to limit to $10 per person the amount of a business gift that is tax deductible and to prohibit deductions for dues or initiation fees to social, athletic or sporting clubs. Agreed to 45-39 (D 36-16; R 9-23), June 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 362 and preceding chart.)

146. HR 12381. Clark (D Pa.) amendment to tax certain gains from the sale of depreciable business equipment at ordinary tax rates instead of at capital gains rates. Rejected 16-69 (D 16-36; R 0-33), June 20, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

147. HR 12381. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce the across-the-board 27.5 percent depletion allowance for oil and gas producers and substitute the following allowance scale: 27.5 percent for producers earning less than $1 million a year, 21 percent for producers earning between $1 million and $5 million a year and 15 percent for producers earning more than $5 million a year. Rejected 30-56 (D 22-31; R 8-25), June 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

148. HR 12381. Long (D La.) amendment to increase federal public assistance grants to the states by $144 million a year. Rejected 37-45 (D 32-18; R 5-27), June 20, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

149. HR 12381. Passage of the bill. Passed 84-0 (D 51-0; R 33-0), June 20, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For final vote on the bill, see RC 160.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	145	146	147	148	149	Vote No.	145	146	147	148	149	Vote No.	145	146	147	148	149
Yea	45	16	30	37	84	Yea	36	16	22	32	51	Yea	9	0	8	5	33
Nay	39	69	56	45	0	Nay	16	36	31	18	0	Nay	23	33	25	27	0

	145	146	147	148	149
ALABAMA					
Hill	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	?	?	X	?	‡
ALASKA					
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	Y
Gruening	Y	‡	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	?	N	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	–	–	–	–	‡
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan	N	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Allott	N	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Bush	N	N	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Williams	N	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	N	N	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	N	Y	Y
HAWAII					
Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO					
Church	‡	–	‡	‡	‡
Dworshak	Y	N	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	N	N	N	Y
INDIANA					
Hartke	‡	?	?	‡	‡
Capehart	N	N	N	N	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	N	N	N	Y
Martin	N	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS					
Carlson	N	N	N	N	Y
Schoeppel	N	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	N	N	N	Y
Morton	N	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	N	N	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall	N	N	N	N	Y
Butler	N	N	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	N	N	N	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	?	?	√	‡	‡
McCarthy	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	?	?	X	?	‡
Stennis	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings	‡	‡	√	‡	‡
Symington	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Murray	‡	?	X	?	‡
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	N	N	N	Y
Hruska	N	N	N	–	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	N	‡	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	–	–	–	–	‡
Cotton	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Case	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	Y	N	N	N	Y
Chavez	N	N	N	‡	Y
NEW YORK					
Javits	N	N	Y	N	Y
Keating	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	N	N	Y	N	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	–	N	N	N	Y
Young	‡	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	N	N	N	N	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON					
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lusk	‡	?	?	?	‡
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott	N	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	?	?	?	?	?
Pastore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	N	N	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	N	N	N	Y
Mundt	Y	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	?	?	√	?	‡
TEXAS					
Johnson	N	N	N	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	N	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Prouty	N	N	Y	N	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	N	N	N	Y
Robertson	N	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	‡	?	√	‡	‡
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	?	X	?	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Appropriates Funds for Legislative Branch, Executive Offices and Independent Offices; Ratifies Japanese Treaty

150. HR 12232. Legislative appropriations for fiscal 1961. Williams (R Del.)-Smith (R Maine) amendment to substitute for a Stennis (D Miss.) amendment that applied only to Senators and Senate employees, a requirement for annual itemized public statements on dollar and counterpart funds spent on trips abroad by individual Senators, Representatives and committee staff members. Adopted 56-23 (D 29-17; R 27-6), June 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the substitute. (See story p. 408)

151. HR 12232. Passage of the bill. Passed 81-0 (D 48-0; R 33-0), June 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

152. Executive E, 86th Congress, 2nd Session. Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Between the U.S. and Japan. Ratified 90-2 (D 57-2; 33-0), June 22, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 228)

153. HR 11776. Appropriate $8,459,412,900 for independent federal agencies in fiscal 1961. Magnuson (D Wash.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) amendment prohibiting the use of funds for the construction of airport facilities which would contain segregated facilities. Tabling motion agreed to 58-29 (D 35-19; R 23-10), June 22, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 400)

154. HR 11776. Passage of the bill. Passed 75-8 (D 49-2; R 26-6), June 22, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

155. HR 11389. Appropriate $14,572,500 for the Executive Office of the President and various independent agencies for fiscal 1961. Passed 81-1 (D 50-1; R 31-0), June 22, 1960. (See story p. 382)

TOTAL						
Vote No.	150	151	152	153	154	155
Yea	56	81	90	58	75	81
Nay	23	0	2	29	8	1

DEMOCRATIC						
Vote No.	150	151	152	153	154	155
Yea	29	48	57	35	49	50
Nay	17	0	2	19	2	1

REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	150	151	152	153	154	155
Yea	27	33	33	23	26	31
Nay	6	0	0	10	6	0

	150	151	152	153	154	155
ALABAMA						
Hill	?	‡	Y	Y	Y	‡
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	‡	Y	Y	X	‡	‡
Gruening	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
Goldwater	–	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
Bush	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
DELAWARE						
Frear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	?	?	N	Y	‡	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Long	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	‡	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
Dworsbak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	150	151	152	153	154	155
INDIANA						
Hartke	‡	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
Capehart	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	?
Schoeppel	Y	Y	‡	?	?	‡
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	‡	‡	Y	‡	‡	‡
Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	‡	‡	Y	–	Y	Y
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	?	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
Symington	‡	‡	Y	N	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray	?	‡	Y	?	‡	‡

	150	151	152	153	154	155
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	–	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	N	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡
NEW YORK						
Javits	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
Keating	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON						
Morse	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Lusk	?	‡	Y	Y	‡	‡
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	Y	√	N	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	√	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	?	‡	Y	Y	Y	‡
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	150	151	152	153	154	155
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	Y	‡	?	‡	‡
Kefauver	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
TEXAS						
Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	‡	?	Y	Y	?	?
Robertson	N	Y	Y	√	‡	‡
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Wiley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	?	?	Y	?	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Senate Votes 156 through 160.

Senate Confirms Three Nominations; Votes Funds for Military Construction; Approves Excise Tax Bill Conference Report

156. Nomination of Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon (ret.) as a member of the Civil Aeronautics Board. Confirmed 73-18 (D 40-18; R 33-0), June 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story in Nominations section.)

157. Nomination of Vice Adm. Ralph E. Wilson as a member of the Federal Maritime Board. Confirmed 68-19 (D 36-19; R 32-0), June 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story in Nominations section.)

158. Nomination of Robert E. Lee as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Confirmed 64-19 (D 32-19; R 32-0), June 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story in Nominations section.)

159. HR 12231. Appropriate $1,067,227,000 in fiscal 1961 for construction at military installations in the United States and abroad. Passed 81-0 (D 50-0; R 31-0), June 27, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 403)

160. HR 12381. Public Debt Limit and Tax Extension Act of 1960, providing for an increase in the national debt limit and extending corporate and certain excise tax rates for one year. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 61-32 (D 27-32; R 34-0), June 28, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 362. For earlier votes on the bill, see RCs 139-149.)

TOTAL					
Vote No.	156	157	158	159	160
Yea	73	68	64	81	61
Nay	18	19	19	0	32

DEMOCRATIC					
Vote No.	156	157	158	159	160
Yea	40	36	32	50	27
Nay	18	19	19	0	32

REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	156	157	158	159	160
Yea	33	32	32	31	34
Nay	0	0	0	0	0

	156	157	158	159	160
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	‡	‡	‡	Y	N
Gruening	N	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA					
Hayden	Y	Y	?	‡	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	Y	N
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	N	N	N	Y	N
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Carroll	N	N	N	Y	N
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	N	Y	Y	N
Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII					
Long	N	N	?	Y	N
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	N	‡	N
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Hartke	N	N	Y	Y	N
Capehart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
Martin	?	?	?	?	?
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel	‡	‡	‡	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	?	Y	Y	N
MAINE					
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	‡	‡	‡	‡	-
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McNamara	Y	Y	N	‡	N
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	N	N	N	‡	N
McCarthy	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings	?	?	?	‡	-
Symington	‡	‡	‡	‡	N
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	‡	-
Murray	?	?	?	?	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Case	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
NEW YORK					
Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
OREGON					
Morse	N	N	Y	‡	N
Lusk	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	N	N	Y	N
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	Y	N	N	Y	N
Kefauver	?	?	?	‡	?
TEXAS					
Johnson	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH					
Moss	N	N	N	Y	N
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	Y	?	?	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	N	N	N	Y	N
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	N	N	Y	Y	N
O'Mahoney	?	?	?	?	✓

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Recommits Bill to Regulate Professional Sports; Authorizes Funds for ABC Roads; Votes to Recess July 2

161. S 3483. Professional Sports Antitrust Act of 1960, providing limited exemptions for professional team sports from the antitrust laws and opening the major league baseball rosters to an annual player draft. Wiley (R Wis.) amendment to provide exemptions for baseball as well as football, basketball and hockey. Agreed to 45-41 (D 21-35; R 24-6), June 28, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 261)

162. S 3483. Carroll (D Colo.) motion to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to 73-12 (D 50-7; R 23-5), June 28, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

163. HR 10495. Federal Highway Act of 1960, authorizing $1,142,500,000 in fiscal 1962 and $1,147,000,000 in fiscal 1963 for primary, secondary, urban and other roads. Passed 80-0 (D 50-0; R 30-0), June 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 350)

164. S Con Res 112. Johnson (D Texas) resolution to adjourn July 2, so that Members could attend the national political conventions, and reconvene Aug. 8 to consider unfinished legislation. Adopted 63-26 (D 53-6; R 10-20), June 30, 1960. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	161	162	163	164	Vote No.	161	162	163	164	Vote No.	161	162	163	164
Yea	45	73	80	63	Yea	21	50	50	53	Yea	24	23	30	10
Nay	41	12	0	26	Nay	35	7	0	6	Nay	6	5	0	20

	161	162	163	164
ALABAMA				
Hill	N	Y	‡	‡
Sparkman	N	Y	‡	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Y
Gruening	?	?	Y	N
ARIZONA				
Hayden	√	Y	‡	‡
Goldwater	Y	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	‡	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Carroll	N	Y	Y	Y
Allott	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	N	Y	Y	Y
Bush	√	‡	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	‡	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII				
Long	N	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	?	Y	N
IDAHO				
Church	N	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	‡	?	Y	Y
INDIANA				
Hartke	N	Y	‡	Y
Capehart	?	?	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	?	N
Martin	?	?	?	?
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	Y	?	Y
Schoeppel	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	X
Morton	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	N	Y	‡	Y
Long	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall	Y	Y	Y	N
Butler	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	√	‡	‡	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	Y	N	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	N	Y	Y	√
McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	‡	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings	?	‡	‡	‡
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	-	‡	Y	Y
Murray	N	Y	‡	Y
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	N
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	Y	‡	‡	N
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Javits	N	Y	Y	N
Keating	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Brunsdale	Y	Y	Y	-
Young	X	‡	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	‡	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	N	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON				
Morse	N	Y	Y	Y
Lusk	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	X	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y	X
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	N	Y	Y	Y
Pastore	N	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	161	162	163	164
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	N	Y	Y	N
Thurmond	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	N	N	Y	N
Mundt	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE				
Gore	?	?	Y	Y
Kefauver	-	‡	‡	‡
TEXAS				
Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	N
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	‡	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	‡	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	N
Wiley	Y	Y	?	?
WYOMING				
McGee	N	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	X	‡	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Votes to Override President's Pay Raise Veto, Acts on Supplemental, Defense and State-Justice Funds

165. HR 11998. Appropriate $39,996,608,000 to the Department of Defense for fiscal 1961. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 83-3 (D 52-3; R 31-0), June 30, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 373. For earlier vote, See RC 124.)

166. HR 11666. Appropriate $712,494,147 for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and related agencies in fiscal 1961, plus $5,550,000 in indefinite appropriations from special accounts in the Treasury. Passed 70-10 (D 43-10; R 27-0), June 30, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 388)

167. HR 9883. Postal and Federal Employees' Salary Increase Acts of 1960, providing an across-the-board 7½ percent pay increase for 1.6 million postal, classified and other federal employees. Passage of the bill over the President's veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 74-24 (D 55-9; R 19-15), July 1, 1960 (66 "yeas" were needed to override). A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 240. For earlier votes, see RCs 129-135.)

168. HR 12740. Appropriate $166,324,740 in supplemental funds for various Government agencies during fiscal 1960 and 1961. Passed 90-2 (D 59-0; R 31-2), July 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 393)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	165	166	167	168	Vote No.	165	166	167	168	Vote No.	165	166	167	168
Yea	83	70	74	90	Yea	52	43	55	59	Yea	31	27	19	31
Nay	3	10	24	2	Nay	3	10	9	0	Nay	0	0	15	2

	165	166	167	168
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	‡
Gruening	N	‡	Y	Y
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	√	?	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	√	Y	Y
Bush	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	Y	X	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	Y
HAWAII				
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA				
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y
Capehart	Y	Y	Y	‡
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y
Martin	?	?	?	?
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	Y	N	Y
Schoeppel	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	‡	‡	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	N	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	‡
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y
Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	X	‡	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	‡	N	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	‡	Y	Y	Y
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	N	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings	‡	‡	‡	‡
Symington	X	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray	‡	?	Y	‡
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	Y	N	N
Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	‡	‡	N	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	Y	‡	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	N	N	Y
Jordan	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Brunsdale	Y	?	N	Y
Young	Y	‡	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y
Monroney	‡	‡	Y	Y
OREGON				
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lusk	Y	Y	N	‡
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	‡	‡	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	Y	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	Y	Y	N	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	‡	?	Y	Y
TEXAS				
Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	√	Y	Y	Y
UTAH				
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	?	N	Y
Robertson	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	?	Y	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	?	Y	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Takes Four Roll Calls on Sugar Act Proposals, Approves Conference Report and Sends Bill to President

169. S J Res 217. Authorize the President to cut the Cuban sugar quota for 1960. Passed 84-0 (D 56-0; R 28-0), July 2, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 208)

170. HR 12311. Extend the Sugar Act of 1948 for one year, through Dec. 31, 1961, and authorize the President to cut and redistribute the quota for Cuba. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment restricting provisions to 1960 and authorizing broader Presidential discretion in redistributing quotas. Agreed to 50-7 (D 32-4; R 18-3), July 3, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

171. HR 12311. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to substitute the language of S J Res 217 (above). Rejected 29-30 (D 12-25; R 17-5), July 3, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

172. HR 12311. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 32-24 (D 26-11; R 6-13), July 3, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For vote on a later sugar bill, see RC 206.)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	169	170	171	172	Vote No.	169	170	171	172	Vote No.	169	170	171	172
Yea	84	50	29	32	Yea	56	32	12	26	Yea	28	18	17	6
Nay	0	7	30	24	Nay	0	4	25	11	Nay	0	3	5	13

	169	170	171	172
ALABAMA				
Hill	Y	?	?	‡
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	N	?
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	Y	N	Y
Goldwater	Y	?	?	N
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	Y	?	?	‡
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	Y	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	N
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	Y	N	Y
Bush	Y	‡	N	N
DELAWARE				
Frear	Y	‡	-	‡
Williams	Y	?	?	‡
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers	Y	‡	-	?
GEORGIA				
Russell	‡	?	-	‡
Talmadge	Y	?	?	Y
HAWAII				
Long	X	?	✓	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	Y	Y	N
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	Y	‡	-	‡
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	Y

	169	170	171	172
INDIANA				
Hartke	Y	Y	N	Y
Capehart	‡	‡	?	?
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	N
Martin	?	?	?	?
KANSAS				
Carlson	Y	‡	?	?
Schoeppel	Y	?	?	?
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	Y	‡	‡	-
Morton	Y	Y	Y	‡
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	N	Y	N
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	Y	N	N
Smith	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND				
Beall	‡	‡	‡	‡
Butler	Y	‡	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	‡	‡	‡	X
Saltonstall	‡	‡	?	?
MICHIGAN				
Hart	Y	Y	N	Y
McNamara	Y	‡	X	‡
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	-
McCarthy	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	‡	-	‡
Stennis	Y	‡	-	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings	‡	?	?	‡
Symington	Y	?	‡	‡
MONTANA				
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray	‡	?	?	?

	169	170	171	172
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	Y	Y	Y	N
Hruska	Y	N	Y	N
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	‡	-	‡
Cannon	Y	‡	-	‡
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	‡	‡	‡	‡
Cotton	‡	‡	?	?
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	Y	N	‡
Chavez	‡	?	-	‡
NEW YORK				
Javits	Y	Y	Y	‡
Keating	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Brunsdale	Y	Y	N	?
Young	Y	Y	N	‡
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	Y	?	-	‡
Monroney	Y	?	?	‡
OREGON				
Morse	Y	N	Y	N
Lusk	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	Y	Y	N
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	Y	Y	N	?
Pastore	‡	‡	-	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	169	170	171	172
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	Y	‡	-	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE				
Gore	Y	?	?	?
Kefauver	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS				
Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH				
Moss	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	Y	N	Y	N
Prouty	‡	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	?	?	‡
Robertson	Y	‡	-	‡
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	✓	‡	?	✓
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	‡	N	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	N
Wiley	Y	?	?	?
WYOMING				
McGee	Y	‡	-	‡
O'Mahoney	‡	?	?	?

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Tables Civil Rights, Ratifies Antarctic Treaty, Passes $4 Billion Public Works-AEC Appropriation Bill

173. S 3823. A bill providing for the establishment of a President's Commission on Equal Job Opportunity and authorizing federal assistance to areas desegregating schools. Clark (D Pa.) motion to table the bill. Agreed to, 54-28 (D 52-4; R 2-24), Aug. 9, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 185)

174. Exec B, 86th Congress, 2nd Session. The Antarctic Treaty. Engle (D Calif.) motion to defer further consideration of the treaty until Jan. 25, 1961. Rejected 29-56 (D 24-30; R 5-26), Aug. 10, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 229)

175. Exec B, 86th Congress, 2nd Session. Ratification (two-thirds vote necessary). Ratified 66-21 (D 38-17; R 28-4), Aug. 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

176. HR 12326. Appropriate $4,030,010,605 for public works projects and for the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal 1961. Passage of the bill. Passed 86-0 (D 55-0; R 31-0), Aug. 10, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 386)

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	173	174	175	176	Vote No.	173	174	175	176	Vote No.	173	174	175	176
Yea	54	29	66	86	Yea	52	24	38	55	Yea	2	5	28	31
Nay	28	56	21	0	Nay	4	30	17	0	Nay	24	26	4	0

	173	174	175	176
ALABAMA				
Hill	‡	?	?	‡
Sparkman	‡	X	√	‡
ALASKA				
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	‡	√	X	‡
ARIZONA				
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	?	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS				
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA				
Engle	Y	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO				
Carroll	Y	N	Y	Y
Allott	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT				
Dodd	Y	Y	N	Y
Bush	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				
Frear	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	X	Y
GEORGIA				
Russell	Y	Y	N	‡
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII				
Long	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO				
Church	Y	N	Y	Y
Dworsbak	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS				
Douglas	N	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	N	Y	Y

	173	174	175	176
INDIANA				
Hartke	Y	?	Y	Y
Capehart	?	?	Y	Y
IOWA				
Hickenlooper	?	N	Y	Y
Martin	?	?	?	?
KANSAS				
Carlson	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY				
Cooper	N	N	Y	Y
Morton	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA				
Ellender	Y	Y	N	Y
Long	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE				
Muskie	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND				
Beall	N	N	Y	Y
Butler	N	N	N	Y
MASSACHUSETTS				
Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN				
Hart	N	N	Y	Y
McNamara	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA				
Humphrey	Y	N	Y	Y
McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI				
Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI				
Hennings	‡	-	√	‡
Symington	Y	X	Y	Y
MONTANA				
Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Y
Murray	Y	N	Y	‡

	173	174	175	176
NEBRASKA				
Curtis	?	Y	N	Y
Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA				
Bible	Y	N	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
Bridges	N	Y	N	Y
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY				
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO				
Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y
Chavez	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK				
Javits	N	N	Y	‡
Keating	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA				
Ervin	√	Y	N	Y
Jordan	‡	√	?	Y
NORTH DAKOTA				
Burdick	Y	N	√	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO				
Lausche	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA				
Kerr	‡	Y	N	Y
Monroney	Y	?	Y	Y
OREGON				
Morse	N	X	√	Y
Lusk	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA				
Clark	Y	N	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND				
Green	Y	N	Y	‡
Pastore	Y	N	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	173	174	175	176
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Johnston	Y	√	X	‡
Thurmond	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA				
Case	-	-	‡	‡
Mundt	-	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE				
Gore	Y	N	Y	Y
Kefauver	‡	-	√	Y
TEXAS				
Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	‡
UTAH				
Moss	Y	N	√	Y
Bennett	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT				
Aiken	N	N	Y	Y
Prouty	X	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	Y	N	‡
Robertson	‡	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON				
Jackson	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA				
Byrd	Y	N	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN				
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	Y
Wiley	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING				
McGee	Y	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	?	Y	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Rejects Sharp Cut in Coverage of Minimum Wage Bill, Defeats Amendments on Migrant Workers; Treaties Ratified

177. S 3758. Increase minimum wage and overtime protection and extend coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Cooper (R Ky.) substitute for pending Holland (D Fla.) amendment (see below) prohibiting the Secretary of Labor from regulating conditions of employment of migrant agricultural workers who did not move from state to state. Rejected 18-80 (D 1-64; R 17-16), Aug. 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 309)

178. S 3758. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to prohibit the Secretary of Labor from regulating the conditions of employment of all U.S. migrant agricultural workers. Rejected 42-56 (D 20-45; R 22-11), Aug. 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

179. S 3758. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to reduce the number of new workers to be covered from about 5 million to about 280,000. Rejected 39-56 (D 19-44; R 20-12), Aug. 17, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting President's position. (For later votes on the bill, see next chart.)

180. Executive D, 86th Congress, 2nd session (Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property of March 10, 1883). Revision signed at Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 31, 1958 to take effect June 1, 1963. The convention provided mutual assurance of property rights of nationals. Fifty countries are parties to the convention, of which the U.S. has been a signatory since 1887. The 1958 revision broadened the convention's protective framework and removed certain ambiguities. Ratified 95-0 (D 63-0; R 32-0), Aug. 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

181. Executive F, 86th Congress, 2nd session (Treaty of Friendship and Commerce between the U.S. and Pakistan) and Executive G, 86th Congress, 2nd session (Convention of Establishment between the U.S. and France). Commercial treaties with a minimum life of 10 years designed to serve the needs of businessmen and corporations. Parties agreed to submit disputes not settled through normal diplomatic channels to the International Court of Justice. Ratified en bloc 94-1 (D 62-1; R 32-0), Aug. 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	177	178	179	180	181	Vote No.	177	178	179	180	181	Vote No.	177	178	179	180	181
Yea	18	42	39	95	94	Yea	1	20	19	63	62	Yea	17	22	20	32	32
Nay	80	56	56	0	1	Nay	64	45	44	0	1	Nay	16	11	12	0	0

	177	178	179	180	181
ALABAMA					
Hill	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	Y	Y
ALASKA					
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	Y
Gruening	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	N	N	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO					
Carroll	N	N	N	Y	Y
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	N	N	N	Y	Y
Bush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE					
Frear	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA					
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA					
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII					
Long	N	N	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO					
Church	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA					
Hartke	N	N	N	Y	Y
Capehart	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Martin	?	?	?	?	?
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Schoeppel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	✓	‡	‡
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE					
Muskie	N	N	–	‡	‡
Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND					
Beall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Butler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	N	N	N	Y	Y
Saltonstall	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN					
Hart	N	N	N	Y	Y
McNamara	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	N	N	N	Y	Y
McCarthy	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI					
Hennings	–	–	X	‡	‡
Symington	N	N	N	Y	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	N	N	N	Y	Y
Murray	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA					
Bible	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cannon	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	N	N	N	Y	Y
Case	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	N	N	N	Y	Y
Chavez	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK					
Javits	N	N	N	Y	Y
Keating	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	N	N	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO					
Lausche	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Monroney	N	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON					
Morse	N	N	N	Y	Y
Lusk	N	N	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	N	N	Y	Y
Scott	Y	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pastore	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	N	N	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE					
Gore	N	N	N	Y	Y
Kefauver	N	N	–	‡	‡
TEXAS					
Johnson	N	N	N	Y	Y
Yarborough	N	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH					
Moss	N	N	N	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT					
Aiken	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Robertson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	N	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	N	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	N	N	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	N	N	N	Y	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING					
McGee	N	N	N	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	N	N	N	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Finishes Amending Wage Bill, Passes Wage-Hour Law With $1.25 Minimum and Coverage of 4 Million New Workers

182. S 3758. Increased Minimum Wage. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment, in the form of a substitute, to provide a minimum wage raise to $1.15 and extend $1 minimum wage but not overtime protection to workers employed by retail or service chains having five or more establishments and operating in two or more states. Rejected 39-54 (D 16-44; R 23-10), Aug. 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 309. For earlier votes, see preceding chart.)

183. S 3758. Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to retain the proposed $1.25 minimum wage but provide $1.10 for newly covered workers and limit extension of coverage. Rejected 41-56 (D 15-49; R 26-7), Aug. 17, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

184. S 3758. Morse (D Ore.) motion to table Monroney (D Okla.) amendment to limit coverage extension to retail and service employees in chains operating in two or more states, regardless of the employer's volume of business. Tabling motion agreed to 50-48 (D 42-23; R 8-25), Aug. 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

185. S 3758. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment, as amended by Allott (R Colo.), excluding from coverage employees of hotels, motels, restaurants and automobile and farm implement retail establishments (about 913,000 workers). Agreed to 87-8 (D 54-8; R 33-0), Aug. 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

186. S 3758. Cooper (R Ky.) amendment to retain existing overtime exemptions for certain workers in industries processing agricultural commodities. Agreed to 50-46 (D 19-44; R 31-2), Aug. 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

187. HR 12677. Senate-amended version of the House's minimum wage bill, raising the minimum wage to $1.25 and extending coverage to about 4 million workers. Passed 62-34 (D 47-16; R 15-18), Aug. 18, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

TOTAL						
Vote No.	182	183	184	185	186	187
Yea	39	41	50	87	50	62
Nay	54	56	48	8	46	34

DEMOCRATIC						
Vote No.	182	183	184	185	186	187
Yea	16	15	42	54	19	47
Nay	44	49	23	8	44	16

REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	182	183	184	185	186	187
Yea	23	26	8	33	31	15
Nay	10	7	25	0	2	18

	182	183	184	185	186	187
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Gruening	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Carroll	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Bush	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						
Frear	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Smathers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	Y	N	‡	Y	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						
Long	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Fong	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Dworshak	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA						
Hartke	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Capehart	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Martin	?	?	?	?	?	?
KANSAS						
Carlson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Long	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	-	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Butler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
McNamara	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
McCarthy	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI						
Hennings	–	–	–	‡	‡	‡
Symington	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray	-	N	Y	Y	‡	‡
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
Bible	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	N	N	Y	‡	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Cotton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	N	Y	‡	N	Y
Case	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Chavez	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
Javits	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Keating	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Young	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Monroney	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
Morse	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Lusk	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Scott	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Kefauver	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS						
Johnson	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Yarborough	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Robertson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney	–	–	Y	Y	‡	‡

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Votes Lead-Zinc Subsidies, Aid for Latin America, Contingency Fund Increase; Rejects Medical Aid Amendments

188. HR 8860. Authorize subsidies to small lead and zinc producers. Passed 59-28 (D 48-10; R 11-18), Aug. 19, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 253)

189. S 3861. Authorize $500 million to aid the social development and economic growth of Latin America and $100 million to aid Chilean recovery from recent earthquakes. Passed 54-19 (D 32-18; R 22-1), Aug. 19, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 216)

190. S 3855. Increase by $100 million, to $250 million, the fiscal 1961 authorization for the President's Mutual Security contingency fund. Passed 59-14 (D 36-14; R 23-0), Aug. 19, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 166)

191. HR 12580. Social Security Amendments of 1960. Javits (R N.Y.) substitute for pending Anderson (D N.M.) amendment (see below) providing a choice of specified minimum medical benefits, financed by federal-state matching grants, for persons over 65 in states choosing to participate in the program. Rejected 28-67 (D 0-62; R 28-5), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 148)

192. HR 12580. Anderson (D N.M.) amendment providing medical benefits for all Social Security retirees 68 and over, to be financed by an increase in the Social Security payroll tax. Rejected 44-51 (D 43-19; R 1-32), Aug. 23, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (For later votes on the bill, see next chart.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	188	189	190	191	192	Vote No.	188	189	190	191	192	Vote No.	188	189	190	191	192
Yea	59	54	59	28	44	Yea	48	32	36	0	43	Yea	11	22	23	28	1
Nay	28	19	14	67	51	Nay	10	18	14	62	19	Nay	18	1	0	5	32

	188	189	190	191	192
ALABAMA					
Hill	Y	‡	‡	N	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ALASKA					
Bartlett	Y	X	Y	N	Y
Gruening	Y	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					
Hayden	‡	Y	Y	N	Y
Goldwater	N	?	X	Y	N
ARKANSAS					
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	-	X
McClellan	Y	N	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA					
Engle	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO					
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Allott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT					
Dodd	?	✓	✓	N	Y
Bush	N	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE					
Frear	N	Y	N	N	N
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA					
Holland	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smathers	Y	Y	Y	N	N
GEORGIA					
Russell	-	N	N	N	N
Talmadge	Y	N	N	N	N
HAWAII					
Long	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO					
Church	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dworshak	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS					
Douglas	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA					
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Capehart	?	‡	‡	Y	N
IOWA					
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Martin	?	?	?	?	?
KANSAS					
Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel	Y	?	?	Y	N
KENTUCKY					
Cooper	?	‡	‡	Y	N
Morton	N	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA					
Ellender	Y	N	N	N	N
Long	Y	N	?	N	N
MAINE					
Muskie	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND					
Beall	-	‡	‡	Y	N
Butler	N	?	?	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS					
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall	N	‡	‡	Y	N
MICHIGAN					
Hart	Y	✓	✓	N	Y
McNamara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA					
Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McCarthy	Y	‡	‡	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI					
Eastland	Y	N	N	N	N
Stennis	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI					
Hennings	‡	‡	‡	-	‡
Symington	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA					
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Murray	Y	‡	‡	N	Y
NEBRASKA					
Curtis	N	?	?	N	N
Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEVADA					
Bible	Y	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
Bridges	N	‡	‡	Y	N
Cotton	N	‡	‡	Y	N
NEW JERSEY					
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO					
Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Chavez	‡	Y	N	-	Y
NEW YORK					
Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Keating	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA					
Ervin	Y	N	N	N	N
Jordan	‡	N	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA					
Burdick	Y	✓	‡	N	✓
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO					
Lausche	N	‡	‡	N	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA					
Kerr	Y	X	X	N	N
Monroney	‡	Y	Y	N	N
OREGON					
Morse	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Lusk	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA					
Clark	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND					
Green	N	‡	‡	N	Y
Pastore	N	‡	‡	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Johnston	Y	N	N	?	?
Thurmond	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA					
Case	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE					
Gore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Kefauver	Y	‡	‡	N	Y
TEXAS					
Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH					
Moss	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT					
Aiken	X	Y	Y	Y	N
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA					
Byrd	N	X	X	N	N
Robertson	N	N	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON					
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	‡	‡	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
Byrd	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN					
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING					
McGee	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney	Y	?	?	N	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Accepts Long Amendment on Mental, TB Patients; Passes Social Security Bill, $4 Billion Mutual Security Aid

193. HR 12580. Social Security Amendments of 1960. Long (D La.) amendments to include coverage of mental and tuberculosis patients in state programs for the medically needy. Agreed to 51-38 (D 43-15; R 8-23), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 148. For previous votes, see preceding chart.)

194. HR 12580. Passage of the amended bill providing increased coverage under existing programs and authorizing a new program of federal grants to the states for medical care for the low-income aged. Passed 91-2 (D 60-1; R 31-1), Aug. 23, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (For final vote on the bill, see RC 197.)

195. HR 12619. Mutual Security and related agencies appropriations for fiscal 1961, providing $3,981,350,000 for the Mutual Security Program and $7,704,000 for administration of the Ryukyu Islands by the Army. Passed 67-26 (D 41-19; R 26-7), Aug. 24, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 178. For earlier Mutual Security votes, see RCs 73-92, 190; for later votes, see RCs 196, 198.)

TOTAL						DEMOCRATIC						REPUBLICAN					
Vote No.	193	194	195			Vote No.	193	194	195			Vote No.	193	194	195		
Yea	51	91	67			Yea	43	60	41			Yea	8	31	26		
Nay	38	2	26			Nay	15	1	19			Nay	23	1	7		

	193	194	195
ALABAMA			
Hill	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	N
ALASKA			
Bartlett	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA			
Hayden	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	N	N
ARKANSAS			
Fulbright	?	‡	Y
McClellan	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA			
Engle	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	X	‡	Y
COLORADO			
Carroll	Y	Y	Y
Allott	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT			
Dodd	Y	Y	Y
Bush	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE			
Frear	N	Y	N
Williams	N	Y	N
FLORIDA			
Holland	N	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA			
Russell	Y	Y	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	N
HAWAII			
Long	Y	Y	Y
Fong	?	Y	Y
IDAHO			
Church	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS			
Douglas	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Y
INDIANA			
Hartke	Y	Y	Y
Capehart	N	Y	Y
IOWA			
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y
Martin	?	?	?
KANSAS			
Carlson	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY			
Cooper	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA			
Ellender	Y	Y	N
Long	Y	Y	N
MAINE			
Muskie	Y	Y	Y
Smith	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND			
Beall	N	Y	Y
Butler	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS			
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y
Saltonstall	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN			
Hart	N	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA			
Humphrey	Y	Y	Y
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI			
Eastland	Y	Y	N
Stennis	N	Y	N
MISSOURI			
Hennings	‡	‡	‡
Symington	‡	Y	√
MONTANA			
Mansfield	√	Y	Y
Murray	‡	‡	Y
NEBRASKA			
Curtis	N	Y	N
Hruska	N	Y	N
NEVADA			
Bible	Y	Y	N
Cannon	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Bridges	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY			
Williams	Y	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO			
Anderson	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	?	Y	‡
NEW YORK			
Javits	Y	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA			
Ervin	N	Y	N
Jordan	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA			
Burdick	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	N
OHIO			
Lausche	N	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA			
Kerr	N	Y	N
Monroney	Y	Y	Y
OREGON			
Morse	Y	Y	Y
Lusk	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA			
Clark	Y	Y	‡
Scott	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND			
Green	N	Y	Y
Pastore	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Johnston	?	‡	X
Thurmond	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Case	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE			
Gore	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS			
Johnson	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	Y	‡
UTAH			
Moss	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	Y	Y
VERMONT			
Aiken	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA			
Byrd	N	Y	N
Robertson	N	Y	N
WASHINGTON			
Jackson	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA			
Byrd	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN			
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	N	Y	Y
WYOMING			
McGee	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	‡	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Adopts Foreign Aid, Medical Care Conference Reports; Increases Aid Amount on Supplemental; Adopts Court Resolution

196. HR 12619. Fiscal 1961 mutual security appropriations bill, providing $3,716,350,000 for the Mutual Security Program and $6 million for Army administration of the Ryukyu Islands. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 57-24 (D 52-5; R 5-19), Aug. 26, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See RC 195.)

197. HR 12580. Social Security Amendments of 1960, providing increased coverage under existing programs and authorizing a new program of federal grants to the states for medical care for the low-income aged. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to, 74-11 (D 43-10; R 31-1), Aug. 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 148. For earlier votes, see RCs 191-194.)

198. HR 13161. Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal 1961. Committee amendments providing $190 million for the Mutual Security Program. Agreed to, en bloc, 56-31 (D 31-23; R 25-8), Aug. 29, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 405)

199. HR 13161. Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, providing $305,042,731 for various agencies and programs. Passage of the bill. Passed 67-21 (D 38-17; R 29-4), Aug. 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

200. S Res 334. Expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should not make recess appointments to the Supreme Court, except to prevent or end a breakdown in the administration of the Court's business. Keating (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the resolution to the Judiciary Committee. Rejected 33-52 (D 0-52; R 33-0), Aug. 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 264)

201. S Res 334. Adoption of the resolution. Adopted 48-37 (D 48-4; R 0-33), Aug. 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

TOTAL						
Vote No.	196	197	198	199	200	201
Yea	57	74	56	67	33	48
Nay	24	11	31	21	52	37

DEMOCRATIC						
Vote No.	196	197	198	199	200	201
Yea	52	43	31	38	0	48
Nay	5	10	23	17	52	4

REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	196	197	198	199	200	201
Yea	5	31	25	29	33	0
Nay	19	1	8	4	0	33

	196	197	198	199	200	201
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	‡	X	X	N	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Gruening	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	‡
Goldwater	?	N	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	‡	√	√	–	‡
McClellan	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Kuchel	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO						
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
Bush	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						
Frear	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Williams	√	Y	N	N	Y	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Smathers	‡	√	X	X	–	‡
GEORGIA						
Russell	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
HAWAII						
Long	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO						
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dworshak	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	‡	‡	√	√	–	‡
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

	196	197	198	199	200	201
INDIANA						
Hartke	‡	‡	‡	‡	–	‡
Capehart	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Martin	?	?	?	?	?	?
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Morton	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Long	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND						
Beall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Saltonstall	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McNamara	Y	‡	‡	‡	N	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	Y	‡	√	√	–	‡
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings	‡	‡	‡	‡	–	‡
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	√	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Murray	‡	Y	N	Y	–	‡

	196	197	198	199	200	201
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	‡	‡	Y	Y	Y	N
Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Chavez	Y	Y	N	N	–	‡
NEW YORK						
Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Keating	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Young	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Young	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	Y	√	X	X	–	‡
Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OREGON						
Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Lusk	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Pastore	Y	‡	√	√	N	N

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
– Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	196	197	198	199	200	201
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Thurmond	N	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
Gore	Y	Y	‡	Y	N	N
Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y	–	‡
TEXAS						
Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Yarborough	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	?	Y	N	N	?	?
Robertson	Y	‡	X	X	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Wiley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	Y	N	Y	–	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Senate Kills D.C. Sales Tax Increase, Votes on City Tax Withholding, Agrees to Sugar Quota Cut Authority

202. S 3713 (HR 13053). A bill to increase salaries of District of Columbia police, firemen and U.S. Park and White House police by 7½ percent and permit FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to retire at full pay. Morse (D Ore.) motion to table Williams (R Del.) amendment to increase the D.C. sales tax from 2 percent to 3 percent. Tabling motion agreed to 50-21 (D 40-3; R 10-18), Aug. 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

203. HR 4384. Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of certain religious articles. Keating (R N.Y.) motion to table (kill) both the pending Clark (D Pa.) amendment directing the Federal Government to withhold city wage taxes from salaries of federal employees who live in the same state as the city imposing the tax, and the Cotton (R N. H.) amendment to the Clark amendment, prohibiting the Federal Government from withholding city or state wage taxes from salaries of federal employees not living within the state in which they work. Tabling motion rejected 33-47 (D 9-42; R 24-5), Sept. 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 262)

204. HR 4384. Kerr (D Okla.) motion to table Cotton amendment (see above). Tabling motion agreed to 48-33 (D 39-13; R 9-20), Sept. 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

205. HR 4384. Clark amendment (see above). Agreed to 50-32 (D 44-9; R 6-23), Sept. 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

206. HR 13062. Extend Sugar Act through Dec. 31, 1961 and authorize the President to cut the sugar quota of the Dominican Republic by 321,857 tons, provided the Organization of American States voted economic sanctions on the Dominican Republic by Oct. 15. Dirksen (R Ill.) substitute amendment to grant the President authority to cut the Dominican quota without regard to any OAS action. Agreed to 62-17 (D 35-17; R 27-0), Sept. 1, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 208)

207. HR 4384. Johnson (D Texas) motion to resume consideration of the bill. Agreed to 78-1 (D 50-1; R 28-0), Sept. 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

TOTAL						
Vote No.	202	203	204	205	206	207
Yea	50	33	48	50	62	78
Nay	21	47	33	32	17	1

DEMOCRATIC						
Vote No.	202	203	204	205	206	207
Yea	40	9	39	44	35	50
Nay	3	42	13	9	17	1

REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	202	203	204	205	206	207
Yea	10	24	9	6	27	28
Nay	18	5	20	23	0	0

	202	203	204	205	206	207
ALABAMA						
Hill	‡	-	‡	‡	?	‡
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Gruening	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Hayden	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
Goldwater	?	?	?	?	?	?
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Engle	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO						
Carroll	Y	-	‡	Y	Y	Y
Allott	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Bush	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Frear	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Smathers	‡	Y	N	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	?	?	‡	‡	‡
Talmadge	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
HAWAII						
Long	‡	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Dworshak	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Douglas	‡	-	-	‡	‡	‡
Dirksen	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y

	202	203	204	205	206	207
INDIANA						
Hartke	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Capehart	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Martin	?	?	?	?	?	?
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	?	?	?	?	?
Schoeppel	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Morton	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Long	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	‡	‡	‡	‡	?
Butler	Y	Y	Y	N	√	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	Y	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
Saltonstall	?	?	?	?	?	?
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McNamara	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
McCarthy	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	‡	-	‡	‡	X	‡
Stennis	‡	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Hennings	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
Symington	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murray	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	‡

	202	203	204	205	206	207
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Hruska	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Bridges	N	Y	N	N	‡	‡
Cotton	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chavez	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Keating	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	‡
Jordan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	‡
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
Young	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Young	Y	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
OKLAHOMA						
Kerr	‡	N	Y	Y	?	Y
Monroney	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON						
Morse	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Lusk	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Green	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Pastore	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
√ Paired For.
‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	202	203	204	205	206	207
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Mundt	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kefauver	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	‡
TEXAS						
Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
Robertson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wiley	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	‡	-	‡	‡	‡	‡

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

Legislation Acted On or Submitted in 1960

All public legislation introduced or acted upon during the second session of the 86th Congress is listed on the pages that follow. Private bills and parliamentary resolutions are not included.

Bills Acted On are listed first, followed by Bills Introduced. Within each section the bills are arranged in these categories:

	PAGE NUMBER	
	Acted On	Introduced
AGRICULTURE	520	542
APPROPRIATIONS	521	548
EDUCATION AND WELFARE	522	549
Education and Housing	522	549
Health and Welfare	522	552
FOREIGN POLICY	524	559
Immigration	524	559
International Affairs	524	559
LABOR	525	565
MILITARY AND VETERANS	526	566
Armed Services and Defense	526	566
Veterans	527	569
MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE	528	573
Astronautics and Atomic Energy	528	573
Commemorative	528	574
Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights	529	576
Government Operations	529	581
Indians, D.C., Territories	530	584
Judicial Procedures	533	588
Lands, Public Works, Resources	533	590
Post Office and Civil Service	537	599
TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY	538	604
Business and Commerce	538	604
Taxes and Tariffs	540	609

Within each category and subcategory are Senate bills in numerical order, followed by House bills.

Bills Introduced give the bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date of introduction and committee to which each bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors also listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members, but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In most cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Later bills that are identical in nature usually are cited back to the earliest bill.

Bills Acted On include action taken by committees and on the floor of either house, the Public Law number and date of the President's signature, where applicable.

The pieces of public legislation described are of four kinds -- bills and joint resolutions, which can become public law; concurrent resolutions, needing approval by both House and Senate; and simple resolutions, concerning only one chamber. Concurrent and simple resolutions do not become law.

Bills Acted On -- Agriculture

Agriculture bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those that became public laws are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the nature and date of action taken.

For all Bills introduced in this Agriculture category, including bills that received no action, see p. 542.

ACTION COMPLETED

S 623 -- Set marketing quotas for durum wheat. Reported in Senate Aug. 11, 1959; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 649. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. House Agriculture reported Feb. 8, 1960; Rept. 1254. Passed House Feb. 15, 1960. Approved Feb. 20, 1960. Public Law 86-385.

S 1857 -- Promote foreign trade in grapes and plums. Reported in Senate April 19, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1274. Passed Senate May 4, House Agriculture reported Aug. 18; Rept. 2107. Passed House Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-687.

S 2761 -- Authorize payments for certain emergency conservation measures Reported in Senate Aug. 22, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1862. Passed Senate Aug. 25. House Agriculture reported Aug. 30; Rept. 2204. Passed House Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-790.

S 2845 (Also see HR 9664) -- Stabilize tobacco prices. Reported in Senate Feb. 8, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1081.

S 2917 -- Set minimum milk and butterfat support prices. Reported in Senate June 15, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1592. Passed Senate Aug. 19. House Agriculture reported Aug. 29; Rept. 2182. Passed House Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 16. Public Law 86-799.

S 2977 (Also see HR 10310) -- Directors of Central Bank for Cooperatives. Reported in Senate May 5, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1335. Passed Senate May 26. Passed House June 6. Approved June 11. Public Law 86-503.

S 3044 (Also see HR 10572) -- Encourage multiple use of forest products. Reported in Senate May 23, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1407.

S 3117 (Also see HR 12420) -- Agricultural acreage remeasurement. Reported in Senate June 16, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1598. Passed Senate June 18. Passed House June 25. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-553.

S 3146 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corp. to donate dairy and other farm products to home economics courses. Reported in Senate June 30, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1771. Passed Senate July 2. House Agriculture reported Aug. 24; Rept. 2139. Passed House Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-756.

S 3383 (Also see HR 11615) -- Expedite watershed projects. Reported in Senate June 1, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1495.

S 3450 (Also see HR 10876) -- Increase federal support of land-grant colleges. Reported in Senate June 16, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1596. Passed Senate June 24. Passed House July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-658.

S 3533 (Also see HR 12849) -- Acreage of Great Plains conservation program. Reported in Senate June 29, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1773. Passed Senate July 2. Passed House, amended, Aug. 30. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-793.

S J Res 217 (Also see HR 12311) -- Extend and amend Sugar Act of 1948. Reported in Senate July 1, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1833. Passed Senate July 2. Returned to Senate July 2.

HR 4781 -- Extend Watershed Act. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 27, 1959; Rept. 1068. Passed House Aug. 31, 1959. Reported in Senate April 7, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1238. Passed Senate amended, April 14, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 28, 1960. Approved May 13, 1960. Public Law 86-468.

HR 4874 -- Wheat acreage history. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 24, 1959; Rept. 972. Passed House Aug. 31, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 17, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1094. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments March 31, 1960. Approved April 9, 1960. Public Law 86-419.

HR 7889 -- Amend law on rice marketing quotas. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 27, 1959; Rept. 1064. Passed House Sept. 1, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 17, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1092. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Approved April 4, 1960. Public Law 86-408.

HR 8343 -- Concerning acquisition of cropland. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 27, 1959; Rept. 1074. Passed House Sept. 7, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 17, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1093. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments March 31, 1960. Approved April 9, 1960. Public Law 86-423.

HR 9331 -- Extend school milk program. Reported from Agriculture Feb. 4, 1960; Rept. 1245. Passed House Feb. 8. Reported in Senate Feb. 18; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1095. Passed Senate, amended, March 29. Senate agreed to conference report April 14. Conference report filed April 18; Rept. 1520. House agreed to conference report April 19. Approved April 29. Public Law 86-446.

HR 9664 (Also see S 2845) -- Stabilize tobacco prices. Reported from Agriculture Feb. 4, 1960; Rept. 1242. Passed House Feb. 9. Passed Senate Feb. 15. Approved Feb. 20. Public Law 86-389.

HR 10310 (Also see S 2977) -- Directors of Central Bank for Cooperatives. Reported from Agriculture May 24, 1960; Rept. 1650. Laid on table June 6. S 2977 passed in lieu.

HR 10572 (Also see S 3044) -- Encourage multiple use of forest products. Reported from Agriculture April 25, 1960; Rept. 1551. Passed House June 2. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 12. Public Law 86-517.

HR 10876 (Also see S 3450) -- Increase federal support of land-grant colleges. Reported from Agriculture June 14, 1960; Rept. 1854. Laid on table July 2. S 3450 passed in lieu.

HR 11615 (Also see S 3383) -- Expedite watershed projects. Reported from Agriculture May 23, 1960; Rept. 1640. Passed House June 6. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-545.

HR 11646 -- Concerning cotton sampling. Reported from Agriculture June 1, 1960; Rept. 1737. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 16; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1595. Passed Senate, amended, June 18. House agreed to Senate amendments June 27. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-588.

HR 12115 -- Set quotas on long-staple cotton. Reported from Agriculture June 1, 1960; Rept. 1729. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 16; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1599. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-566.

HR 12311 (Also see S J Res 217) -- Extend and amend Sugar Act of 1948. Reported from Agriculture June 6, 1960; Rept. 1746. Passed House June 30. Passed Senate, amended, July 2. Conference report filed July 3; Rept. 2090. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 3. Approved July 6. Public Law 86-592.

HR 12420 (Also see S 3117) -- Agricultural acreage remeasurement. Reported from Agriculture June 9, 1960; Rept. 1789. Passed House June 24. Laid on table June 25. S 3117 passed in lieu.

HR 12705 -- Extend effective date for regulating humane slaughter of livestock. Reported from Agriculture June 22, 1960; Rept. 1937. Passed House June 22. Reported in Senate June 23; Agriculture and Forestry. Passed Senate June 23. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-547.

HR 12759 -- Amend title V of Agriculture Act of 1949. Reported from Agriculture June 22, 1960; Rept. 1954. Passed House June 29. Reported in Senate Aug. 23; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1901. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 31. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-783.

HR 12849 (Also see S 3533) -- Acreage of Great Plains conservation program. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 18, 1960; Rept. 2109. Passed House Aug. 23. Laid on table, S 3533 passed in lieu Aug. 30.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1282 -- Authorize studies of durum wheat. Reported in Senate July 15, 1959; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 527. Passed Senate Aug. 21, 1959. Senate requested return Jan. 20, 1960; returned Jan. 21.

S 2759 (Also see HR 12261) -- Wheat Act of 1960. Reported in Senate May 2, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1306. Passed Senate June 9.

S J Res 95 -- Speed reforestation programs. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1653. Passed Senate June 24.

HR 8074 -- Rotation of agricultural attaches. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 24, 1959; Rept. 978. Passed, but proceedings vacated Feb. 2, 1960.

HR 9866 -- Extend agricultural services to Guam. Reported from Agriculture May 23, 1960; Rept. 1639. Failed of passage under suspension of the rules Aug. 22.

HR 11761 -- Farmers Home Administration Act of 1960. Reported from Agriculture May 2, 1960; Rept. 1569. Passed House June 2.

HR 12176 -- Extend Mexican farm labor program. Reported from Agriculture May 23, 1960; Rept. 1642.

HR 12261 (Also see S 2759) -- Farm Surplus Reduction Act of 1960. Reported from Agriculture May 20, 1960; Rept. 1635. Failed of passage June 23.

HR 12341 -- Restrictions on imported farm commodities. Reported from Agriculture June 1, 1960; Rept. 1734. Passed House Aug. 22.

HR 12720 -- Amend Public Law 480, concerning farm surplus disposal. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 31, 1960; Rept. 2216.

HR 13062 -- Amend 1960 amendments of Sugar Act of 1948. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 29, 1960; Rept. 2200. Passed House Aug. 30. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 1.

Bills Acted On -- Appropriations

Appropriations bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of the House are listed below.

All appropriations bills reported from committee in 1960 received final action.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, and appear in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the nature and date of action taken.

For all Bills Introduced in this Appropriations category, including bills that received no action, see p. 548.

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 10233 -- D.C. Appropriations, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations Feb. 5, 1960; Rept. 1246. Passed House Feb. 8. Reported in Senate Feb. 26; Appropriations; Rept. 1141. Passed Senate, amended, March 24. Conference report filed March 29; Rept. 1434. House agreed to conference report March 30. Senate agreed March 31. Approved April 8. Public Law 86-412.

HR 10234 -- Appropriations for Commerce Department, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations Feb. 5, 1960; Rept. 1247. Passed House Feb. 9. Reported in Senate Feb. 22; Appropriations; Rept. 1097. Passed Senate, amended, March 29. Conference report filed April 27; Rept. 1558. House agreed to conference report April 28. Senate agreed May 4. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-451.

HR 10401 -- Appropriations for Interior Department and related agencies, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations Feb. 12, 1960; Rept. 1264. Passed House Feb. 16. Reported in Senate March 25; Appropriations; Rept. 1203. Passed Senate amended, March 29. Conference report filed May 3; Rept. 1571. House and Senate agreed to conference report May 5. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-455.

HR 10569 -- Appropriations for Treasury and Post Office, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations Feb. 19, 1960; Rept. 1281. Passed House Feb. 23. Reported in Senate April 21; Appropriations. Rept. 1282. Passed Senate, amended, April 25. Conference report filed May 26; Rept. 1665. House agreed to conference report June 1, insisted on its amendment to Senate amendment No. 6. Senate agreed to conference report June 6, further insisted on its amendment No. 6. House concurred in Senate amendment No. 6 June 23. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-561.

HR 10743 -- Second Supplemental Appropriations for fiscal 1960. Reported from Appropriations Feb. 26, 1960; Rept. 1292. Passed House Feb. 29. Reported in Senate March 11; Appropriations; Rept. 1161. Passed Senate, amended, March 24. Conference report filed April 5; Rept. 1452. House agreed to conference report April 6. Senate agreed April 7. Approved April 13. Public Law 86-424.

HR 11389 -- Appropriations for General Governmental Matters, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations March 25, 1960; Rept. 1427. Passed House March 28. Reported in Senate June 17; Appropriations; Rept. 1610. Passed Senate, amended, June 22. Conference report filed June 29; Rept. 2039. House agreed to conference report June 30. Senate agreed July 1. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-642.

HR 11390 -- Appropriations for Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations March 25, 1960; Rept. 1428. Passed House March 29. Reported in Senate June 14; Appropriations; Rept. 1576. Passed Senate, amended, June 17. Conference report filed Aug. 24; Rept. 2152. House agreed to conference report Aug. 25. Senate agreed Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-703.

HR 11666 -- Appropriations for State, Justice and Judiciary and Related Agencies. Reported from Appropriations April 8, 1960; Rept. 1467. Passed House April 13. Reported in Senate June 29; Appropriations; Rept. 1777. Passed Senate, amended, June 30. Conference report filed Aug. 23; Rept. 2136. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 24. Approved Aug. 31. Public Law 86-678.

HR 11776 -- Appropriations for Independent Offices, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations April 14, 1960; Rept. 1519. Passed House April 20. Reported in Senate June 17; Appropriations; Rept. 1611. Passed Senate, amended, June 22. Conference report filed June 30; Rept. 2063. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-626.

HR 11998 -- Appropriations for Defense Department, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations April 29, 1960; Rept. 1561. Passed House May 5. Reported in Senate June 10; Appropriations; Rept. 1550. Passed Senate, amended, June 16. Conference report filed June 29; Rept. 2040. House and Senate agreed to conference report June 30. Approved July 7. Public Law 86-601.

HR 12117 -- Appropriations for Agriculture Department and Farm Credit Administration. Reported from Appropriations May 6, 1960; Rept. 1592. Passed House May 11. Reported in Senate May 20; Appropriations; Rept. 1404. Passed Senate, amended, May 24. Conference report filed June 14; Rept. 1863. House and Senate agreed to conference report June 15. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-532.

HR 12231 -- Military Construction Appropriations Act, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations May 13, 1960; Rept. 1606. Passed House June 9. Reported in Senate June 24; Appropriations; Rept. 1684. Passed Senate, amended, June 27. Conference report filed June 30; Rept. 2062. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-630.

HR 12232 -- Appropriations for Legislative Branch, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations May 13, 1960; Rept. 1607. Passed House May 19. Reported in Senate June 16; Appropriations; Rept. 1606. Passed Senate, amended, June 20. Conference report filed July 1; Rept. 2075. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-628.

HR 12326 -- Appropriations for Public Works, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations May 20, 1960; Rept. 1634. Passed House May 25. Reported in Senate June 29; Appropriations; Rept. 1768. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 10. Conference report filed Aug. 26; Rept. 2181. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-700.

HR 12619 -- Appropriations for Mutual Security, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations June 13, 1960; Rept. 1798. Passed House June 17. Reported in Senate Aug. 19; Appropriations; Rept. 1849. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 24. Conference report filed Aug. 25; Rept. 2164. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-704.

HR 12740 -- Supplemental appropriations, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations June 20, 1960; Rept. 1923. Passed House June 23. Reported in Senate July 1; Appropriations; Rept. 1832. Passed Senate, amended, July 1. House and Senate agreed on amendments July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-651.

HR 13161 -- Second supplemental appropriations, fiscal 1961. Reported from Appropriations Aug. 26, 1960; Rept. 2166. Passed House Aug. 26. Reported in Senate Aug. 27; Appropriations; Rept. 1925. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 29. Conference report filed Aug. 30; Rept. 2211. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-722,

H J Res 621 -- Fiscal 1960 supplemental appropriations, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Reported from Appropriations Feb. 19, 1960; Rept. 1280. Passed House Feb. 23. Reported in Senate Feb. 26; Appropriations; Rept. 1140. Passed Senate, amended, March 24. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11. Approved April 14. Public Law 86-425.

H J Res 765 -- Fiscal 1960 supplemental appropriation for Labor Department. Reported from Appropriations June 20, 1960; Rept. 1919. Passed House June 21. Passed Senate June 21. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-535.

H J Res 778 -- Continue fiscal 1960 appropriations for agencies that had not yet received fiscal 1961 funds. Passed House July 1, 1960. Passed Senate July 1. Approved July 2. Public Law 86-569.

Bills Acted On -- Education and Welfare

Education and Welfare bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those that became public laws are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the nature and date of action taken.

For all Bills Introduced in this Education and Welfare category, including bills that received no action, see p. 549.

Education and Housing

ACTION COMPLETED

S 2830 (Also see HR 12125) -- Extend Library Services Act. Reported in Senate May 23, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1412. Passed Senate May 26. Passed House Aug. 22. Approved Aug. 31. Public Law 86-679.

S 3226 -- Amend law on armed services mortgage insurance. Reported in Senate May 24, 1960; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1420. Passed Senate May 25. House Banking and Currency reported June 14; Rept. 1820. Passed House June 24. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-578.

S 3619 -- Make section 408 of National Housing Act permanent. Reported in Senate June 28, 1960. Banking and Currency; Rept. 1754. Passed Senate July 1. House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 23; Rept. 2119. Passed House Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-746.

HR 12125 (Also see S 2830) -- Extend Library Services Act. Reported from Education and Labor May 18, 1960; Rept. 1622. Laid on table Aug. 22, S 2830 passed in lieu.

HR 12699 -- Gallaudet College deed of trust. Reported from Education and Labor June 30, 1960; Rept. 2056. Passed House July 2. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-776.

H J Res 784 -- Extend home-improvement, college housing and public facility loan programs and time for report on anniversary of U.S. Constitution. Passed House Aug. 22, 1960. Reported in Senate Aug. 26; Judiciary. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 31. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-788.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 8 -- Authorize federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries. Reported in Senate Sept. 12, 1959; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1011. Passed Senate Feb. 4, 1960.

S 2929 -- Remove loyalty affidavit requirement of National Defense Education Act. Reported in Senate May 12, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1347. Passed Senate June 16.

S 3278 -- Amend sec. 701 of Housing Act of 1954. Reported in Senate June 15, 1960; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1591. Passed Senate June 27.

S 3670 -- Extend urban renewal housing improvement programs. Reported in Senate June 14, 1960; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1575. Passed Senate June 16.

S J Res 127 -- Authorize federal grants to train teachers of the deaf. Reported in Senate May 23, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1414. Passed Senate May 27, 1960.

HR 7656 -- Establish a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts. Reported from Education and Labor May 25, 1960; Rept. 1660.

HR 10128 -- School Construction Assistance Act of 1960. Reported from Education and Labor March 25, 1960; Rept. 1426. Passed House May 26. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. Senate asked for a conference June 8.

HR 10213 -- Emergency Home Ownership Act. Reported from Banking and Currency March 15, 1960; Rept. 1394. Passed House April 28.

HR 12603 -- Housing Act of 1960. Reported from Banking and Currency June 20, 1960; Rept. 1924.

Health and Welfare

ACTION COMPLETED

S 722 -- Alleviate unemployment in depressed areas. Reported in Senate March 18, 1959; Banking and Currency; Rept. 110. Passed Senate March 23, 1959. House Banking and Currency reported May 14, 1959; Rept. 360. Passed House, amended, May 4, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments May 6, 1960. Vetoed May 13, 1960. In Senate, failed of passage over veto May 24, 1960.

S 1283 -- Require labeling of hazardous substances in household products. Reported in Senate March 10, 1960, Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1158. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14; Rept. 1861. Passed House, amended, June 24. Senate agreed to House amendments June 28. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-613.

S 1712 -- Extend Motor Boat Act to possessions of the U.S. Reported in Senate Aug. 20, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 749. Passed Senate Aug. 24, 1959. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 15, 1960; Rept. 1395. Passed House March 21, 1960. Approved March 28, 1960. Public Law 86-396.

S 2197 (Also see HR 7624) -- Amend health regulations on food additives. Reported in Senate Aug. 21, 1959; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 795. Passed Senate Aug. 24, 1959. Passed House, amended, June 25, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 30, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-618.

S 2220 -- Strengthen Public Health Corps. Reported in Senate July 17, 1959; Labor and Public Welfare, Rept. 535. Passed Senate July 24, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 31, 1959; Rept. 1091. Passed House, amended, March 9, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments March 29, 1960. Approved April 8, 1960. Public Law 86-415.

S 2331 (Also see HR 8127) -- Hospitalization of certain insane persons. Reported in Senate Feb. 27, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1143. Passed Senate March 28. Passed House June 24. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-571.

HR 529 -- Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1960. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 26, 1959; Rept. 1053. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 4, 1960; Finance. Rept. 1077. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. Approved April 22, 1960. Public Law 86-429.

HR 3472 -- Repeal sec. 1505 of the Social Security Act regarding unemployment compensation. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 25, 1959; Rept. 80. Passed House March 23, 1959. Reported in Senate March 2, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1154. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. Approved April 22, 1960. Public Law 86-442.

HR 5436 -- Establish a national register of revoked drivers' licenses. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce June 8, 1960; Rept. 1762. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate July 1; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1826. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-660.

HR 6871 -- Public Health Training Service Act of 1960. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce June 9, 1960; Rept. 1780. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate June 30; Labor and Public Welfare. Passed Senate, amended, July 1. Conference report filed Aug. 25; Rept. 2162. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 26. House agreed Aug. 29. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-720.

HR 7480 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to add pesticide chemicals. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce April 11, 1960; Rept. 1468. Passed House May 16. Reported in Senate June 10; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1548. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-537.

HR 7624 (Also see S 2197) -- Amend health regulations on food additives. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce June 7, 1960; Rept. 1761. Laid on table June 25. S 2197 passed in lieu.

HR 8127 (Also see S 2331) -- Hospitalization of certain insane persons. Reported from Education and Labor May 18, 1960; Rept. 1624. Laid on table June 24. S 2331 passed in lieu.

HR 8238 -- Authorize study of motor vehicle exhausts. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 10, 1959; Rept. 814. Passed House Aug. 17, 1959. Reported in Senate May 23, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1410. Passed Senate May 26, 1960. Approved June 8, 1960. Public Law 86-493.

HR 10341 -- Authorize general research grants under Public Health Act. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 26, 1960; Rept. 2174. Passed House Aug. 30. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 15. Public Law 86-798.

HR 10598 -- Concerning imports of mammals, birds and fish. Reported from Judiciary June 14, 1960; Rept. 1823. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate Aug. 22; Judiciary; Rept. 1883. Passed Senate Aug. 25. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-702.

HR 12383 -- Benefits under Federal Employees Compensation Act. Reported from Education and Labor June 2, 1960; Rept. 1743. Passed House June 29. Reported in Senate Aug. 27; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1924. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-767.

HR 12458 -- Authorize funds for President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. Reported from Education and Labor June 30, 1960; Rept. 2057. Passed House Aug. 23. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-772.

HR 12574 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers, Compensation Act to permit injured employees to select their own physician. Reported from Education and Labor Aug. 29, 1960; Rept. 2187. Passed House Aug. 31. Passed Senate Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-757.

HR 12580 -- Social Security Amendments of 1960. Reported from Ways and Means June 13, 1960; Rept. 1799. Passed House June 23. Reported in Senate Aug. 19; Finance; Rept. 1856. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 23. Conference report filed Aug. 25; Rept. 2165. House agreed to conference report Aug. 26. Senate agreed Aug. 29. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-778.

H Res 431 -- Favor a White House Conference on Narcotics. Reported from Judiciary March 28, 1960; Rept. 1429. Passed House April 4.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 694 (Also see HR 12108) -- Juvenile Delinquency Control Projects Act. Reported in Senate Aug. 25, 1959; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 809. Passed Senate Jan. 27, 1960.

S 743 -- Reduce exemptions under Federal Coal Mine Safety Act. Reported in Senate Sept. 10, 1959, Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 995. Passed Senate April 27, 1960. House Education and Labor reported Aug. 29, 1960; Rept. 2186.

S 1425 -- Protect railroad employees. Reported in Senate June 10, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1546.

S 3025 (Also see HR 11893) -- Practical Nurse Training Act of 1960. Reported in Senate May 23, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1411. Passed Senate May 26.

S 3108 -- Authorize Secretary of HEW to hold air pollution hearings. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960, Public Works; Rept. 1723. Passed Senate June 28.

S 3473 (Also see HR 12419) -- Limit use of pesticides. Reported in Senate June 16, 1960. Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1601.

HR 10 -- Self-Employed Individuals Retirement Act. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 24, 1959; Rept. 64. Passed House March 16, 1959. Reported in Senate June 17, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1615

HR 10060 -- Relief of employees at Naval Weapons Plant. Reported from Judiciary June 1, 1960; Rept. 1718. Passed House June 6.

HR 11893 (Also see S 3025) -- Practical Nurse Training Act. Reported from Education and Labor June 28, 1960; Rept. 2015.

HR 12108 (Also see S 694) -- Juvenile Delinquency Control Projects Act. Reported from Education and Labor May 18, 1960; Rept. 1623.

HR 12419 (Also see S 3473) -- Limit use of pesticides. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 9, 1960; Rept. 1786.

HR 12777 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to increase benefits re disabling injuries. Reported from Education and Labor Aug. 29, 1960; Rept. 2189. Passed House Aug. 31.

Bills Acted On -- Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those that became public laws are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the nature and date of action taken.

For all Bills introduced in this Foreign Policy category, including bills that received no action, see p. 559.

Immigration

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 10045 -- Amend customs and immigration laws to increase authorizations for enforcement. Reported from Public Works Feb. 29, 1960; Rept. 1295. Passed House March 7. Reported in Senate April 25; Public Works; Rept. 1291. Passed Senate May 4. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-466.

H J Res 397 -- Speed resettlement of refugees in Europe. Reported from Judiciary March 29, 1960; Rept. 1433. Passed House April 4. Reported in Senate June 22; Judiciary; Rept. 1651. Passed Senate, amended, July 1. Conference report filed July 2; Rept. 2088. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-648.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 9385 -- Authorize deportation of aliens for possession of marihuana. Reported from Judiciary Jan. 14, 1960; Rept. 1202. Passed House Jan. 18.

HR 10419 -- Change closing date for certain immigrant visas. Reported from Judiciary March 1, 1960; Rept. 1306. Passed House March 7.

International Affairs

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1502 -- Foreign Service annuities. Reported in Senate Aug. 31, 1959; Foreign Relations; Rept. 837. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. House Foreign Affairs reported May 18, 1960; Rept. 1626; Part II filed June 14, 1960. Passed House, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 29, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-612.

S 2130 -- Authorize payment to Japan. Reported in Senate Aug. 6, 1959; Foreign Relations; Rept. 631. Passed Senate Aug. 24, 1959. House Foreign Affairs reported Jan. 21, 1960; Rept. 1216. Passed House May 23, 1960. Approved June 1, 1960. Public Law 86-486.

S 2231 (Also see H J Res 511) -- Authorize U.S. membership in Inter-American Childrens Institute. Reported in Senate Sept. 9, 1959; Foreign Relations; Rept. 990. Passed Senate Sept. 11, 1959. Passed House Feb. 2, 1960. Approved Feb. 16, 1960. Public Law 86-384.

S 2633 (Also see HR 12547) -- Foreign Service Act Amendments of 1960. Reported in Senate Sept. 2, 1959; Foreign Relations; Rept. 880. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 17, 1960; Rept. 2104. Passed House amended, Aug. 22. Conference report filed Aug. 26; Rept. 2173. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 29. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-723.

S 3058 (Also see HR 11510) -- Mutual Security Act of 1960. Reported in Senate April 22, 1960; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1286.

S 3072 -- Authorize Secretary of Treasury to effect payment of certain claims against the U.S. Reported in Senate April 27, 1960; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1294. Passed Senate May 4. House Foreign Affairs reported June 14; Rept. 1857. Passed House June 24. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-556.

S 3074 (Also see HR 11001) -- Authorize U.S. participation in International Development association. Reported in Senate May 13, 1960; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1349. Passed Senate June 2.

S 3861 (Also see HR 13021) -- Authorize aid to Chile and Latin America. Reported in Senate Aug. 18, 1960; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1838. Passed Senate Aug. 19. Referred to Foreign Affairs Aug. 22, 1960.

S J Res 41 (Also see H J Res 649) -- International Health Research Act of 1960. Reported in Senate May 11, 1959; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 243. Passed Senate May 20, 1959. Passed House amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 30, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-610.

S J Res 170 -- North Atlantic Treaty nations, participation. Reported in Senate Feb. 23, 1960; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1122. Passed Senate June 15. House Foreign Affairs reported June 23; Rept. 1957. Passed House Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 7. Public Law 86-719.

S Con Res 75 -- Approve U.S. participation in Fifth International Congress on High-Speed Photography. Reported in Senate Sept. 9, 1959, Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Passed Senate Sept. 11, 1959. House Foreign Affairs reported June 1, 1960; Rept. 1733. Passed House June 6, 1960.

HR 808 -- Evaluation of wartime loans. Reported from Foreign Affairs June 14, 1960; Rept. 1856. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate June 29; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1766. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-643.

HR 2740 -- Extend statute of limitations on foreign claims. Reported from Judiciary April 29, 1959; Rept. 325. Passed House May 18, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 29, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1148. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Approved April 8, 1960. Public Law 86-411.

HR 8042 -- Authorize sale of four vessels to the Republic of China. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 26, 1959; Rept. 1050. Passed House Sept. 1, 1959. Reported in Senate March 4, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1156. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. Conference report filed May 11, 1960; Rept. 1600. Senate and House agreed to conference report May 12, 1960. Approved May 14, 1960. Public Law 86-473.

HR 9465 -- Loan of naval vessel to China. Reported from Armed Services Jan. 19, 1960; Rept. 1207. Passed House Feb. 2. Reported in Senate April 28; Armed Services; Rept. 1298. Passed Senate, amended, May 5. House agreed to Senate amendments May 23. Approved June 1. Public Law 86-482.

HR 11001 (Also see S 3074) -- Authorize U.S. participation in International Development Association. Reported from Banking and Currency June 8, 1960; Rept. 1766. Passed House June 29. Passed Senate June 29. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-565.

HR 11510 (Also see S 3058) -- Mutual Security Act of 1960. Reported from Foreign Affairs April 7, 1960; Rept. 1464. Passed House April 21. Passed Senate, amended, May 2. Conference report filed May 6; Rept. 1593. House and Senate agreed to conference report May 12. Approved May 14. Public Law 86-472.

HR 12263 -- Authorize dam under Mexico and United States Water Treaty. Reported from Foreign Affairs May 25, 1960; Rept. 1654. Passed House June 9. Reported in Senate June 23; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1670. Passed Senate, amended, June 24. House agreed to Senate amendments June 24. Approved July 7. Public Law 86-605.

HR 12547 (Also see S 2633) -- Foreign Service Amendments of 1960. Reported from Foreign Affairs June 16, 1960; Rept. 1890.

HR 13021 (Also see S 3861) -- Authorize aid to Chile and Latin America. Reported from Foreign Affairs Aug. 25, 1960; Rept. 2163. Passed House Aug. 31. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-735.

H J Res 283 -- Inaugurate parliamentary conferences with Mexico. Reported from Foreign Affairs Aug. 13, 1959; Rept. 895. Passed House Aug. 17, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 11, 1960. Foreign Relations; Rept. 1082. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments March 30, 1960. Approved April 9, 1960. Public Law 86-420.

H J Res 511 (Also see S 2231) -- Authorize U.S. participation in Inter-American Children's Institute. Reported from Foreign Affairs Sept. 1, 1959; Rept. 1119. Laid on table Feb. 2, 1960. S 2231 passed in lieu.

H J Res 627 -- U.S. participation in International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property. Reported from Foreign Affairs May 19, 1960; Rept. 1631. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 23; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1676. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-614.

H J Res 649 (Also see S J Res 41) -- International Health Research Act of 1960. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce June 17, 1960; Rept. 1915. Laid on table June 24. S J Res 41 passed in lieu.

H J Res 672 -- Authorize Pacific Festival. Reported from Foreign Affairs May 19, 1960; Rept. 1632. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 29; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1765. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-647.

H J Res 723 -- Parachuting championship at Orange, Mass. Reported from Foreign Affairs Aug. 26, 1960; Rept. 2169. Passed House Aug. 30. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 15. Public Law 86-796.

H Con Res 225 -- Express anniversary greetings to Italy. Reported from Foreign Affairs May 19, 1960; Rept. 1630. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 28; Foreign Affairs; Rept. 1762. Passed Senate July 2.

H Res 501 -- Extend greetings to Pan American Republics. Passed House April 12, 1960.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 531 -- Approve return of certain property seized under Trading with the Enemy Act. Reported in Senate Aug. 26, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1919.

S 2429 -- Amend act on international conventions. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1685. Passed Senate June 28.

S 2634 -- Return of certain alien property under International Claims Settlement Act. Reported in Senate May 24, 1960; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1419. Passed Senate May 26.

S 3102 -- Establish Office of International Travel and Tourism. Reported in Senate May 27, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1493. Passed Senate June 7.

S 3855 -- Increase President's mutual security contingency fund. Reported in Senate Aug. 16, 1960; Foreign Relations; Rept. 1836. Passed Senate Aug. 19.

S Con Res 116 -- Approve a food program for relief purposes. Reported in Senate Aug. 26, 1960, Foreign Relations; Rept. 1922. Passed Senate Aug. 27.

HR 2485 -- Amend War Claims Act re compensation. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Feb. 18, 1960; Rept. 1279. Passed House March 1. Reported in Senate Aug. 29; Judiciary; Rept. 1934.

HR 6462 -- Relief of Nazi victims. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Feb. 1, 1960; Rept. 1233. Passed House March 1. Reported in Senate Aug. 26; Judiciary; Rept. 1921

HR 12078 -- Philippine war damage claims. Reported from Foreign Affairs June 27, 1960; Rept. 2014.

H J Res 496 -- Approve a World's Fair in New York, 1964. Reported from Foreign Affairs Sept. 1, 1959; Rept. 1115. Passed House Feb. 2, 1960.

H J Res 770 -- Encourage participation in World's Fair, 1964-65. Reported from Foreign Affairs Aug. 18, 1960; Rept. 2111.

H Con Res 393 -- Favor peace through reduction of armaments. Reported from Foreign Affairs Aug. 31, 1959; Rept. 1085. Stricken from Consent Calendar March 21, 1960.

H Con Res 459 -- Express Congress' interpretation of treaties with Panama. Reported from Foreign Affairs Jan. 25, 1960; Rept. 1225. Passed House Feb. 2.

H Con Res 465 -- Deplore desecration of places of worship. Reported from Foreign Affairs Jan. 25, 1960; Rept. 1223. Passed House Feb. 2.

H Con Res 633 -- Favor restoration of freedom to captive nations. Reported from Foreign Affairs May 2, 1960; Rept. 1562. Passed House May 2.

Bills Acted On -- Labor

Labor bills which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. None of them became law.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the nature and date of action taken.

For all Bills Introduced in this Labor category, including bills that received no action, see p. 565.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 3758 (Also see HR 12677) -- Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1960. Reported in Senate June 27, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1744.

HR 9070 -- Permit common-site picketing at construction sites. Reported from Education and Labor April 27, 1960; Rept. 1556. Additional views, part II.

HR 12677 (Also see S 3758) -- Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1960. Reported from Education and Labor June 22, 1960; Rept. 1933. Passed House June 30. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 18. Senate asked for a conference Aug. 18. Pursuant to H Res 624, House agreed to a conference Aug. 25.

Bills Acted On -- Military and Veterans

Military and Veterans bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those that became public laws are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the nature and date of action taken.

For all Bills Introduced in this Military and Veterans category, including bills that received no action, see p. 566.

Armed Services and Defense

ACTION COMPLETED

S 19 -- Portsmouth Naval Shipyard wage rates. Reported in Senate May 21, 1959; Armed Services; Rept. 306. Passed Senate May 26, 1959. Reported by House Armed Services June 9, 1960; Rept. 1773. Passed House June 29, 1960. Pocket vetoed July 12, 1960.

S 1795 -- Promotion and retirement of armed forces officers. Reported in Senate July 23, 1959; Armed Services; Rept. 571. Passed Senate July 27, 1959. House Armed Services reported March 17, 1960; Rept. 1406. Passed House, amended, March 30, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 27, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-616.

S 2969 -- Authorize medals and decorations for certain chaplains. Reported in Senate April 28, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1299. Passed Senate May 5. House Armed Services reported June 9; Rept. 1772. Passed House, amended June 21. Senate agreed to House amendments July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-656.

S 3734 (Also see HR 12415) -- Define total commissioned service in the Navy. Reported in Senate June 23, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1678.

S 3746 (Also see HR 12265) -- Armed forces notarial acts. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1741.

S 3747 (Also see HR 12570) -- Limit transport of armed forces household effects. Reported in Senate, June 24, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1740.

HR 471 -- Remission of indebtedness of Navy enlisted men. Reported from Judiciary March 3, 1960; Rept. 1336. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate May 25; Judiciary; Rept. 1455. Passed Senate June 2. Approved June 11. Public Law 86-511.

HR 1157 -- Development of Ryukyu Islands. Reported from Armed Services April 14, 1960; Rept. 1517. Passed House May 23. Reported in Senate June 24; Armed Services; Rept. 1738. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-629.

HR 3291 -- Change designation of certain medals and decorations. Reported from Armed Services Feb. 25, 1959; Rept. 76. Passed House March 16, 1959. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1734. Passed Senate June 28, 1960. Approved July 6, 1960. Public Law 86-593.

HR 3923 -- Medals and decorations for Antarctica expedition. Reported from Armed Services Aug. 4, 1959; Rept. 763. Passed House Aug. 17, 1959. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1733. Passed Senate June 28, 1960. Approved July 7, 1960. Public Law 86-600.

HR 5040 -- Clarify Universal Military Training and Service Act. Reported from Armed Services Feb. 11, 1960; Rept. 1263. Passed House March 7. Reported in Senate June 23; Armed Services; Rept. 1672. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-632.

HR 5569 -- Authorize award of certain medals up to two years after determination. Reported from Armed Services May 26, 1959; Rept. 394. Passed House June 1, 1959. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1735. Passed Senate June 28, 1960. Approved July 5, 1960. Public Law 86-582.

HR 8106 -- Storage of Navy personnel's household effects. Reported from Judiciary Aug. 11, 1959; Rept. 831. Passed House Aug. 17, 1959. Reported in Senate March 14, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1169. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Approved April 8, 1960. Public Law 86-414.

HR 8186 -- Omnibus amendments to Reserve Officer Personnel Act. Reported from Armed Services July 16, 1959; Rept. 681. Passed House July 27, 1959. Reported in Senate June 17, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1613. Passed Senate, amended, June 23, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 25, 1960. Approved June 30, 1960. Public Law 86-559.

HR 8212 -- Physical examinations for members of reserve components. Reported from Armed Services May 18, 1960; Rept. 1617. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 23; Armed Services; Rept. 1675. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 7. Public Law 86-603.

HR 8315 -- Permit use of Army building for Stella, Mo., school. Reported from Armed Services Aug. 4, 1959; Rept. 766. Passed House Aug. 31, 1959. Reported in Senate Sept. 3, 1959; Armed Services; Rept. 897. Passed Senate, amended, June 24, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 27, 1960. Approved July 5, 1960. Public Law 86-574.

HR 9464 -- Set qualifications for the Chief and Deputy Chief of the Navy Bureau of Ships. Reported from Armed Services Jan. 19, 1960; Rept. 1208. Passed House Feb. 2. Reported in Senate April 28; Armed Services; Rept. 1297. Passed Senate May 5. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-454.

HR 9702 -- Final accounts of deceased members of the Armed Forces. Reported from Armed Services May 17, 1960; Rept. 1610. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 23; Armed Services; Rept. 1671. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-641.

HR 10068 -- Correct law on armed forces travel and transportation allowances. Reported from Armed Services April 13, 1960; Rept. 1512. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate June 24; Armed Services; Rept. 1736. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-638.

HR 10474 -- Authorize construction of Navy vessels. Reported from Armed Services March 16, 1960; Rept. 1402. Passed House April 13. Reported in Senate April 28; Armed Services; Rept. 1296. Passed Senate May 11. Approved May 14. Public Law 86-471.

HR 10500 -- Authorize incentive pay for service in nuclear submarines. Reported from Armed Services May 2, 1960; Rept. 1570. Passed House May 16. Reported in Senate June 24; Armed Services; Rept. 1732. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-635.

HR 10777 -- Reserve Forces Facilities Act of 1960 and Military Construction. Reported from Armed Services March 2, 1960; Rept. 1307. Passed House March 9. Reported in Senate May 11; Armed Services; Rept. 1338. Passed Senate, amended, May 13. Conference report filed May 31; Rept. 1673. House and Senate agreed to conference report June 1. Approved June 8. Public Law 86-500.

HR 11787 -- Flight instruction for Reserve Officers Training Corps. Reported from Armed Services May 18, 1960; Rept. 1618. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 23; Armed Services; Rept. 1673. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 7. Public Law 86-597.

HR 12200 -- Concerning court martial sentences. Reported from Armed Services May 18, 1960. Rept. 1619. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 24; Armed Services; Rept. 1737. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-633.

HR 12265 (Also see S 3746) -- Armed forces notarial acts. Reported from Armed Services June 9, 1960; Rept. 1778. Passed House June 24. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-589.

HR 12415 (Also see S 3734) -- Define total commissioned service in Navy. Reported from Armed Services June 9, 1960; Rept. 1774. Passed House June 24. Passed Senate June 27. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-558.

HR 12570 (Also see S 3747) -- Limit transport of armed forces household effects. Reported from Armed Services June 9, 1960; Rept. 1781. Passed House June 24. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-637.

H Con Res 582 -- Approve disposal of rubber from national stockpile. Reported from Armed Services Feb. 10, 1960; Rept. 1260. Passed House March 30. Reported in Senate April 21; Armed Services; Rept. 1283. Passed Senate March 4.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1689 -- Create a Freedom Commission. Reported in Senate June 30, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1812. Passed Senate Aug. 31.

S 2652 -- Strengthen U.S. internal security. Reported in Senate June 30, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1811.

S 3733 -- Navy status of Reserve Officers Training Corps. Reported in Senate June 23, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1677. Passed Senate June 28.

S 3800 -- Increase Portsmouth Naval Shipyard wage rates. Reported in Senate Aug. 20, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1858. Passed Senate Aug. 24.

HR 1970 -- Increase retirement pay of retired officers. Reported from Armed Services June 9, 1960; Rept. 1777. Passed House June 24.

HR 2367 -- Enlistment of aliens in U.S. armed forces. Reported from Armed Services June 9, 1960; Rept. 1776. Passed House June 24.

HR 5132 -- Retention of reserve officers. Reported from Armed Services March 10, 1959; Rept. 192. Passed House March 20, 1959. Reported in Senate Aug. 30, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1935. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 31, 1960.

HR 8121 -- Authorize industrial security program, under Subversive Activities Control Act for employees of defense contractors. Reported from Un-American Activities Sept. 2, 1959; Rept. 1122. Passed House Feb. 2, 1960.

HR 10959 -- Regulate employment by defense contractors of retired commissioned officers. Reported from Armed Services March 21, 1960; Rept. 1408. Passed House April 7.

HR 11318 -- Recompute retirement rates for armed forces retired personnel. Reported from Armed Services April 13, 1960; Rept. 1513. Passed House May 12.

HR 11580 -- United States Merchant Vessel and Waterfront Security Act of 1960. Reported from Un-American Activities Aug. 23, 1960; Rept. 2137.

HR 11812 -- Retirement pay for armed forces enlisted men. Reported from Armed Services May 17, 1960; Rept. 1611. Passed House June 6.

HR 12313 -- Increase pay of professors at U.S. Military and U.S. Air Academy. Reported from Armed Services June 9, 1960; Rept. 1775. Passed House June 24.

HR 12417 -- Specify number of cadets at U.S. Military and Naval Academies. Reported from Armed Services June 14, 1960; Rept. 1826. Passed House June 28.

HR 12572 -- Revise Armed Services Procurement Act. Reported from Armed Services June 13, 1960; Rept. 1797. Passed House June 24.

HR 12753 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. Reported from Un-American Activities June 28, 1960; Rept. 2025. Passed House Aug. 22.

Veterans

ACTION COMPLETED

S 3275 (Also see HR 7903) -- Extend veterans' loan programs. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1646.

HR 113 -- Prohibit severance of certain service-connection disability payments to veterans. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1529. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1394. Passed Senate May 26. Approved June 10. Public Law 86-501.

HR 276 -- Compensation for veterans' dependents. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1530. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1395. Passed Senate May 26. Approved June 8. Public Law 86-490.

HR 641 -- Marriage dates for veterans' death benefits. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1531. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1396. Passed Senate May 26. Approved June 8. Public Law 86-491.

HR 3313 -- Ascertain facts by affidavit under Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act. Reported from Veterans' Affairs March 2, 1960; Rept. 1309. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate June 20; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1621. Passed Senate, amended, June 29. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 29. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-721.

HR 4306 -- Provide educational assistance to veterans' orphans. Reported from Veterans' Affairs July 28, 1959; Rept. 722. Passed House Aug. 17, 1959. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1645. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 31, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 31, 1960. Approved Sept. 14, 1960. Public Law 86-785.

HR 7211 -- Revise veterans' disability compensation rates. Reported from Veterans' Affairs July 28, 1959; Rept. 723. Passed House June 6, 1960. Reported in Senate June 27, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1745. Passed Senate July 1, 1960. Approved July 14, 1960. Public Law 86-663.

HR 7502 -- Revise determination of basic dependency and indemnity compensation for certain deceased veterans. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1532. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1397. Passed Senate May 26. Approved June 8. Public Law 86-492.

HR 7903 (Also see S 3275) -- Extend the veterans' direct loan program. Reported from Veterans' Affairs July 28, 1959; Rept. 726. Passed House June 29, 1960. Passed Senate June 30, 1960. Approved July 14, 1960. Public Law 86-665.

HR 7965 -- Concerning turnover of patients in veterans' hospitals. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1533. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate, June 22; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1662. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-639.

HR 7966 -- Furnish optometrists for veterans. Reported from Veterans' Affairs March 2, 1960; Rept. 1308. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate June 20; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1622. Passed Senate June 24. Approved July 7. Public Law 86-598.

HR 9785 -- Veterans' insurance benefits. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1537. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1398. Passed Senate May 26. Approved June 8. Public Law 86-494.

HR 9786 -- Pensions for veterans of Spanish-American and Indian Wars. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1534. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 27; Finance; Rept. 1746. Passed Senate July 1. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-670.

HR 9788 -- Payments to veterans' children. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1538. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1399. Passed Senate May 26. Approved June 8. Public Law 86-495.

HR 10108 -- Reimburse veterans for ferry tolls, etc. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1540. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate June 20; Labor and Public Welfare. Rept. 1623. Passed Senate June 24. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-590.

HR 10596 -- Increase federal payments to soldiers' homes. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960. Rept. 1535. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate June 10; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1547. Passed Senate June 29. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-625.

HR 10703 -- Premiums on veterans' national service life insurance. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1542. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1400. Passed Senate May 26. Approved June 8. Public Law 86-497.

HR 10898 -- Compensation of veterans' children. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1541. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1401. Passed Senate May 26. Approved June 8. Public Law 86-499.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 2201 -- Define Veterans Administration facilities. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1730. Passed Senate June 28.

S 3274 -- Veterans' vocational rehabilitation. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1644.

HR 270 -- Increase pensions for Medal-of-Honor holders. Reported from Veterans' Affairs June 2, 1959; Rept. 413. Passed House July 20, 1959. Reported in Senate Aug. 17, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1837. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 19, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments with an amendment Aug. 29, 1960.

HR 1907 -- Define the word "Mother" under Veterans Preference Act. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service April 12, 1960; Rept. 1489. Passed House May 2.

HR 7209 -- Naturalization privileges for Korean war veterans. Reported from Judiciary June 21, 1960; Rept. 1925. Passed House June 24.

HR 8098 -- Specify certain creditable service for veterans' pension purposes. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1536. Passed House May 2.

HR 9792 -- Salary of managers of veterans' hospitals. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1539. Passed House May 16.

HR 11045 -- Concerning life plan under national service life insurance. Reported from Veterans' Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1543. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate May 26; Finance; Rept. 1485. Passed Senate, amended, June 2.

HR 12566 -- Require Board of Veterans' Appeals to render findings of fact and conclusions of law in opinions on appeals. Reported from Veterans' Affairs June 29, 1960; Rept 2030. Passed House Aug. 23.

HR 12653 -- Review of veterans' claims. Reported from Veterans' Affairs June 29, 1960; Rept. 2031.

Bills Acted On -- Miscellaneous and Administrative

Miscellaneous and Administrative bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those that became public laws are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the nature and date of action taken.

For all Bills Introduced in this Miscellaneous and Administrative category, including bills that received no action, see p. 573.

Astronautics and Atomic Energy

ACTION COMPLETED

S 3387 (Also see HR 11713) -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission. Reported in Senate April 19, 1960; Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; Rept. 1277.

HR 10809 -- Authorize appropriations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Reported from Science and Astronautics March 3, 1960; Rept. 1333. Passed House March 9. Reported in Senate April 29; Aeronautical and Space Sciences; Rept. 1300. Passed Senate, amended, May 3. Conference report filed May 19; Rept 1629. House agreed to conference report May 23. Senate agreed May 24. Approved June 1. Public Law 86-481.

HR 11713 (Also see S 3387) -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission. Reported from Atomic Energy April 19, 1960; Rept. 1525. Passed House May 6. Passed Senate May 10. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-457.

HR 11985 -- National Science Foundation scholarships. Reported from Science and Astronautics May 6, 1960; Rept. 1591. Passed House May 16. Reported in Senate June 10; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1551. Passed Senate June 16. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-550.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HR 12049 -- Amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. Reported from Science and Astronautics May 19, 1960; Rept. 1633. Passed House June 9.

H J Res 567 -- Approve transfer of Army facility to National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Reported from Science and Astronautics Feb. 4, 1960; Rept. 1240. Passed House Feb. 8. Reported in Senate Feb. 26; Aeronautical and Space Sciences; Rept. 1142.

Commemorative

ACTION COMPLETED

S 2185 -- Recognize SS Meredith for its action in the 1950 evacuation of Hungnam, Korea. Reported in Senate Aug. 13, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 720. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 15, 1960; Rept. 1396. Passed House March 21, 1960. Approved March 31, 1960. Public Law 86-398.

S 2431 -- Commemorate 100th anniversary of Kansas. Reported in Senate Aug. 24, 1959; Banking and Currency; Rept. 801. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. House Banking and Currency reported Feb 11, 1960; Rept. 1261. Passed House March 7, 1960. Approved March 18, 1960. Public Law 86-393.

S 2454 -- Commemorate Pony Express. Reported in Senate Aug. 24, 1959; Banking and Currency; Rept. 800. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 11, 1960; Rept. 1262. Passed House March 7, 1960. Approved March 18, 1960. Public Law 86-394.

S 3160 -- Authorize medal for Idaho anniversary. Reported in Senate June 9, 1960; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1542. Passed Senate June 18. House Banking and Currency reported June 24; Rept. 1976. Passed House Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-696.

S 3439 -- Authorize medal for Robert Frost. Reported in Senate June 14, 1960; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1572. Passed Senate June 18. House Banking and Currency reported Aug. 23; Rept. 2118. Passed House Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-747.

S 3532 -- Century 21 Exposition Medal. Reported in Senate June 9, 1960; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1541. Passed Senate June 18. House Banking and Currency reported June 24; Rept. 1977. Passed House Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-697.

S J Res 68 -- Commemorate New Jersey anniversary. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1729. Passed Senate June 28. House Judiciary reported July 1; Rept. 2065. Passed House Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-683.

S J Res 128 -- Authorize James Madison memorial. Reported in Senate Aug. 19, 1959; Rules and Administration; Rept. 743. Passed Senate Aug. 21, 1959. House Administration reported March 30, 1960; Rept. 1441. Passed House March 30, 1960. Approved April 8, 1960. Public Law 86-417.

S J Res 187 (Also see H J Res 696) -- Designate National Wool Month. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1509.

S J Res 209 -- Establish National Forest Products Week. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1728. Passed Senate June 28. Passed House Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-753.

S Con Res 81 -- Observe National Junior Achievement Week. Reported in Senate Jan. 25, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1042. Passed Senate Jan. 26. Passed House Jan. 28.

HR 5789 -- Agricultural Hall of Fame. Reported from Judiciary Jan. 19, 1960; Rept. 1206. Passed House Feb. 2. Reported in Senate June 3; Judiciary; Rept. 1501. Passed Senate, amended, June 10. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 23. Approved Aug. 31. Public Law 86-680.

H J Res 208 -- Authorize federal participation in W.Va. Centennial Celebration. Reported from Judiciary March 10, 1960; Rept. 1382. Passed House April 4. Reported in Senate May 25; Judiciary; Rept. 1483. Passed Senate June 2. Approved June 11. Public Law 86-508.

H J Res 502 -- Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial. Reported from House Administration March 30, 1960; Rept. 1439. Passed House March 30. Reported in Senate May 11; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1340. Passed Senate May 23. Approved June 1. Public Law 86-484.

H J Res 602 -- Authorize National Transportation Week. Reported from Judiciary March 3, 1960; Rept. 1342. Passed House April 4. Passed Senate May 13. Approved May 20. Public Law 86-475.

H J Res 605 -- Celebrate anniversary of U.S. Constitution. Reported from Judiciary March 10, 1960; Rept. 1383. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate June 30; Judiciary; Rept. 1780. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-650.

H J Res 640 -- Celebrate anniversary of Gen. John J. Pershing. Reported from Judiciary March 10, 1960; Rept. 1384. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate May 2; Judiciary; Rept. 1304. Passed Senate, amended, May 5. House agreed to Senate amendments May 16. Approved June 1. Public Law 86-483.

H J Res 658 -- Celebrate Jane Addams centennial. Reported from Judiciary June 8, 1960; Rept. 1764. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate Aug. 23; Judiciary; Rept. 1899. Passed Senate Aug. 25. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-698.

H J Res 696 (Also see S J Res 187) -- Designate National Wool Month. Passed House June 16. Passed Senate June 18, 1960. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-534.

H Res 491 -- Favor April 12 as Pan American Day. Passed House March 29, 1960.

H Res 504 -- Greetings to Boston Latin School. Passed House April 18, 1960.

H Res 594 -- Greetings on Hebron, Ohio anniversary. Passed House July 2, 1960.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 3901 -- Gen. John J. Pershing memorial. Reported in Senate Aug. 29, 1960; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1931. Passed Senate Aug. 31.

S J Res 61 -- Commemorate Civil War anniversary. Reported in Senate March 23, 1959; Judiciary; Rept. 136. Passed Senate April 10, 1959. House Judiciary reported April 6, 1960; Rept. 1459. Passed House, amended, April 19, 1960.

S J Res 152 -- Authorize Woodrow Wilson memorial. Reported in Senate June 23, 1960; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1666. Passed Senate June 28.

S J Res 168 -- Establish National American Guild of Variety Artists Week. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1507. Passed Senate June 7.

S J Res 181 -- Establish Youth Appreciation Week. Reported in Senate May 25, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1428. Passed Senate June 2.

S J Res 186 -- Designate National Voters Day. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1690. Passed Senate June 28.

S J Res 202 -- Amend act concerning National Public Works Week. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1687. Passed Senate June 28.

S J Res 203 -- Recognize Law Day in the United States. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1691. Passed Senate June 28.

H J Res 416 -- Provide marker in Page, Ariz., commemorating John C. Page. Reported from House Administration June 2, 1960; Rept. 1742.

Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights

ACTION COMPLETED

S J Res 39 (Also see H J Res 757) -- Amend Constitution to permit House of Representatives vacancies to be filled by Governors, authorize D.C. electors and ban poll taxes. Reported in Senate July 22, 1959; Judiciary; Rept. 561. Passed Senate Feb. 2, 1960. House Judiciary reported May 31, 1960; Rept. 1698. Passed House, amended, June 14, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 16, 1960. Presented to the Administrator of the General Services Administration June 17, 1960.

S J Res 176 -- Print supplement to Constitution of the United States. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1659. Passed Senate June 28. Passed House Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 13, Public Law 86-754.

S J Res 178 -- Senate employees' salaries. Reported in Senate March 31, 1960; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1208. Passed Senate April 11. Passed House April 12. Approved April 20. Public Law 86-426.

S J Res 207 -- Suspend "equal time" requirements of Communications Act. Reported in Senate June 8, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1539. Passed Senate June 27. Passed House Aug. 22. Approved Aug. 24. Public Law 86-677.

S Con Res 82 -- Extend Joint Committee on Metropolitan Problems. Reported in Senate Jan. 29, 1960; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1064. Passed Senate Feb. 10. Passed House Feb. 16.

S Con Res 92 -- Set up Committee on Arrangements for Inauguration of the new President. Passed Senate April 27, 1960. Passed House April 28.

S Con Res 101 -- Authorize Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems to hold hearings. Reported in Senate March 31, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1209. Passed Senate April 11. Passed House April 21.

HR 8601 -- Civil Rights Act of 1960. Reported from Judiciary Aug. 20, 1959; Rept. 956. Passed House March 24, 1960. Reported in Senate March 29, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1205. Passed Senate, amended, April 8, 1960. House concurred in Senate amendments April 21, 1960. Approved May 6, 1960. Public Law 86-449.

H J Res 546 -- Provide 50 star flags to Hawaii Senators and Representative. Reported from House Administration March 30, 1960; Rept. 1440. Passed House March 30. Reported in Senate May 11; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1341. Passed Senate May 23. Approved June 1. Public Law 86-485.

H J Res 757 (Also see S J Res 39) -- Approve Constitutional Amendment to give electoral college representation to residents of the District of Columbia. Reported from Judiciary June 9, 1960; Rept. 1770. Laid on table. S J Res 39 passed in lieu June 14.

H Con Res 691 -- Survey Congressional publications. Reported from House Administration June 7, 1960; Rept. 1753. Passed House June 7. Reported in Senate June 22; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1661. Passed Senate June 28.

H Res 340 -- Provide additional employees for House Document Room. Reported from House Administration Jan. 20, 1960; Rept. 1209. Passed House Jan. 20.

H Res 410 -- Authorize funds for investigations by Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Reported from House Administration Jan. 20, 1960; Rept. 1210. Passed House Jan. 20.

H Res 413 -- Authorize funds for investigations by Un-American Activities Committee. Reported from House Administration Jan. 20, 1960; Rept. 1211. Passed House Jan. 20.

H Res 418 -- Provide additional employee for House Press Gallery. Passed House Jan. 13, 1960.

H Res 419 -- Authorize funds for investigations by Small Business Committee. Reported from House Administration Feb. 17, 1960; Rept. 1276. Passed House Feb. 17.

H Res 421 -- Authorize funds for investigations by Public Works Committee. Reported from House Administration Feb. 17, 1960; Rept. 1277. Passed House Feb. 17.

H Res 423 -- Authorize funds for investigations by Banking and Currency Committee. Reported from House Administration Feb. 17, 1960; Rept. 1275. Passed House Feb. 17.

H Res 427 -- Authorize funds for investigations by Veterans' Affairs Committee. Reported from House Administration Feb. 17, 1960; Rept. 1273. Passed House Feb. 17.

H Res 425 -- Authorize funds for investigations by Judiciary Committee. Reported from House Administration Feb. 17, 1960; Rept. 1274. Passed House Feb. 17.

H Res 429 -- Provide House Periodical Press Gallery with an Assistant Superintendent. Passed House Jan. 26, 1960.

H Res 437 -- Authorize funds for investigations by Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Reported from House Administration March 24, 1960; Rept. 1421. Passed House March 24.

H Res 441 -- Authorize funds for investigations by Education and Labor Committee. Reported from House Administration March 24, 1960; Rept. 1422. Passed House March 24.

H Res 460 -- Authorize funds for investigations by Government Operations Committee. Reported from House Administration March 24, 1960; Rept. 1423. Passed House March 24.

H Res 482 -- Approve report on contested election, Mahoney versus Smith. Reported from House Administration March 21, 1960; Rept. 1409. Passed House March 24.

H Res 493 -- Authorize additional salary for House physician. Passed House March 30, 1960.

H Res 500 -- Provide additional funds for House majority leader. Passed House April 11, 1960.

H Res 530 -- Authorize investigations by Judiciary Committee. Reported from Rules May 18, 1960; Rept. 1613. Passed House June 1.

H Res 537 -- Discharge bill (HR 9883) to grant federal employees a pay increase from the Rules Committee. Entered on Discharge Calendar June 3, 1960. Committee on Rules discharged. Passed House June 15, 1960.

H Res 544 -- Provide additional clerks for House Postmaster. Reported from House Administration June 7, 1960; Rept. 1754. Passed House June 7.

H Res 582 -- Authorize House committees to draw payments from contingent fund. Passed House June 30, 1960.

H Res 589 -- Establish committee to investigate disputed 1960 election of Members. Passed House June 30, 1960.

H Res 595 -- Authorize expenses for House election committee. Passed House July 2, 1960.

H Res 606 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Austin J. Tobin (H Rept. 2117, Judiciary). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 607 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Sloan S. Colt. (H Rept. 2120, Judiciary). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 608 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Joseph G. Carty. (H Rept. 2121, Judiciary). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 609 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Jose Cuesta. (H Rept. 2122, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 610 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Manuel Zeppenfeldt. (H Rept. 2023, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 611 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Consuelo Burgas de Saez Pagan. (H Rept. 2124, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 612 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Juan Saez Corales. (H Rept. 2125, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 613 -- Approve contempt proceedings against John Peter Hawes. (H Rept. 2126, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 614 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Gertrudes Melendez Perez. (H Rept. 2127, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 615 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Ramon Diaz Cruz. (H Rept. 2128, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 616 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Frank Ruiz. (H Rept. 2129, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 617 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Juan Emmanuelli Morales. (H Rept. 2130, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 618 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Cesar Andrew Iglesias. (H Rept. 2131, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 619 -- Approve contempt proceedings against M. Garcia Rodriguez Pablo. (H Rept. 2132, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 620 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Cristino Perez Mendez. (H Rept. 2133, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

H Res 621 -- Approve contempt proceedings against Juan Santos Rivera. (H Rept. 2134, Un-American Activities). Passed House Aug. 23, 1960.

UNFINISHED BUSNESS

S 2436 -- Revise election laws on campaign spending. Reported in Senate July 23, 1959; Rules and Administration; Rept. 573. Passed Senate Jan. 25, 1960.

S 3036 -- Provide Congressional Records for former Members of Congress. Reported in Senate May 11, 1960; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1339. Passed Senate May 23.

S J Res 69 -- Amend Constitution to provide equal rights for women. Reported in Senate May 20, 1959, Judiciary; Rept. 303. Recommitted to Judiciary Committee July 2, 1960.

HR 11274 -- Authorize non-voting Delegates to Congress from the Virgin Islands and Guam. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 24, 1960; Rept. 1646.

Government Operations

ACTION COMPLETED

S 899 -- Approve discontinuation of certain reports. Reported in Senate March 25, 1959, Government Operations; Rept. 146. Passed Senate April 10, 1959. House Government Operations reported April 6, 1960; Rept. 1458. Passed House, amended, April 19, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 18, 1960. Approved June 29, 1960. Public Law 86-533.

S 1018 (Also see HR 9600) -- Transfer surplus property for cooperative agricultural extension work. Reported in Senate Aug. 27, 1959; Government Operations; Rept. 826. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. Passed House June 24, 1960. Approved July 5, 1960. Public Law 86-570.

S 1965 -- Removal and terms of office of members of regulatory agencies. Reported in Senate July 2, 1959, Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 471. Passed Senate July 29, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 17, 1960; Rept. 1917. Passed House, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 30, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-619.

S 3485 (Also see HR 12273) -- Provide for federal employees' travel costs. Reported in Senate June 15, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1584. Passed Senate June 18. Passed House June 24. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-587.

S 3487 (Also see HR 12604) -- Amend Contract law concerning "kickbacks". Reported in Senate June 15, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1585. Passed Senate June 18. Passed House, amended, June 24. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-695.

HR 7681 -- Enact Reorganization Plan No. 1, with amendments, to transfer certain land functions of the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture. Reported from Government Operations July 3, 1959; Rept. 633. Passed House Sept. 2, 1959. Reported in Senate May 16, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1353. Passed Senate June 3, 1960. Approved June 11, 1960. Public Law 86-509.

HR 9541 -- Authorize funds for testing under Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Reported from Government Operations May 18, 1960; Rept. 1628. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 23; Government Operations; Rept. 1664. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-591.

HR 9600 (Also see S 1018) -- Surplus property donation to state and county agencies engaged in cooperative agricultural extension work. Reported from Government Operations June 15, 1960; Rept. 1876. Laid on table June 24. S 1018 passed in lieu.

HR 9983 -- Reconstruction Finance Corp. payments in lieu of taxes. Reported from Government Operations April 6, 1960; Rept. 1457. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate May 16; Government Operations Rept. 1352. Passed Senate May 26. Approved June 8. Public Law 86-498.

HR 9996 -- Insure foreign excess property disposed of overseas will not be imported into the U.S. to the detriment of its economy. Reported from Government Operations May 23, 1960; Rept. 1638. Enacting clause stricken July 1.

HR 12273 (Also see S 3485) -- Provide for federal employees' travel costs. Reported from Government Operations June 15, 1960; Rept. 1879. Laid on table June 24. S 3485 passed in lieu.

HR 12604 (Also see S 3487) -- Amend Contract law concerning "kickbacks". Reported from Government Operations June 15, 1960; Rept. 1880. Laid on table June 24. S 3487 passed in lieu.

HR 13066 -- Increase salary of chairman of SEC by $500 a year. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 25, 1960; Rept. 2160. Passed House Aug. 30. Passed Senate Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-771

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 910 -- Authorize in-lieu-of-tax payments to local governments. Reported in Senate Sept. 1, 1959; Government Operations; Rept. 869. Passed Senate May 12, 1960.

S 1235 -- Authorize Government installation of telephones in private homes for weather information. Reported in Senate May 13, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1348. Passed Senate May 26.

S 1638 -- Provide effective executive administration of Government. Reported in Senate June 10, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1545.

S 2581 -- Authorize appointment by General Services Administration of non-uniformed policemen. Reported in Senate May 16, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1351. Passed Senate June 23.

S 2583 -- Authorize reimbursement for certain moving expenses. Reported in Senate May 16, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1374. Passed Senate June 3.

S 3140 -- Establish Commission on Problems of Small Towns and Rural Counties. Reported in Senate May 19, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1392. Passed Senate May 26.

S 3292 -- Establish Department of Housing and Metropolitan Affairs. Reported in Senate June 16, 1960; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1607.

S 3486 -- Furnish certain federal employees with quarters, furniture, etc. Reported in Senate June 14, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1570. Passed Senate June 18.

S 3524 -- Establish a Commission on Presidential Office Space. Reported in Senate Aug. 18, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1839. Passed Senate Sept. 1.

S 3579 -- Set payment for certain publications. Reported in Senate June 15, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1583. Passed Senate June 18.

S 3736 -- Create a Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters. Reported in Senate June 27, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1749. Passed Senate June 30.

S 3846 -- Establish National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board. Reported in Senate Aug. 29, 1960; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1932. Passed Senate Aug. 31.

HR 766 -- Penalties for improper use of government vehicles. Reported from Government Operations Aug. 12, 1959; Rept. 889. Passed House Feb. 15, 1960. Reported in Senate June 15, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1587. Passed Senate, amended, June 18, 1960.

HR 1319 -- Amend Surplus Property Act to eliminate certain requirements for the use of land as historic monuments. Reported from Government Operations June 29, 1960; Rept. 2032.

HR 5196 -- Federal employees' per diem allowances. Reported from Government Operations July 16, 1959; Rept. 683. Passed House Sept. 8, 1959. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1721. Passed Senate, amended, June 30, 1960.

HR 6292 -- Concerning gifts to be used to reduce the national debt. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2096. Passed House Aug. 24.

HR 10590 -- Set interest rates on long-term Government bonds. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 29, 1960; Rept. 1297.

HR 11499 -- Use of federal surplus property by the states. Reported from Government Operations June 15, 1960; Rept. 1878. Passed House June 24.

HR 11539 -- Authorize General Services Administration to release recapture provisions in the conveyance articles of certain real property to Little Rock, Ark. Reported from Government Operations June 30, 1960; Rept. 2043.

HR 12731 -- Independent Regulatory Agencies Act of 1960. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce July 1, 1960; Rept. 2070.

HR 13067 -- Correct error re terms of office of members of regulatory agencies. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 25, 1960; Rept. 2161.

Indians, D.C., Territories

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1159 -- Authorize property acquisition by D.C. Alley Dwelling Authority. Reported in Senate May 12, 1959; District of Columbia; Rept. 287. Passed Senate May 20, 1959. House District of Columbia reported March 3, 1960; Rept. 1335. Passed House March 28, 1960. Approved April 4, 1960. Public Law 86-400.

S 1751 (Also see HR 5870) -- Trust status of Wind River Indian Reservation. Reported in Senate Aug. 11, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 654. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. Passed House, amended, April 19, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments, April 25, 1960. Approved May 6, 1960. Public Law 86-450.

S 1870 -- Regulate nursing in D.C. Reported in Senate Sept. 8, 1959; District of Columbia; Rept. 915. Passed Senate Sept. 10, 1959. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 25, 1960; Rept. 2154. Passed House, amended, Aug. 26, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 29, 1960. Approved Sept. 6, 1960. Public Law 86-708.

S 2131 -- D.C. motor vehicle records. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1231. Passed Senate June 23. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 25; Rept. 2185. Passed House Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-730.

S 2268 (Also see HR 8796) -- Title to White Mountain Apache Indian Tribe lands. Reported in Senate Aug. 12, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 671. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. Passed House March 7, 1960. Approved March 18, 1960. Public Law 86-392.

S 2286 -- Lease land to Colorado River Indian Reservation. Reported in Senate Sept. 2, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 876. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, 1960; Rept. 1647. Passed House June 6, 1960. Approved June 11, 1960. Public Law 86-506.

S 2306 -- Exempt National Women's Party from D.C. taxes. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1227. Passed Senate April 11. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 24; Rept. 2142. Passed House Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 6. Public Law 86-706.

S 2307 (Also see HR 6329) -- Navajo Indian Tribe lands. Reported in Senate Feb. 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1124.

S 2327 -- D.C. birth reports. Reported in Senate Sept. 8, 1959; District of Columbia; Rept. 914. Passed Senate Sept. 10, 1959. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1960; Rept. 1757. Passed House June 13, 1960. Approved June 27, 1960. Public Law 86-524.

S 2379 (Also see HR 8234) -- Nez Perce Indian Tribe lands. Reported in Senate Sept. 1, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 867. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. Passed House Feb. 15, 1960. Approved Feb. 20, 1960. Public Law 86-386.

S 2439 -- Retirement of D.C. teachers. Reported in Senate Sept. 8, 1959; District of Columbia; Rept. 918. Passed Senate Sept. 10, 1959. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1960; Rept. 1758. Passed House June 13, 1960. Approved June 27, 1960. Public Law 86-525.

S 2456 -- Relations of Navajo and Hopi Tribes. Reported in Senate Feb. 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1123. Passed Senate March 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24; Rept. 1648. Passed House June 6. Approved June 11. Public Law 86-505.

S 2711 (Also see HR 7956) -- Lands of Nez Perce Indian Reservation. Reported in Senate June 16, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1603. Passed Senate June 18. Passed House Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-690.

S 2804 -- Keweenaw Bay Indian Tribe land. Reported in Senate Feb. 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1127. Passed Senate March 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 12; Rept. 1484. Passed House April 19. Approved April 29. Public Law 86-445.

S 2877 -- Muckleshoot Indian Tribe lands. Reported in Senate Feb. 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1130. Passed Senate March 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 12; Rept. 1485. Passed House April 19. Approved April 29. Public Law 86-447.

S 2954 -- Grant D.C. tax exemption to alien employees. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1510. Passed Senate June 8. House District of Columbia reported June 10; Rept. 1790. Passed House June 13. Approved June 27. Public Law 86-522.

S 3193 (Also see HR 11135) -- Set up commission on D.C. transportation system. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1631.

S 3415 -- Exempt from D.C. taxes American Association of University Women, Educational Foundation, Inc. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960, District of Columbia; Rept. 1641. Passed Senate, June 24. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 24; Rept. 2143. Passed House Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 6. Public Law 86-709.

S 3416 -- Re District of Columbia Temporary Unemployment Act. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1649. Passed Senate June 28. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 24; Rept. 2144. Passed House Aug. 29. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-739.

S 3616 -- Operation of motor vehicles in D.C. Reported in Senate June 30, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1815. Passed Senate July 2. Passed House July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-654.

S 3648 -- Transfer property to D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1679. Passed Senate June 28. House District of Columbia reported July 2; Rept. 2081. Passed House, amended, July 2. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 29. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-736.

S 3688 -- Revise D.C. redevelopment program. Reported in Senate Aug. 19, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1850. Passed Senate Aug. 25. Passed House amended, Aug. 31. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-743.

S 3713 (Also see HR 13053) -- Salary increase for D.C. police and firemen. Reported in Senate Aug. 18, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1844.

S 3727 -- Bond persons engaged in D.C. building trades. Reported in Senate July 1, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1829. Passed Senate July 2. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 24; Rept. 2145. Passed House Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 6. Public Law 86-715.

S 3739 (Also see HR 12993) -- D.C. teachers' salary increase. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1683.

S 3834 (Also see HR 7198) -- Enlarge D.C. sewerage construction program. Reported in Senate Aug. 19, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1852. Passed Senate Aug. 25. Passed House Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 6. Public Law 86-711.

S 3835 -- District of Columbia Civil War Centennial. Reported in Senate Aug. 19, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1853. Passed Senate Aug. 25. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 29; Rept. 2184. Passed House Aug. 29. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-737.

S 3867 -- D.C. property of National Guard Association of the United States. Reported in Senate Aug. 24, 1960, District of Columbia; Rept. 1909. Passed Senate Aug. 25. House District of Columbia reported Aug. 29; Rept. 2185. Passed House Aug. 29. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-727.

S J Res 42 -- Development of D.C. areas. Reported in Senate June 30, 1959; District of Columbia; Rept. 456. Passed Senate July 6, 1959. House District of Columbia reported June 7, 1960; Rept. 1759. Passed House June 13, 1960. Approved June 27, 1960. Public Law 86-527.

HR 24 -- McDermitt, Paiute and Shoshone Indian lands. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 24, 1959; Rept. 970. Passed House Aug. 31, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1129. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Approved April 4, 1960. Public Law 86-401.

HR 816 -- Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian lands. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 25, 1959; Rept. 378. Passed House June 1, 1959. Reported in Senate June 20, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1617. Passed Senate, amended, June 24, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 31, 1960. Approved Sept. 14, 1960. Public Law 86-791.

HR 1844 -- Group coverage under D.C. Life Insurance Act. Reported from District of Columbia April 10, 1959; Rept. 262. Passed House April 13, 1959. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1520. Passed Senate, amended, June 8, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 27, 1960. Approved July 5, 1960. Public Law 86-579.

HR 4386 -- Removal of Indian boundary markers. Reported from Judiciary July 1, 1599; Rept. 625. Passed House July 20, 1959. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1686. Passed Senate, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 30, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-634.

HR 4786 -- Sioux Indian Tribe lands. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 1, 1960; Rept. 1232. Passed House Feb. 15. Reported in Senate June 16; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1604. Passed Senate, amended, June 18. House agreed to Senate amendments June 24. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-581.

HR 5870 (Also see S 1751) -- Trust status of Wind River Indian Reservation lands. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs April 12, 1960; Rept. 1486. Laid on table April 19. S 1751 passed in lieu.

HR 6136 -- Sale of land of Lac du Flambeau Band of Indians. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 24, 1959; Rept. 961. Passed House Sept. 1, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1128. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Approved April 4, 1960. Public Law 86-403.

HR 6329 (Also see S 2307) -- Navajo Indian Tribe land. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 22, 1960; Rept. 1283. Passed House March 7. Passed Senate, amended, March 28. House agreed to Senate amendments March 31. Approved April 9. Public Law 86-421.

HR 6456 -- Debts of Lower Brule Sioux Reservation, Indians. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 1, 1960; Rept. 1719. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 14; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1578. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-539.

HR 6498 -- Debts of Standing Rock Sioux Reservation Indians. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 1, 1960; Rept. 1720. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 14; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1579. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-543.

HR 6529 -- Debts of Crow Creek Sioux Reservation Indians. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 1, 1960; Rept. 1716. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 14; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1580. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-544.

HR 7124 -- Set tuition payments for certain students in D.C. schools. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 2, 1960; Rept. 1239. Passed House Feb. 8. Reported in Senate Aug. 19; District of Columbia; Rept. 1854. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 25. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-725.

HR 7198 (Also see S 3834) -- Enlarge D.C. sewerage construction program. Reported from Public Works Aug. 25, 1960; Rept. 2158. Laid on table Aug. 26. S 3834 passed in lieu.

HR 7956 (Also see S 2711) -- Lands of Nez Perce Indian Reservation. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 28, 1960; Rept. 2023. Laid on table Aug. 23. S 2711 passed in lieu.

HR 7990 -- Place Potawatomi Indian Band lands in trust. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 26, 1960; Rept. 1661. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 16; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1605. Passed Senate, amended, June 18. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-761.

HR 8234 (Also see S 2379) -- Nez Perce Indian Tribe lands. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 1, 1960; Rept. 1234. Laid on table Feb. 15. S 2379 passed in lieu.

HR 8295 -- Navajo Indian Tribe project works. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs April 12, 1960; Rept. 1487. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate May 24; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1418. Passed Senate, amended, June 24. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-636.

HR 8796 (Also see S 2268) -- Title to White Mountain Apache Indian Tribe lands. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 22, 1960; Rept. 1284. Laid on table March 7. S 2268 passed in lieu.

HR 9028 -- Concerning Kickapoo Indian Tribe funds. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs April 12, 1960; Rept. 1488. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate June 14; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1581. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-548.

HR 9451 -- Remove D.C. tax from Veterans of Foreign Wars. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 2, 1960; Rept. 1238. Passed House Feb. 8. Reported in Senate April 1; District of Columbia; Rept. 1225. Passed Senate April 11. Approved April 22. Public Law 86-430.

HR 9737 -- Trustee requirements of D.C. corporations. Reported from District of Columbia Feb. 2, 1960; Rept. 1237. Passed House Feb. 8. Reported in Senate April 1; District of Columbia; Rept. 1230. Passed Senate April 11. Approved April 22. Public Law 86-436.

HR 10000 -- Refunds of D.C. inheritance taxes. Reported from District of Columbia March 3, 1960; Rept. 1334. Passed House March 28. Reported in Senate June 6; District of Columbia; Rept. 1516. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. House agreed to Senate amendments June 13. Approved June 27. Public Law 86-528.

HR 10021 -- Establish a uniform law on transfer of securities in the D.C. Reported from District of Columbia June 11, 1960; Rept. 1791. Passed House June 13. Reported in Senate June 22; District of Columbia; Rept. 1652. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-584.

HR 10183 -- Amend D.C. Fire and Casualty Act. Reported from District of Columbia March 3, 1960; Rept. 1341. Passed House March 28. Reported in Senate June 6; District of Columbia; Rept. 1521. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. House agreed to Senate amendments June 13. Approved June 27. Public Law 86-526.

HR 10639 -- Judgment funds of Otoe and Missouria Indian Tribes. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 25, 1960; Rept. 1659. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 14; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1582. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-540.

HR 10683 -- Regulate finance charges in D.C. for motor vehicles. Reported from District of Columbia March 10, 1960; Rept. 1380. Passed House March 28. Reported in Senate April 1; District of Columbia; Rept. 1229. Passed Senate April 11. Approved April 22. Public Law 86-431.

HR 10684 -- D.C. mortality tables. Reported from District of Columbia March 25, 1960; Rept. 1424. Passed House March 28. Reported in Senate June 6; District of Columbia; Rept. 1522. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. House agreed to Senate amendments June 13. Approved June 27. Public Law 86-530.

HR 10761 -- Authorize representation in court for D.C. indigents. Reported from District of Columbia March 9, 1960; Rept. 1372. Passed House March 28. Reported in Senate June 6; District of Columbia; Rept. 1517. Passed Senate, amended, June 8. House agreed to Senate amendments June 13. Approved June 27. Public Law 86-531.

HR 10921 -- Regulate D.C. life insurance investments. Reported from District of Columbia June 11, 1960; Rept. 1794. Passed House June 13. Reported in Senate July 1; District of Columbia; Rept. 1831. Passed Senate, amended, July 2. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-731.

HR 10952 -- Exempt property of National Society of Daughters of the American Colonists from D.C. tax. Reported from District of Columbia June 7, 1960; Rept. 1756. Passed House June 13. Reported in Senate July 1; District of Columbia; Rept. 1830. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-675.

HR 10964 -- Regulate D.C. accounts. Reported from District of Columbia March 25, 1960; Rept. 1425. Passed House March 28. Reported in Senate June 6; District of Columbia; Rept. 1523. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 12. Public Law 86-520.

HR 11135 (Also see S 3193) -- Set up commisson on D.C. transportation system. Reported from District of Columbia June 23, 1960; Rept. 1962. Passed House June 27. Passed Senate, amended, June 27. Conference report filed June 30; Rept. 2061. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-669.

HR 11415 -- Designate "Plaza of the Americas" in D.C. Reported from District of Columbia April 7, 1960; Rept. 1463. Passed House April 14. Reported in Senate April 25; District of Columbia; Rept. 1292. Passed Senate May 4. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-460.

HR 11545 -- Payments for hospital care of New Mexico Indians. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce June 23, 1960; Rept. 1955. Passed House July 1. Passed Senate July 2. Pocket vetoed July 14.

HR 11813 -- Amend Menominee Indians Termination Act. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 14, 1960; Rept. 1824. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate Aug. 23; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1907. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 25. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-733.

HR 11931 -- Filing of wills in D.C. Reported from District of Columbia June 11, 1960; Rept. 1795. Passed House June 13. Reported in Senate June 30; District of Columbia; Rept. 1816. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-674.

HR 12063 -- Authorize sewage facilities for Dulles Airport, Va. Reported from District of Columbia May 26, 1960; Rept. 1664. Passed House June 1. Reported in Senate June 6; District of Columbia; Rept. 1514. Passed Senate June 8. Approved June 12. Public Law 86-515.

HR 12563 -- D.C. motor vehicle licenses. Reported from District of Columbia June 25, 1960; Rept. 2003. Passed House June 27. Reported in Senate Aug. 18; District of Columbia; Rept. 1846. Passed Senate Aug. 25. Approved Sept. 6. Public Law 86-716.

HR 12584 -- Limit sale of certain narcotics in D.C. Reported from District of Columbia June 11, 1960; Rept. 1796. Passed House June 13. Reported in Senate June 30; District of Columbia; Rept. 1817. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-668.

HR 12993 (Also see S 3739) -- D.C. teachers' salary increase. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 24, 1960; Rept. 2147. Passed House Aug. 26. Passed Senate Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-773.

HR 13053 (Also see S 3713) -- Salary increase for D.C. police and firemen. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 24, 1960; Rept. 2146. Passed House Aug. 26. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 29. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-734.

H J Res 402 -- Approve compact for Washington metropolitan area transit regulation. Reported from Judiciary May 18, 1960; Rept. 1621. Passed House June 2. Reported in Senate Aug. 23; Judiciary; Rept. 1906. Passed Senate Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 15. Public Law 86-794.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 675 -- Regulate D.C. therapists. Reported in Senate July 1, 1960, District of Columbia; Rept. 1827. Passed Senate July 2.

S 715 (Also see HR 6123) -- Gambling and obscene matter in D.C. Reported in Senate June 30, 1959; District of Columbia; Rept. 460. Passed Senate July 6, 1959. Passed House amended, June 6, 1960.

S 1105 -- Land tenure of Indians on Fort Belknap Reservation. Reported in Senate Aug. 12, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 670. Passed Senate Aug. 13, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29, 1960; Rept. 2190.

S 1868 (Also see HR 12422) -- Regulate insurance in D.C. on life and accident. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1519.

S 2363 -- Amend D.C. public assistance law. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1650. Passed Senate June 28.

S 2446 -- Duties under D.C. Civil Defense Act. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1228. Passed Senate April 11.

S 2671 -- Make tax exempt certain property of American War Mothers, Inc. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1226. Passed Senate April 11.

S 2878 -- Adjust land areas of Navajo Indians. Reported in Senate Feb. 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1125. Passed Senate March 29.

S 2962 -- Cocopah Indian Tribe lands. Reported in Senate Feb. 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1126. Passed Senate March 28.

S 2979 -- Authorize grants for D.C. Convalescent Hospital. Reported in Senate July 1, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1828. Passed Senate July 2.

S 3194 -- Exempt the District of Columbia from paying court fees in any Courts in D.C. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1511. Passed Senate June 8.

S 3195 -- Exempt from D.C. taxes Army Distaff Foundation. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960, District of Columbia; Rept. 1642. Passed Senate June 28.

S 3257 -- Increase fee for D.C. learners' drivers permits. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1515. Passed Senate June 8.

S 3258 (Also see HR 11370) -- D.C. taxes on alcoholic beverages. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960, District of Columbia; Rept. 1643. Passed Senate Aug. 30.

S 3304 -- Increase amount of claims eligible for D.C. Small Claims Court. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1512. Passed Senate June 8.

S 3305 -- Increase imprisonment sentence for certain D.C. traffic violations. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; District of Columbia; Rept. 1513. Passed Senate June 8.

S 3650 -- Fort Hall Indian irrigation project. Reported in Senate June 17, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1612. Passed Senate June 28.

HR 1150 -- Minnesota Indians' inherited interests in lands and trusts. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 25, 1960; Rept. 1656. Passed House June 6.

HR 1176 -- Membership roll of Yakima Indian Reservation. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs March 14, 1960; Rept. 1387. Passed House April 19.

HR 4192 -- Communication privileges of D.C. ministers of religion. Reported from District of Columbia July 9, 1959; Rept. 646. Passed House July 13, 1959. Reported in Senate Aug. 12, 1959; District of Columbia; Rept. 677. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 14, 1959. House asked for a conference June 6, 1960. Senate agreed to a conference June 13, 1960.

HR 4283 -- Exempt certain officials from D.C. income tax. Reported from District of Columbia June 3, 1959; Rept. 431. Passed House June 8, 1959. Reported in Senate Sept. 8, 1959; District of Columbia; Rept. 922. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 10, 1959. House asked for a conference June 6, 1960. Senate agreed to a conference June 13, 1960.

HR 4815 -- D.C. transit and sightseeing operations. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce April 27, 1960; Rept. 1557.

HR 6392 -- Re benefits to certain Guamanians killed or captured by the Japanese at Wake Island. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce March 1, 1960; Rept. 1299. Passed House March 7. Reported in Senate Aug. 26; Judiciary; Rept. 1920.

HR 8697 -- Amend D.C. Redevelopment Act of 1945. Reported from District of Columbia June 17, 1960; Rept. 1911. Passed House June 27.

HR 8712 -- Leases on Agua Caliente Indian Reservation. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 29, 1960; Rept. 2198. Passed House Aug. 31.

HR 10346 -- Increase D.C. sales taxes. Reported from District of Columbia June 25, 1960; Rept. 2001. Passed House June 27. Reported in Senate Aug. 18; District of Columbia; Rept. 1845.

HR 11370 (Also see S 3258) -- D.C. taxes on alcoholic beverages. Reported from District of Columbia June 25, 1960; Rept. 2004.

HR 11535 -- Permit serving in D.C. of alcoholic beverages on New Year's Day. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 24, 1960; Rept. 2150. Passed House Aug. 29.

HR 11953 -- Trust loans of Lummi Diking Indian project. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 25, 1960; Rept. 1657. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 21; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1640.

HR 12422 (Also see S 1868) -- Regulate insurance in D.C. on life and accident. Reported from District of Columbia June 9, 1960; Rept. 1782.

HR 12483 -- Prohibit capital punishment in D.C. Reported from District of Columbia June 15, 1960; Rept. 1874. Passed House June 27. Reported in Senate July 1; District of Columbia; Rept. 1824.

HR 12497 -- Treatment of certain loans in the D.C. Reported from District of Columbia June 25, 1960; Rept. 2002. Passed House June 27.

HR 12520 -- Group Hospitalization contracts in D.C. Reported from District of Columbia June 11, 1960; Rept. 1792. Passed House June 13.

HR 12597 -- D.C. parking attendants. Reported from District of Columbia June 11, 1960; Rept. 1793. Passed House June 13.

HR 12775 -- Increase retired pay for D.C. police, firemen, park police, Secret Service, White House guards. Reported from District of Columbia Aug. 24, 1960; Rept. 2151. Supplemental report, Part II, filed Aug. 29. Passed House Aug. 29.

H Con Res 7 -- Express sense of Congress on closing of Indian hospitals. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Jan. 19, 1960; Rept. 1205. Passed House Feb. 15.

Judicial Procedures

ACTION COMPLETED

S 1315 -- Incorporate Blue Star Mothers of America. Reported in Senate April 21, 1959, Judiciary; Rept. 215. Passed Senate April 29, 1959. House District of Columbia reported March 3, 1960; Rept. 1344. Passed House, amended, March 15. Senate agreed to House amendments July 1, 1960. Approved July 14, 1960. Public Law 86-653.

S 1321 -- J.B. Wilbur trust instrument. Reported in Senate May 25, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1423. Passed Senate June 2. House Judiciary reported June 22; Rept. 1952. Passed House, amended, Aug. 23. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 6. Public Law 86-712.

S 1764 (Also see HR 5435) -- Extend federal tort claims to National Guard. Reported in Senate June 3, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1502. Passed Senate June 18. Passed House, amended, Aug. 30. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-740.

S 2174 -- Approve patent for M.M. Van Horne. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1218. Passed Senate April 11. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 14; Rept. 1819. Passed House June 24. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-573.

S 2932 (Also see HR 12208) -- Give prisoners credit for time in custody. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1696. Passed Senate June 28. Passed House, amended, July 2. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-691.

S 3338 (Also see HR 11644) -- Remove $5,000 limitation on claims for Air Force crashes. Reported in Senate May 2, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1307. Passed Senate May 4. Passed House May 16. Approved May 24. Public Law 86-476.

HR 4059 -- Copyright infringement. Reported from Judiciary July 1, 1959; Rept. 624. Passed House July 20, 1959. Reported in Senate Aug. 22, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1877. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 25, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 26, 1960. Approved Sept. 8, 1960. Public Law 86-726.

HR 5396 -- Transfer of cases between District courts and Court of Claims. Reported from Judiciary June 10, 1959; Rept. 523. Passed House June 15, 1959. Reported in Senate Aug. 22, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1894. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 25, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 30, 1960. Approved Sept. 13, 1960. Public Law 86-770.

HR 5435 (Also see S 1764) -- Extend federal tort claims to National Guard. Reported from Judiciary June 21, 1960; Rept. 1928. Laid on table Aug. 30. S 1764 passed in lieu.

HR 7577 -- Defense of suits by federal employees. Reported from Judiciary June 26, 1959; Rept. 581. Passed House July 6, 1959. Reported in Senate May 25, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1425. Passed Senate, amended, June 2, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 6, 1960. Vetoed June 11, 1960.

HR 11644 (Also see S 3338) -- Remove $5,000 limitation on claims for Air Force crashes. Reported from Judiciary May 4, 1960; Rept. 1585. Laid on table May 16. S 3338 passed in lieu.

HR 12208 (Also see S 2932) -- Give prisoners credit for time in custody. Reported from Judiciary June 30, 1960; Rept. 2058.

H J Res 704 -- Copyright restrictions on Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Reported from House Administration June 1, 1960; Rept. 1728. Passed House Aug. 30. Passed Senate Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-748.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1447 -- Patents on plants. Reported in Senate Sept. 8, 1959; Judicary; Rept. 932. Passed Senate May 4, 1960.

S 2850 -- Authorize additional circuit judges. Reported in Senate March 7, 1960, Judiciary; Rept. 1157.

S 3340 -- Authorize wire-tap of communications in state courts. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960, Judiciary; Rept. 1720.

S 3366 -- Punish threats to President and Vice President-elect. Reported in Senate May 16, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1354. Passed Senate May 26.

S 3560 -- Set penalties for damage to communication facilities. Reported in Senate May 17, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1387.

HR 4084 -- Alaska railroad claims. Reported from Judiciary May 4, 1960; Rept. 1586.

HR 4271 -- Concerning overpayments to federal employees. Reported from Judiciary May 10, 1960; Rept. 1599. Passed House June 6.

HR 4390 -- Concerning Air Force fraudulent checks. Reported from Judiciary June 1, 1960; Rept. 1717. Passed House June 24.

HR 9523 -- Concerning court judgments and compromise settlements. Reported from Judiciary June 30, 1960; Rept. 2060. Passed House Aug. 23.

HR 10978 -- Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Claim Act of 1960. Reported from Judiciary March 22, 1960; Rept. 1411. Passed House April 4.

HR 11136 -- Concerning Princess Anne County, Va., School Board. Reported from Judiciary June 17, 1960; Rept. 1912. Passed House Aug. 23.

HR 11897 -- Define crimes and offenses under Fugitive Felon Act. Reported from Judiciary June 23, 1960; Rept. 1961. Passed House Aug. 23.

HR 12552 -- Provide additional federal judges. Reported from Judiciary June 15, 1960; Rept. 1875.

HR 12620 -- Defense of suits by federal employees. Reported from Judiciary June 14, 1960; Rept. 1868. Passed House June 15.

HR 12622 -- Court actions against Government officials. Reported from Judiciary June 22, 1960; Rept. 1936. Passed House Aug. 30.

HR 12747 -- Increase salary of U.S. Attorneys. Reported from Judiciary; July 1, 1960; Rept. 2076. Passed House July 2.

Lands, Public Works, Resources

ACTION COMPLETED

S 44 (Also see HR 7155) -- Authorize construction of San Luis unit of Central Valley project, Calif. Reported in Senate April 8, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 154. Passed Senate May 12, 1959. Passed House, amended, May 18, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments May 19, 1960. Approved June 3, 1960. Public Law 86-488.

S 68 -- Specify delivery of water rights. Reported in Senate Feb. 24, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1131. Passed Senate March 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 30; Rept. 2055. Passed House Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-684.

S 601 -- Construct Bardwell Reservoir. Reported in Senate April 13, 1959; Public Works; Rept. 184. Passed Senate April 29, 1959. Passed House March 21, 1960. Approved March 31, 1960. Public Law 86-399.

S 713 -- Zion National Park boundaries. Reported in Senate Aug. 4, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 616. Passed Senate Aug. 7, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 27, 1960; Rept. 1229. Passed House Feb. 15, 1960. Approved Feb. 20, 1960. Public Law 86-387.

S 747 -- Convey lands of Des Plaines, Ill., Public Hunting and Refuge Area. Reported in Senate July 23, 1959, Government Operations; Rept. 565. Passed Senate Aug. 12, 1959. House Armed Services reported May 18, 1960; Rept. 1625. Passed House, amended, June 6, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 29, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-611.

S 1066 (Also see HR 4684) -- Fort Donelson National Military Park boundaries. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1216. Passed Senate April 11. Passed House, amended, Aug. 23. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 27. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-738.

S 1092 -- Construct Cheney division of Wichita federal reclamation project. Reported in Senate April 7, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1239. Passed Senate April 11. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 30; Rept. 2202. Passed House, amended, Aug. 31. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-787.

S 1185 -- Preserve historical and archeological data during construction of dams. Reported in Senate June 9, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 383. Passed Senate June 12, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 15, 1960; Rept. 1392. Passed House, amended, April 4, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 10, 1960. Approved June 27, 1960. Public Law 86-523.

S 1214 -- Additional lands for De Soto National Memorial. Reported in Senate June 9, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 380. Passed Senate July 6, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16, 1960; Rept. 1609. Passed House, amended, June 6, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 27, 1960. Approved Sept. 8, 1960. Public Law 86-728.

S 1358 -- Provide a new headquarters site for Mount Rainier National Park. Reported in Senate June 9, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 384. Passed Senate June 12, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 14, 1960; Rept. 1388. Passed House, amended, May 12, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 9, 1960. Approved June 27, 1960. Public Law 86-521.

S 1411 -- Disposal of certain Alaska land. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1222. Passed Senate April 11. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 17, 1960; Rept. 1612. Passed House June 6, 1960. Approved June 11, 1960. Public Law 86-512.

S 1605 (Also see HR 10513) -- Approve water compact between Kansas and Nebraska. Reported in Senate Sept. 8, 1959; Judiciary; Rept. 929. Passed Senate Sept. 10, 1959. Passed House, amended, May 2, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments May 24, 1960. Approved June 3, 1960. Public Law 86-489.

S 1663 -- Convey property to Bismarck, N.D. Reported in Senate Aug. 22, 1960, Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1861. Passed Senate Aug. 25. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29; Rept. 2191. Passed House Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-759.

S 1670 -- Mineral Rights on Alaska homestead lands. Reported in Senate Aug. 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1905. Passed Senate Aug. 25. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29; Rept. 2192. Passed House, amended, Aug. 31. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-789.

S 1781 -- Fish and Wildlife cooperative agreements. Reported in Senate April 21, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1285. Passed Senate May 4. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 9; Rept. 1783. Passed House Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-686.

S 1833 (Also see HR 6851) -- Establish Bent's Old Fort, Colo., as historic site. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1224. Passed Senate April 11. Passed House May 25. Approved June 3. Public Law 86-487.

S 1892 -- Authorize federal construction of Norman project, Okla. Reported in Senate Sept. 2, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 872. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 24, 1960; Rept. 1644. Passed House, amended, June 1, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 2, 1960. Approved June 27, 1960. Public Law 86-529.

S 2033 -- Patents to placer claims under mining laws. Reported in Senate Sept. 4, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 904. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 15, 1960; Rept. 1265. Passed House March 7, 1960. Approved March 18, 1960. Public Law 86-390.

S 2053 -- Authorize federal acceptance of S.C. fish hatchery. Reported in Senate Aug. 13, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 710. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 9, 1960; Rept. 1784. Passed House June 24, 1960. Approved July 5, 1960. Public Law 86-572.

S 2061 (Also see HR 7987) -- Prospecting permits for phosphate. Reported in Senate Sept. 2, 1959; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 879. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. Passed House March 7, 1960. Approved March 18, 1960. Public Law 86-391.

S 2195 -- Authorize Dalles federal reclamation project. Reported in Senate June 28, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1752. Passed Senate July 1. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 30; Rept. 2203. Passed House, amended, Aug. 31. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-745.

S 2434 (Also see HR 8567) -- Revise boundaries and change name of Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo. Reported in Senate April 4, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1232. Passed Senate April 7. Passed House April 19. Approved April 29. Public Law 86-444.

S 2561 (Also see HR 8665) -- Construct Theodore Roosevelt memorial in D.C. Reported in Senate June 23, 1960; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1665.

S 2576 -- Authorize addition of land to Everglades National Park. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1211. Passed Senate April 11. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27; Rept. 2007. Passed House Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-681.

S 2674 (Also see HR 10831) -- Lands of Harpers Ferry National Monument. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1219. Passed Senate April 11. Passed House July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-655.

S 2757 -- Amend law on use of public lands for recreation. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1630. Passed Senate June 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29; Rept. 2194. Passed House, amended, Aug. 31. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-775.

S 2778 (Also see HR 7923) -- Authorize increased spending by Commission of Fine Arts. Reported in Senate Jan. 11, 1960, Rules and Administration; Rept. 1019. Passed Senate March 28. Passed House, amended, March 31. Senate agreed to House amendments May 11. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-461.

S 2806 (Also see HR 10418) -- Set boundaries of Coronado National Park. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1654. Passed Senate June 28. Passed House, amended, Aug. 23. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-689.

S 2959 (Also see HR 10102) -- Amend law on mineral leases or permits on public lands. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1726. Passed Senate June 28. Passed House Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-786.

S 2985 (Also see HR 10164) -- Change name of dam and locks at Louisville, Ky. Reported in Senate May 2, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1331.

S 3053 -- Authorize payment of claim by Conn. against U.S. Reported in Senate June 8, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1538. Passed Senate June 18. House Judiciary reported June 30; Rept. 2054. Passed House Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-692.

S 3070 -- Morton County, N.D. lands. Reported in Senate May 5, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1337. Passed Senate May 26. House Agriculture reported Aug. 18; Rept. 2108. Passed House Aug. 23, Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-693.

S 3179 (Also see HR 11123) -- Authorize appropriation for Gorgas Memorial Laboratory. Reported in Senate May 23, 1960; Labor and Public Welfare; Rept. 1409. Passed Senate May 26. Passed House June 28. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-617.

S 3212 -- Convey mineral lands to Nevada. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960, Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1727. Passed Senate June 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 26; Rept. 2175. Passed House, amended, Aug. 31. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-742.

S 3247 -- Authorize lands payment on a deferred basis. Reported in Senate June 29, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1769. Passed Senate July 2. Passed House July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-659.

S 3264 (Also see HR 11541) -- Abolish Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960, Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1635. Passed Senate June 28. Passed House Aug. 23. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-694.

S 3267 -- Public lands "fair market value," in Alaska. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960, Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1628. Passed Senate June 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29; Rept. 2196. Passed House, amended, Aug. 31. Senate agreed to House amendments Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-792.

S 3319 -- Convey property to Little Rock, Ark. Reported in Senate June 14, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1569. Passed Senate June 22. Passed House July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-646.

S 3324 (Also see HR 11561) -- Pioneer National Monument Association. Reported in Senate June 30, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1823.

S 3399 -- Authorize property exchange at Shenandoah National Park. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960, Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1636. Passed Senate June 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29; Rept. 2197. Passed House Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13, 1960. Public Law 86-775.

S 3545 -- Amend laws re the lease or sale of university lands in Alaska. Reported in Senate May 27, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1490. Passed Senate June 10. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 20; Rept. 1922. Passed House, amended, June 24. Senate agreed to House amendments July 1. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-620.

S 3623 -- Designate name of Hawaii National Park. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1655. Passed Senate June 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 26; Rept. 2170. Passed House Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-744.

S 3681 -- Authorize bridge in west passage of Narragansett Bay. Reported in Senate Aug. 18, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1847. Passed Senate Aug. 25. Passed House Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-741.

S J Res 97 (Also see H J Res 352) -- Authorize plans for additional Library of Congress building. Reported in Senate Feb. 4, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1079.

S J Res 115 (Also see HR 7579) -- Authorize land acquisition for Pan American Health Organization. Reported in Senate Aug. 13, 1959; Public Works; Rept. 695. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. Passed House March 21, 1960. Approved March 28, 1960. Public Law 86-395.

S J Res 150 -- Water deliveries from Riverton Federal Reclamation Project. Reported in Senate Feb. 24, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1132. Passed Senate March 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 20; Rept. 1528. Passed House April 21. Approved May 5. Public Law 86-448.

S J Res 166 -- Temporary construction on Capitol grounds. Reported in Senate April 25, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1290. Passed Senate May 4. Passed House May 17. Approved May 26. Public Law 86-477.

HR 383 -- Annexation of Wyandotte, Mich., property. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs July 28, 1959; Rept. 727. Passed House Aug. 3, 1959. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 31, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 1, 1960. Approved Sept. 13, 1960. Public Law 86-763.

HR 725 -- Authorize Wilson's Creek Battlefield Park. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 27, 1959; Rept. 1071. Passed House Feb. 15, 1960. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1213. Passed Senate April 11, 1960. Approved April 22, 1960. Public Law 86-434.

HR 900 -- Federal overpayments to states for flood control, etc. Reported from Public Works June 14, 1960; Rept. 1821. Passed House July 1. Reported in Senate Aug. 18; Public Works; Rept. 1840. Passed Senate Aug. 25. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-699.

HR 1805 -- Protect Antietam battlefield site. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 8, 1960; Rept. 1248. Passed House Feb. 15. Reported in Senate April 1; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1214. Passed Senate April 11. Approved April 22. Public Law 86-438.

HR 2178 -- Authorize Grapevine Reservoir, Texas, road changes. Reported from Public Works June 14, 1960; Rept. 1822. Passed House July 2. Reported in Senate Aug. 18; Public Works; Rept. 1841. Passed Senate Aug. 25. Approved Sept. 6. Public Law 86-714.

HR 2565 -- Promote wildlife, fish, and game conservation. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 5, 1959; Rept. 767. Passed House March 21, 1960. Reported in Senate May 27, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1492. Passed Senate, amended, June 23, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 31. Conference report filed Sept. 1; Rept. 2222. House agreed to conference report Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 15, 1960. Public Law 86-797.

HR 3375 -- Coal research and development. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 4, 1960; Rept. 1241. Passed House Feb. 15. Reported in Senate May 31; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1494. Passed Senate, amended, June 27. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29. Approved July 7. Public Law 86-599.

HR 3610 -- Increase federal grants under Federal Water Pollution Act. Reported from Public Works April 23, 1959; Rept. 294. Passed House June 9, 1959. Reported in Senate Aug. 28, 1959; Public Works; Rept. 835. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 9, 1959. Conference report filed Feb. 4, 1960; Rept. 1243. House agreed to conference report Feb. 9, 1960. Senate agreed Feb. 15, 1960. Vetoed Feb. 22, 1960. Failed of passage over Presidential veto Feb. 25, 1960.

HR 3676 -- Convey lands to Tillamook, Ore. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 9, 1960; Rept. 1257. Passed House Feb. 15. Reported in Senate April 1. Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1223. Passed Senate April 11. Approved April 22. Public Law 86-439.

HR 4483 -- Install observation wells. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 25, 1959; Rept. 382. Passed House June 1, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 24, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1135. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Approved April 4, 1960. Public Law 86-406.

HR 4684 (Also see S 1066) -- Fort Donelson National Military Park. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 27, 1960; Rept. 2009. Laid on table Aug. 23. S 1066 passed in lieu.

HR 5055 -- St. Augustine, Fla., real property. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries March 15, 1960; Rept. 1398. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate June 20; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1618. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-652.

HR 5098 -- Revenues of Grand Valley, Colo., federal reclamation project. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 10, 1960; Rept. 1594. Passed House May 12. Reported in Senate June 24; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1680. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-640.

HR 5270 -- Convey lands to Salt Lake City, Utah. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 10, 1959; Rept. 822. Passed House Aug. 31, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 24, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1134. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Approved April 4, 1960. Public Law 86-407.

HR 5349 -- Convey property to Orange County, Calif. Reported from Public Works Sept. 7, 1959; Rept. 1168. Passed House Sept. 14, 1959. Reported in Senate April 29, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1301. Passed Senate May 5, 1960. Approved May 13, 1960. Public Law 86-458.

HR 5738 -- Transfer U.S. commitment to maintain public wharf at Waukegan Port District, Ill. Reported from Public Works Sept. 5, 1959; Rept. 1157. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate June 2, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1498. Passed Senate June 18, 1960. Approved June 29, 1960. Public Law 86-536.

HR 5850 -- Concerning Ford City, Pa. Reported from Judiciary March 3, 1960; Rept. 1338. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate June 13; Judiciary; Rept. 1552. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-538.

HR 5888 -- Massachusetts Port Authority exchange of lands. Reported from Armed Services July 15, 1959; Rept. 666. Passed House Aug. 3, 1959. Reported in Senate Aug. 13, 1959; Armed Services; Rept. 714. Passed Senate, amended March 28, 1960. Conference report filed June 22, 1960; Rept. 1935. Senate agreed to conference report June 23, 1960. House agreed June 24. Approved July 7, 1960. Public Law 86-602.

HR 6108 -- Authorize Arkansas Post National Park. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 24, 1959; Rept. 983. Passed House Aug. 31, 1959. Reported in Senate June 27, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1743. Passed Senate June 28, 1960. Approved July 6, 1960. Public Law 86-595.

HR 6179 -- Crawford, Neb., lands. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs July 30, 1959; Rept. 736. Passed House Aug. 17, 1959. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1656. Passed Senate, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-623.

HR 6479 -- Real property conveyed to Highland Falls, N.Y. Reported from Armed Services April 13, 1960; Rept. 1509. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate June 16; Armed Services; Rept. 1600. Passed Senate, amended, June 18. House agreed to Senate amendments June 22. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-541.

HR 6516 -- Concerning contract of Conejos Water Conservancy District, Colo. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 8, 1960; Rept. 1253. Passed House Feb. 15. Reported in Senate Feb. 24; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1133. Passed Senate March 28. Approved April 4. Public Law 86-404.

HR 6597 -- Change boundaries of Dinosaur National monument. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 24, 1960; Rept. 1651. Passed House June 14. Reported in Senate June 21; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1629. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. Conference report filed Aug. 25; Rept. 2157. Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 25. House agreed Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-729.

HR 6851 (Also see S 1833) -- Establish Bent's Old Fort, Colo., as an historic site. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs March 15, 1960; Rept. 1393. Laid on table May 25. S 1833 passed in lieu.

HR 7004 -- Extend Public Land Administration Act. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 8, 1960; Rept. 1249. Passed House Feb. 15. Reported in Senate June 28; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1755. Passed Senate, amended, July 1. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-649.

HR 7155 (Also see S 44) -- Authorize construction of San Luis unit of Central Valley project, Calif. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 27, 1959; Rept. 3999. Laid on table May 18, 1960; S 44 passed in lieu.

HR 7279 -- Authorize Hubbell Trading Post National Historical Site in Arizona. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 10, 1960; Rept. 1259. Failed of passage under suspension of the rules March 21, 1960.

HR 7359 -- Nevada lands conveyed. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 8, 1960; Rept. 1250. Passed House Feb. 15. Reported in Senate April 1; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1220. Passed Senate April 11. Approved April 22. Public Law 86-433.

HR 7579 (Also see S J Res 115) -- Land acquisition authorized for Pan American Health Organization. Reported from Public Works March 1, 1960; Rept. 1300. Laid on table, S J Res 115 passed in lieu March 21.

HR 7634 -- Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control Acts of 1960. Reported from Public Works June 12, 1959; Rept. 541. Passed House July 16, 1959. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1524. Passed Senate, amended, June 17, 1960. Conference report filed June 30, 1960; Rept. 2064. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 1, 1960. Approved July 14, 1960. Public Law 86-645.

HR 7923 (Also see S 2778) -- Increase authorized expenditures of Commission of Fine Arts. Reported from House Administration March 30, 1960; Rept. 1435. Laid on table March 31. S 2778 passed in lieu.

HR 7987 (Also see S 2061) -- Concerning permits for prospecting for phosphates. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Feb. 18, 1960; Rept. 1278. Laid on table March 7. S 2061 passed in lieu.

HR 8024 -- Permit use of certain areas for parking purposes at San Francisco Palace of Fine Arts. Reported from Armed Services April 13, 1960; Rept. 1510. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate June 2; Armed Services; Rept. 1499. Passed Senate June 3. Approved June 11. Public Law 86-510.

HR 8171 -- Authorize San Francisco Calif., rail transit. Reported from Public Works Sept. 5, 1959; Rept. 1155. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 4, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1078. Passed Senate Feb. 9, 1960. Approved Feb. 20, 1960. Public Law 86-388.

HR 8226 -- Lands of Castillo De San Marcos National Monument, Fla. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs April 21, 1960; Rept. 1544. Passed House May 23. Reported in Senate June 21; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1638. Passed Senate, amended, June 23. House agreed to Senate amendments June 25. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-580.

HR 8567 (Also see S 2434) -- Revise boundaries and change name of Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyo. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs March 29, 1960; Rept. 1432. Laid on table April 19. S 2434 passed in lieu.

HR 8665 (Also see S 2561) -- Construct a Theodore Roosevelt memorial. Reported from House Administration June 7, 1960; Rept. 1760. Passed House July 1. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 31. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-764.

HR 8713 -- Navy real estate conveyed. Reported from Armed Services April 13, 1960; Rept. 1511. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate June 2; Armed Services; Rept. 1500. Passed Senate June 3. Approved June 11. Public Law 86-514.

HR 8740 -- Leasing of oil and gas lands. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs April 19, 1960; Rept. 1523. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate June 21; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1637. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-576.

HR 8860 -- Authorize subsidies for lead and zinc mining. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 10, 1960; Rept. 1597. Passed House June 27. Reported in Senate June 30; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1813. Passed Senate Aug. 19. Pocket vetoed Sept. 2, 1960.

HR 8868 -- Concerning Albertson, N.Y., Water District. Reported from Judiciary March 3, 1960; Rept. 1339. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate April 11; Judiciary; Rept. 1262. Passed Senate May 5. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-467.

HR 9142 -- Provide payments for lands conveyed to U.S. as lieu selections from the public domain. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs March 29, 1960; Rept. 1431. Passed House April 4. Reported in Senate June 21; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1639. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 6. Public Law 86-596.

HR 9377 -- Protection of national forests. Reported from Public Works March 1, 1960; Rept. 1298. Passed House March 7. Reported in Senate Aug. 18; Public Works; Rept. 1842. Passed Senate Aug. 25. Approved Sept. 6. Public Law 86-717.

HR 9543 -- Concerning boundaries of Stones River National Military Park, Tenn. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs March 14, 1960; Rept. 1389. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate April 1; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1215. Passed Senate April 11. Approved April 22. Public Law 86-443.

HR 9818 -- Land conveyed to Florida. Reported from Agriculture April 19, 1960; Rept. 1522. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate May 5; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1336. Passed Senate May 23. Approved June 1. Public Law 86-480.

HR 10102 (Also see S 2959) -- Amend law on mineral leases or permits on public lands. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 18, 1960; Rept. 2110. Laid on table Aug. 30. S 2959 passed in lieu.

HR 10164 (Also see S 2985) -- Change name of locks at Louisville, Ky. Reported from Public Works April 14, 1960. Rept. 1518. Passed House May 2. Passed Senate May 5. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-462.

HR 10311 -- Concerning water users of Rio Grande rehabilitation project. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 30, 1960; Rept. 2201. Passed House Aug. 31. Passed Senate Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-765.

HR 10418 (Also see S 2806) -- Set boundaries of Coronado National Memorial Park. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 28, 1960; Rept. 2022. Laid on table Aug. 23. S 2806 passed in lieu.

HR 10455 -- Revise Mineral Leasing Act. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs March 16, 1960; Rept. 1401. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate June 10; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1549. Passed Senate, amended, June 22. Conference report filed Aug. 23; Rept. 2135. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-705.

HR 10495 -- Federal Highway Act of 1960. Reported from Public Works April 21, 1960; Rept. 1546. Passed House May 12. Reported in Senate June 24; Public Works; Rept. 1725. Passed Senate, amended, June 29. Conference report filed July 1; Rept. 2080. House and Senate agreed to conference report July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-657.

HR 10513 (Also see S 1605) -- Approve water compact between Kansas and Nebraska. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs April 25, 1960; Rept. 1550. Laid on table May 2. S 1605 passed in lieu.

HR 10548 -- Helium Act of 1960. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs April 26, 1960; Rept. 1552. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate June 30; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1814. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 31. House agreed to Senate amendments Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-777.

HR 10586 -- Convey lands in Idaho to Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 26, 1960; Rept. 2172. Passed House Aug. 30. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-784.

HR 10831 (Also see S 2674) -- Lands of Harpers Ferry National Monument. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 27, 1960; Rept. 2008. Laid on table July 2. S 2674 passed in lieu.

HR 10997 -- Lands granted to Guam. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs April 20, 1960; Rept. 1527. Passed House May 2. Reported in Senate June 29; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1775. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-664.

HR 11123 (Also see S 3179) -- Authorize appropriation for Gorgas Memorial Laboratory. Reported from Foreign Affairs May 24, 1960; Rept. 1645. Laid on table June 28. S 3179 passed in lieu.

HR 11161 -- Lands of Ojo Del Espiritu Santo Grant, N.M. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 25, 1960; Rept. 1658. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 14; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1577. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-549.

HR 11240 -- Concerning approach roads to ferry facilities. Reported from Public Works June 17, 1960; Rept. 1895. Laid on table Aug. 23.

HR 11522 -- Authorize conveyance of certain U.S. real property to local governments for highway purposes. Reported from Public Works May 25, 1960; Rept. 1655. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 24; Public Works; Rept. 1722. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 7. Public Law 86-608.

HR 11541 (Also see S 3264) -- Abolish Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 27, 1960; Rept. 2010. Laid on table Aug. 23. S 3264 passed in lieu.

HR 11561 (Also see S 3324) -- Pioneer National Monument Association. Reported from Public Works June 24, 1960; Rept. 1983. Passed House Aug. 23. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 29. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 30. Appoved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-766.

HR 11602 -- Hawaii Omnibus Amendments. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 2, 1960; Rept. 1564. Passed House May 16. Reported in Senate June 24; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1681. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. House agreed to Senate amendments June 29. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-624.

HR 11706 -- Final proof under desert land laws. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 10, 1960; Rept. 1595. Passed House May 16. Reported in Senate June 14; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1568. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-552.

HR 11952 -- Give National Guard title to real property in Wisconsin. Reported from Armed Services May 18, 1960; Rept. 1620. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 16; Armed Services; Rept. 1594. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-551.

HR 12530 -- John H. Kerr Reservoir rentals. Reported from Public Works June 14, 1960; Rept. 1828. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate Aug. 18; Public Works; Rept. 1843. Passed Senate Aug. 25. Approved Sept. 6. Public Law 86-718.

HR 12533 -- Penalties for killing for sale migratory birds. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 9, 1960; Rept. 1787. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate June 30; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1779. Passed Senate, amended, July 2. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 26. Approved Sept. 8. Public Law 86-732.

H J Res 311 -- Erect statue of Taras Shevchenko in the D.C. Reported from House Administration June 2, 1960; Rept. 1741. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate Aug. 29; Rules and Administration; Rept. 1930. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-749.

H J Res 352 (Also see S J Res 97) -- Authorize a study of plans for an additional building for the Library of Congress. Reported from House Administration Aug. 27, 1959; Rept. 1061. Passed House Sept. 8, 1959. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments May 12, 1960. Approved May 14, 1960. Public Law 86-469.

H J Res 598 -- Extend Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. Reported from Judiciary April 6, 1960; Rept. 1460. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate May 2; Judiciary; Rept. 1305. Passed Senate May 5. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-452.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 77 -- Establish Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1632. Passed Senate June 23.

S 939 (Also see HR 11876) -- Establish Fort Bowie National Historic Site. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1221. Passed Senate April 11.

S 1268 -- Require notice of proposal to lease mineral lands. Reported in Senate April 1, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1210. Passed Senate April 11.

S 1511 -- Require audit of bridge commissions. Reported in Senate Feb. 4, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1080. Passed Senate April 11.

S 1617 -- Adjustment of federal legislative jurisdiction over certain lands. Reported in Senate June 18, 1959; Government Operations; Rept. 405. Passed Senate May 27, 1960.

S 1889 -- Transfer units of Fort Belknap irrigation project. Reported in Senate May 24, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1417. Passed Senate May 26. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 29, 1960; Rept. 2193.

S 1957 -- Help develop and discover tin deposits. Reported in Senate May 25, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1421. Passed Senate June 10.

S 2440 -- Change name of Green Peter Dam and Reservoir. Reported in Senate Aug. 13, 1959; Public Works; Rept. 702. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. House Public Works reported Feb. 29, 1960; Rept. 1296. Passed House, amended, March 7, 1960.

S 2587 -- Public Lands Withdrawals Act Amendments. Reported in Senate June 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1669. Passed Senate July 1.

S 2709 -- Convey land to Flandreau, S.D. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1633. Passed Senate July 2.

S 2712 -- Land conveyed to New Hampshire. Reported in Senate June 15, 1960; Government Operations; Rept. 1586. Passed Senate June 18.

S 2914 -- Authorize land exchange between Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways. Reported in Senate June 21, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1634. Passed Senate June 28. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug 29; Rept. 2195.

S 2919 -- Study establishment of a tropical garden. Reported in Senate June 15, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1589. Passed Senate June 18. House Agriculture reported Aug. 22; Rept. 2113.

S 3260 (Also see HR 12539) -- Encourage recreation and public facilities in reservoir areas. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1724. Passed Senate June 28.

S 3269 -- Convey property to Hawaii. Reported in Senate Aug. 20, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1860. Passed Senate Aug. 27.

S 3299 -- Maine lands conveyed. Reported in Senate Aug. 20, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1859.

S 3339 -- Provide a national cemetery at Fort Reno, Okla. Reported in Senate Aug. 23, 1960; Agriculture and Forestry; Rept. 1902. Passed Senate Aug. 25.

S 3433 -- Approve boundary compact between Arizona and Nevada. Reported in Senate Aug. 22, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1864. Passed Senate Aug. 25.

S 3469 -- Sale of mineral lands in Alaska. Reported in Senate Aug. 19, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1848. Passed Senate Aug. 25.

S 3557 -- Expand saline water program. Reported in Senate June 23, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1668. Passed Senate June 24.

S 3558 -- Transfer property to American Samoa. Reported in Senate June 23, 1960; Armed Services; Rept. 1674. Passed Senate June 28.

S 3625 -- Establish Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission. Reported in Senate Aug. 11, 1960; Public Works; Rept. 1835. Passed Senate Aug. 25.

S 3830 -- Roger Williams National Monument. Reported in Senate Aug. 25, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1917. Passed Senate Aug. 27.

S J Res 162 -- Authorize continued federal supply of water to certain lands in Washington. Reported in Senate April 5, 1960; Interior and Insular Affairs; Rept. 1236. Passed Senate April 11.

HR 2185 -- Local participation in flood control projects. Reported from Public Works July 1, 1960; Rept. 2067.

HR 2467 -- Provide moving expenses for tenants and owners of land at Chantilly, Va., airport. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce May 27, 1960; Rept. 1668. Passed House July 2.

HR 5726 -- Concerning Hood County, Texas. Reported from Judiciary March 3, 1960; Rept. 1337. Passed House April 4, 1960.

HR 6721 -- Convey land to Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway Co., Calif. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs May 27, 1960; Rept. 1667. Passed House June 24.

HR 7045 -- Authorize an Arctic Wildlife Range in Alaska. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 5, 1959; Rept. 771. Passed House Feb. 15, 1960.

HR 7201 -- Operation of hydroelectric power resources. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce March 23, 1960; Rept. 1414.

HR 8347 -- Acquire land for Jackson, Ala., lock and dam navigation project. Reported from Public Works Sept. 5, 1959; Rept. 1156. Passed House Feb. 15, 1960.

HR 9732 -- Convey land to Trinity College Calif. Reported from Agriculture June 29, 1960; Rept. 2035. Passed House Aug. 23.

HR 11200 -- Sale of mineral lands in Florida. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 28, 1960; Rept. 2024. Passed House Aug. 23.

HR 11876 (Also see S 939) -- Establish Fort Bowie National Historic Site. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 27, 1960; Rept. 2013.

HR 11917 -- Transfer land to Susanville, Calif. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 22, 1960; Rept. 2114. Passed House Aug. 30.

HR 11957 -- Alaska lands for lease or permit. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs June 28, 1960; Rept. 2017. Passed House Aug. 23.

HR 12091 -- Convey land to Miles City, Mont. Reported from Interior and Insular Affairs Aug. 26, 1960; Rept. 2168.

HR 12467 -- Northeastern Water and Related Land Resources Compact. Reported from Public Works June 8, 1960; Rept. 1767.

HR 12491 -- Convey land to Fremont, Wyo. Reported from Agriculture Aug. 24, 1960; Rept. 2138. Passed House Aug. 30.

HR 12532 -- Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kan., property losses. Reported from Public Works June 14, 1960; Rept. 1829. Passed House June 24.

HR 12539 (Also see S 3260) -- Encourage recreation and public facilities in reservoir areas. Reported from Public Works June 14, 1960; Rept. 1862. Passed House Aug. 23.

HR 12564 -- Develop Victory Reservoir, Vt. Reported from Public Works June 14, 1960; Rept. 1830. Passed House June 24.

H J Res 713 -- Provide grain for wildlife. Reported from Banking and Currency June 24, 1960; Rept. 1978. Passed House Aug. 23.

H J Res 799 -- Establish George Washington Carver Centennial Commission. Passed House Aug. 24, 1960.

Post Office, Civil Service

ACTION COMPLETED

S 2575 -- Federal employees' health benefits. Reported in Senate April 25, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1288. Passed Senate May 5. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 21; Rept. 1930. Passed House, amended, Aug. 22. Senate agreed to House amendments, with an amendment, Aug. 26. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 27. Approved Sept. 8, Public Law 86-724.

S 2857 -- Refunds of federal employees' contributions. Reported in Senate May 2, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1302. Passed Senate May 5. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 17; Rept. 1916. Passed House amended, June 25. Senate agreed to House amendments June 30. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-622.

S 3672 (Also see HR 9883) -- Grant a pay increase to federal employees. Reported in Senate June 15, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1590.

HR 2339 -- Revise U.S. Code section on "Postal Service". Reported from Judiciary Feb. 17, 1959; Rept. 36. Passed House March 2, 1959. Reported in Senate June 28, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1763. Passed Senate, amended, July 2, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 24, 1960. Approved Sept. 2, 1960. Public Law 86-682.

HR 4595 -- Postal rates on books, etc. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service March 24, 1959; Rept. 252. Passed House April 8, 1959. Reported to Senate June 1, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1496. Passed Senate, amended, June 18, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2, 1960. Approved July 14, 1960. Public Law 86-644.

HR 6830 -- Concerning copies of postal publications. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 22, 1959; Rept. 573. Passed House July 6, 1959. Reported in Senate May 26, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1488. Passed Senate June 2, 1960. Approved June 11, 1960. Public Law 86-513.

HR 7379 -- Extend detention period for obscene matter by Postal Service. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Aug. 19, 1959; Rept. 945. Passed House Sept. 1, 1959. Reported in Senate June 30, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1818. Passed Senate amended, July 1, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2, 1960. Approved July 14, 1960. Public Law 86-673.

HR 7758 -- Federal Employees Overseas Differentials and Allowances Act. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Aug. 14, 1959; Rept. 902. Passed House Sept. 8, 1959. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1647. Passed Senate, amended, July 2, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 26, 1960. Approved Sept. 6, 1960. Public Law 86-707.

HR 7810 -- Retirement of federal employees who were Japanese internees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 20, 1960; Rept. 1920. Passed House June 24. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-782.

HR 8241 -- Amend retirement law on employment of former Members of Congress. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Aug. 11, 1959; Rept. 832. Passed House Aug. 17, 1959. Reported in Senate April 25, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1289. Passed Senate, amended, May 5, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 22, 1960. Approved July 7, 1960. Public Law 86-604.

HR 8289 -- Accelerate commencing date of federal employees' retirement annuities. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service Sept. 4, 1959; Rept. 1150. Passed House Sept. 14, 1959. Reported in Senate April 27, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1295. Reported in Senate Aug. 19, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1855. Passed Senate Aug. 25, 1960. Approved Sept. 6, 1960. Public Law 86-713.

HR 8424 -- Amend Classification Act re appointments by the Library of Congress. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 21, 1960; Rept. 1926. Passed House June 24. Passed Senate Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-768.

HR 9883 (Also see S 3672) -- Grant a pay increase to federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service May 23, 1960; Rept. 1636. Passed House June 15. Passed Senate June 17. Vetoed June 30. Passed House and Senate over Presidential veto July 1. Became Public Law 86-568 July 1, 1960.

HR 10695 -- Overseas rotation of federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service April 12, 1960; Rept. 1469. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate June 21; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1624. Passed Senate June 24. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-585.

HR 10996 -- Use of certified mail by Government agencies. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service April 12, 1960; Rept. 1492. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate May 26; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1489. Passed Senate June 2. Approved June 11. Public Law 86-507.

HR 11516 -- Create a judicial officer for the Post Office Department. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service April 12, 1960; Rept. 1493. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate July 1; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1825. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-676.

HR 12043 -- Concerning census positions. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 24, 1960; Rept. 1982. Passed House Aug. 23. Passed Senate Sept. 1. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-769.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1849 -- Postal Service powerboat service in Alaska. Reported in Senate July 28, 1959; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 592. Passed Senate Aug. 3, 1959. House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 20, 1960; Rept. 1921.

S 2399 -- Postal Service mail contracts. Reported in Senate June 20, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1619. Passed Senate June 24.

S 2869 -- Restore 4th class matter limitation for postal service in Alaska and Hawaii. Reported in Senate May 26, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1486. Passed Senate June 2.

S 2893 -- Amend weekly publications' mail privilege. Reported in Senate May 26, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1487.

S 3147 -- Set interest rates for Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. Reported in Senate June 29, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1764. Passed Senate July 2.

S 3420 -- Define permissible writing and printing under postal law. Reported in Senate May 23, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1413. Passed Senate May 26.

S 3421 -- Amend Federal Employees Group Life Insurance law. Reported in Senate June 17, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1609.

HR 543 -- Guaranteed promotion pay for federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 24, 1960; Rept. 1981.

HR 4601 -- Amend Hiss Law regarding retirement pay of certain federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service March 26, 1959; Rept. 258. Passed House April 14, 1959. Reported in Senate June 10, 1960; Post Office and Civil Service; Rept. 1544.

HR 6743 -- Survivors annuities of federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 23, 1960; Rept. 1974.

HR 9507 -- Waive collections of certain postal money orders. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service April 12, 1960; Rept. 1490. Passed House April 19.

HR 9890 -- Make temporary raises for postal employees permanent. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service May 11, 1960; Rept. 1601.

HR 9889 -- Penalty charges on short paid mail. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service April 12, 1960; Rept. 1491. Passed House April 19.

HR 11531 -- Adjustment of Postal Service claims. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 22, 1960; Rept. 1934. Passed House Aug. 23.

HR 12336 -- Ensure preservation of basic compensation in certain downgrading actions of federal employees. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 24, 1960; Rept. 1979. Passed House Aug. 23.

HR 12595 -- Limit transportation of mail by air. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 21, 1960; Rept. 1929. Supplemental views, pt. II, filed June 23. Passed House July 2.

HR 12663 -- Protect members of postal service from reductions in salary. Reported from Post Office and Civil Service June 24, 1960; Rept. 1984. Passed House Aug. 23.

Bills Acted on -- Taxes and Economic Policy

Taxes and Economic Policy bills and resolutions which were reported by committees to the floor of either house are listed below. Those that became public laws are listed first -- under ACTION COMPLETED -- and are followed by those on which Congress did not complete action -- listed under UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bills are listed first, followed by joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, and simple resolutions. Senate measures appear before House measures. All are listed in numerical order.

The summary of each measure gives a brief description, the nature and date of action taken.

For all Bills Introduced in this Taxes and Economic Policy category, including bills that received no action, see p. 604.

Business and Commerce

ACTION COMPLETED

S 107 -- Define drydocks for vessels. Reported in Senate June 24, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 430. Passed Senate July 28, 1959. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 24, 1959; Rept. 964. Passed House Aug. 22, 1960. Approved Sept. 2, 1960. Public Law 86-685.

S 1062 -- Bank mergers under Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Reported in Senate April 17, 1959, Banking and Currency; Rept. 196. Passed Senate May 14, 1959. House Banking and Currency reported March 23, 1960; Rept. 1416. Passed House, amended, April 4, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments May 6, 1960. Approved May 13, 1960. Public Law 86-463.

S 1508 -- Remove regulation of Alaska Railroad for Interior Department. Reported in Senate June 25, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 435. Passed Senate Jan. 26, 1960. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 17, 1960; Rept. 1913. Passed House June 24, 1960. Pocket vetoed July 6, 1960.

S 1509 -- Grandfather rights under Interstate Commerce Act. Reported in Senate June 16, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 399. Passed Senate July 6, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 17, 1960; Rept. 1914. Passed House, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 30, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-615.

S 1543 (Also see HR 7593) -- Authorize CAB to limit type and extent of service in granting certificates to airlines. Reported in Senate June 13, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1567.

S 1545 -- Hearings by Civil Aeronautics Board. Reported in Senate May 12, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1344. Passed Senate May 26. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 26; Rept. 2171. Passed House, amended, Aug. 30. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-758.

S 1740 -- Amend regulatory authority under Communications Act. Reported in Senate Aug. 12, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 691. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 24, 1960; Rept. 2148. Passed House, amended, Aug. 30, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 31, 1960. Approved Sept. 13, 1960. Public Law 86-751.

S 1806 -- Revise U.S. Code title on "Explosives and Combustibles." Reported in Senate Sept. 3, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 901. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. House Judiciary reported June 24, 1960; Rept. 1975. Passed House, amended, Aug. 23, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 26, 1960. Approved Sept. 6, 1960. Public Law 86-710.

S 1886 -- Amend Communications Act re rebroadcasting activities. Reported in Senate Sept. 4, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 908. Passed Senate Sept. 9, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 16, 1960; Rept. 1888. Passed House, amended, June 24, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 28, 1960. Approved July 7, 1960. Public Law 86-609.

S 1898 -- Regulate broadcasting practices. Reported in Senate Aug. 12, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 690. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 13, 1960; Rept. 1800. Passed House, amended, June 28, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments with an amendment Aug. 25, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendment Aug. 30, 1960. Approved Sept. 13, 1960. Public Law 86-752.

S 1964 -- Common carriers reports to Interstate Commerce Commission. Reported in Senate June 9, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1543. Passed Senate June 27. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 24; Rept. 2149. Passed House, amended, Aug. 30. Senate agreed to House amendments Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-762.

S 2052 -- Closing fee under Bankruptcy Act. Reported in Senate Aug. 21, 1959; Judiciary; Rept. 764. Passed Senate Aug. 24, 1959. House Judiciary reported June 1, 1960; Rept. 1730. Passed House June 6, 1960. Approved June 11, 1960. Public Law 86-504.

S 2481 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, concerning functions of fishing vessels. Reported in Senate Aug. 27, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 832. Passed Senate Sept. 11, 1959. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 9, 1960; Rept. 1785. Passed House June 24, 1960. Approved July 5, 1960. Public Law 86-577.

S 2482 -- Coast and Geodetic Survey geographical limitations. Reported in Senate Aug. 17, 1959, Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 726. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 15, 1960; Rept. 1397. Passed House, amended, March 21, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments March 28, 1960. Approved April 5, 1960. Public Law 86-409.

S 2483 -- Coast and Geodetic Survey and Weather Bureau functions. Reported in Senate Aug. 13, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 719. Passed Senate Aug. 19, 1959. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 16, 1960; Rept. 1404. Passed House March 21, 1960. Approved March 28, 1960. Public Law 86-397.

S 2578 -- (Also see HR 5421) -- Subsidize construction of fishing vessels. Reported in Senate Aug. 24, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 803.

S 2584 (Also see HR 10644) -- Increase ship construction subsidies. Reported in Senate May 24, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1415.

S 2611 -- Amend Small Business Investment Act of 1958. Reported in Senate Aug. 27, 1959; Banking and Currency; Rept. 833. Passed Senate Sept. 10, 1959. House Banking and Currency reported May 14, 1960; Rept. 1608. Passed House, amended, May 16, 1960. Senate agreed to House amendments June 2, 1960. Approved June 11, 1960. Public Law 86-502.

S 2618 -- Authorize exchange of war-built for newer vessels. Reported in Senate April 19, 1960, Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1275. Passed Senate May 5. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 24; Rept. 1652. Passed House amended, June 6. Senate agreed to House amendments June 23. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-575.

S 2669 -- Vessel inspection in Alaska. Reported in Senate March 11, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1160. Passed Senate March 28. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 16; Rept. 1886. Passed House, amended, June 24. Conference report filed July 2; Rept. 2086. House and Senate agreed to conference report Aug. 24. Approved Sept. 2. Public Law 86-688.

S 2773 (Also see HR 9599) -- Transportation on Canadian vessels between Alaskan and other U.S. ports. Reported in Senate Feb. 26, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1138.

S 2998 (Also see HR 10646) -- Extend life of certain vessels. Reported in Senate May 23, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1406.

S 3019 (Also see HR 57) -- Require pilotage for certain vessels on the Great Lakes. Reported in Senate April 21, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1284. Passed Senate May 6. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 27; Rept. 1666. Passed House, amended, June 6. Senate agreed to House amendments June 22. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-555.

S 3106 -- Change title of Assistant Director of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Reported in Senate April 19, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1278. Passed Senate May 4. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 14; Rept. 1853. Passed House June 24. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-554.

S 3189 -- Coastwise trade in rebuilt vessels. Reported in Senate April 19, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1279. Passed Senate May 4. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 16; Rept. 1887. Passed House June 24. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-583.

S 3702 (Also see HR 12346) -- Sale of obligations under Federal Reserve Act. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1739.

S 3771 -- Amend Trust Indenture Act of 1939. Reported in Senate June 28, 1960, Banking and Currency; Rept. 1758. Passed Senate July 2. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 26; Rept. 2176. Passed House Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-760.

S 3773 (Also see HR 2482) -- Amend Investment Advisors Act of 1940. Reported in Senate June 28, 1960, Banking and Currency; Rept. 1760. Passed Senate July 2. Passed House Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-750.

HR 57 (Also see S 3019) -- Require pilotage for certain vessels on the Great Lakes. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 6, 1959; Rept. 797. Stricken from Consent Calendar April 4, 1960.

HR 2482 (Also see S 3773) -- Amend Investment Advisors Act of 1940. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 26, 1960; Rept. 2179. Laid on table Aug. 30. S 3773 passed in lieu.

HR 3900 -- Authorize use of hydrofoil vessels in Puerto Rican trade. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 14, 1960; Rept. 1855. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate June 30; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1778. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-666.

HR 4049 -- Authorize free and reduced transportation on airplanes. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce June 9, 1959; Rept. 517. Passed House July 8, 1959. Reported in Senate April 19, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1281. Passed Senate, amended, May 6, 1960. Conference report filed June 28, 1960; Rept. 2018. Senate and House agreed to conference report June 29, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-627.

HR 4346 -- Make false financial statements a bar to bankruptcy. Reported from Judiciary Sept. 1, 1959; Rept. 1111. Passed House Sept. 7, 1959. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1688. Passed Senate June 28, 1960. Approved July 12, 1960. Public Law 86-621.

HR 5421 (Also see S 2578) -- Subsidize construction of fishing vessels. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 5, 1959; Rept. 770. Passed House Aug. 26, 1959. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 11, 1959. Senate agreed to conference report May 3, 1960. Conference report filed May 4, 1960; Rept. 1589. Senate requested return May 5, 1960. Senate agreed to conference report June 7, 1960, House agreed June 8. Approved June 12, 1960. Public Law 86-516.

HR 5747 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act re concealment of assets. Reported from Judiciary May 7, 1959; Rept. 345. Passed House May 18, 1959. Reported in Senate Sept. 8, 1959; Judiciary; Rept. 974. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 11, 1959. House asked for a conference May 2, 1960. Senate receded from its amendments Aug. 24, 1960. Approved Sept. 2, 1960. Public Law 86-701.

HR 6556 -- Review of orders of referees in bankruptcy. Reported from Judiciary June 26, 1959; Rept. 585. Passed House July 6, 1959. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1689. Passed Senate, amended, June 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2, 1960. Approved July 14, 1960. Public Law 86-662.

HR 6816 -- Certain oaths eliminated in bankruptcy cases. Reported from Judiciary June 26, 1959; Rept. 583. Passed House July 6, 1959. Reported in Senate May 25, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1477. Passed Senate, amended, June 2, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments June 8, 1960. Approved June 12, 1960. Public Law 86-519.

HR 7242 -- Revise statutory liens under Bankruptcy Act. Reported from Judiciary Aug. 3, 1959; Rept. 745. Passed House Aug. 25, 1959. Reported in Senate Aug. 22, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1871. Passed Senate Aug. 25, 1960. Pocket vetoed Sept. 8, 1960.

HR 7593 (Also see S 1543) -- Authorize CAB to limit type and extent of service in granting certificates to airlines. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce June 15, 1960; Rept. 1877. Passed House June 24. Passed Senate, amended, June 27. Conference report filed July 1; Rept. 2072. Senate agreed to conference report July 1. House agreed July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-661.

HR 7726 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act re petitions, notices, and orders. Reported from Judiciary June 1, 1960; Rept. 1731. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 24; Judiciary; Rept. 1709. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 12. Public Law 86-631.

HR 7847 -- Standardize judicial review of agency orders under Federal Aviation Act and Food Additives Amendment of 1958. Reported from Judiciary April 7, 1960; Rept. 1462. Passed House April 19. Reported in Senate June 13; Judiciary; Rept. 1566. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-546.

HR 9084 -- Retirement promotion authority for Coast and Geodetic Survey. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries March 15, 1960; Rept. 1399. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate April 19; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1280. Passed Senate May 4. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-465.

HR 9449 -- Increase efficiency of the Coast Guard. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Feb. 29, 1960; Rept. 1294. Passed House March 7. Reported in Senate May 12; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1345. Passed Senate May 13. Approved May 14. Public Law 86-474.

HR 9599 (Also see S 2773) -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Alaska and other U.S. ports. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries March 15, 1960; Rept. 1400. Passed House March 21. Passed Senate March 28. Approved April 5. Public Law 86-410.

HR 9921 -- Validate sea duty pay for Coast Guard personnel. Reported from Judiciary March 3, 1960; Rept. 1340. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate May 25; Judiciary; Rept. 1469. Passed Senate June 23. Approved July 5. Public Law 86-586.

HR 10511 -- Increase benefits under Panama Canal Cost Relief Act. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 9, 1960; Rept. 1788. Passed House June 24. Reported in Senate June 30; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1822. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-672.

HR 10550 -- Extend Export Control Act of 1949. Reported from Banking and Currency March 23, 1960; Rept. 1415. Passed House April 4. Reported in Senate April 25; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1287. Passed Senate May 5. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-464.

HR 10644 (Also see S 2584) -- Increase ship construction subsidies. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 1, 1960; Rept. 1715. Passed House June 6. Passed Senate, amended, June 7. Conference report filed June 22; Rept. 1953. Senate agreed to conference report June 23. House agreed June 24. Approved July 7. Public Law 86-607.

HR 10646 (Also see S 2998) -- Extend life of certain vessels. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 2, 1960; Rept. 1744. Passed House June 6. Passed Senate, amended, June 6. House agreed to Senate amendments June 8. Approved June 12. Public Law 85-518.

HR 10840 -- Amend Shipping Act regarding contract rates. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries March 16, 1960; Rept. 1403. Passed House March 21. Reported in Senate June 1; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1497. Passed Senate June 18. Approved June 29. Public Law 86-542.

HR 12052 -- Extend Defense Production Act. Reported from Banking and Currency June 2, 1960; Rept. 1739. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 14; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1573. Passed Senate, amended, June 18. House agreed to Senate amendments June 28. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-560.

HR 12346 (Also see S 3702) -- Sale of obligations under Federal Reserve Act. Reported from Banking and Currency June 14, 1960; Rept. 1825. Passed House June 24. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 1. Public Law 86-567.

HR 12465 -- Amend assessment methods of Federal Deposit Insurance Act. Reported from Banking and Currency June 14, 1960; Rept. 1827. Passed House June 28. Reported in Senate June 30; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1821. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 14. Public Law 86-671.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 1342 -- Create a Federal Limited Profit Mortgage Corporation. Reported in Senate June 17, 1960; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1614.

S 1787 -- Protect customers of hardwood products. Reported in Senate May 23, 1960, Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1405.

S 2151 -- Distribution of automobiles in interstate commerce. Reported in Senate June 30, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1820.

S 2375 -- Towing under the Interstate Commerce Act. Reported in Senate May 12, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1343. Passed Senate May 26.

S 2452 -- Regulation of through airline routes in Alaska, Hawaii. Reported in Senate April 14, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1271. Passed Senate May 4.

S 2653 -- Give FCC jurisdiction over community antenna systems. Reported in Senate Sept. 8, 1959; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 923. Recommitted May 18, 1960.

S 2692 -- Marine Science and Research Act. Reported in Senate June 7, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1525. Passed Senate June 23.

S 2812 -- Amend Communications Act re radio towers. Reported in Senate March 1, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1153. Passed Senate March 28.

S 2867 -- Carry out convention on conservation of shrimp. Reported in Senate May 12, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1346. Passed Senate May 26.

S 3018 -- Advances of ship mortgages. Reported in Senate May 18, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1389. Passed Senate June 6. Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Aug. 30; Rept. 2210.

S 3158 -- Change number of directors of Federal Reserve Board. Reported in Senate June 14, 1960; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1571. Passed Senate June 18.

S 3228 -- Set new criteria for Interstate Commerce Commission certificates of convenience. Reported in Senate June 22, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1648. Passed Senate Sept. 1.

S 3429 -- Appointments to Merchant Marine Academy., Reported in Senate May 18, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1391. Passed Senate May 26.

S 3483 -- Bring certain sports under antitrust laws. Reported in Senate June 20, 1960; Judiciary; Rept. 1620. Recommitted June 28.

S 3496 -- Radio equipment inspection on vessels. Reported in Senate June 9, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1540. Passed Senate June 8.

S 3605 -- Amend laws re agreements with seamen on intercoastal vessels. Reported in Senate Aug. 19, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce Rept. 1851.

S 3714 -- Authorize adjustment in accounts of old series currency. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Banking and Currency Rept. 1731. Passed Senate June 28.

S 3769 -- Amend Securities Act of 1933. Reported in Senate June 28, 1960, Banking and Currency; Rept. 1756. Passed Senate July 2.

S 3770 -- Amend Securities Exchange Act. Reported in Senate June 28, 1960, Banking and Currency; Rept. 1757. Passed Senate July 2.

S 3772 (Also see HR 2481) -- Amend Investment Company Act of 1940. Reported in Senate June 28, 1960, Banking and Currency; Rept. 1759. Passed Senate July 2. Passed House, amended, Aug. 30.

HR 4 -- Construct Coast Guard cutters for icebreaking. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 27, 1959; Rept. 1057. Passed House June 8, 1960.

HR 2480 -- Make Securities Exchange Act more effective. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 26, 1960; Rept. 2177.

HR 2481 (Also see S 3772) -- Amend Investment Company Act of 1940. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 26, 1960; Rept. 2178. Laid on table Aug. 30. S 3772 passed in lieu.

HR 5001 -- Amend Securities Act. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 26, 1960; Rept. 2180.

HR 5068 -- Authorize licensing independent foreign freight forwarders under Shipping Act. Reported Aug. 6, 1959 from Merchant Marine and Fisheries; Rept. 798. Passed House Aug. 17, 1959. Reported in Senate June 24, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1682. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 19, 1960.

HR 5383 -- Status of personnel at Merchant Marine Academy. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries June 8, 1960; Rept. 1765. Passed House Aug. 22.

HR 7727 -- Concerning time for filing under Bankruptcy Act. Reported from Judiciary June 1, 1960; Rept. 1732. Passed House June 6.

HR 7937 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to increase freight-car supply. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aug. 31, 1960; Rept. 2217.

HR 8093 -- Remove preferential provisions for Pacific coast shipbuilding. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries July 2, 1960; Rept. 2089.

HR 10609 -- Amend Communications Act to authorize federal grants for educational TV. Reported from Interstate and Foreign Commerce April 7, 1960; Rept. 1466.

HR 11207 -- Small Business Act Amendments of 1960. Reported from Banking and Currency June 2, 1960; Rept. 1738. Passed House June 6. Reported in Senate June 27; Banking and Currency; Rept. 1748. Passed Senate, amended, July 1. House asked for a conference Aug. 25. Senate agreed to a conference Aug. 25.

H Res 623 -- Concerning operation of Panama Line. Reported from Merchant Marine and Fisheries Aug. 30, 1960; Rept. 2206.

Taxes and Tariffs

ACTION COMPLETED

HR 135 -- Taxes on nonresident aliens. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 24, 1959; Rept. 980. Passed House Aug. 25, 1959. Reported in Senate Jan. 19, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1028. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. Approved April 22, 1960. Public Law 86-437.

HR 1217 -- Suspend tariff duty on amorphous graphite. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 3, 1959; Rept. 1143. Passed House Feb. 2, 1960. Reported in Senate May 3, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1332. Passed Senate May 5, 1960. Approved May 13, 1960. Public Law 86-453.

HR 2164 -- Reduce cabaret taxes. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 10, 1959; Rept. 817. Passed House Sept. 1, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 17, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1084. Passed Senate March 29, 1960. Approved April 8, 1960. Public Law 86-422.

HR 3151 -- Authorize withholding of city income taxes on federal employees. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 11, 1959; Rept. 872. Failed of passage under suspension of the rules, Sept. 1, 1959. Passed House Feb. 17, 1960.

HR 4029 -- Taxes on firearms. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 17, 1959; Rept. 914. Passed House Aug. 18, 1959. Reported in Senate May 2, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1303. Passed Senate, amended, May 5, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendment May 19, 1960. Approved June 1, 1960. Public Law 86-478.

HR 4251 -- Re limitation on tax deductions for exploration expenditures. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 26, 1959; Rept. 1054. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 24, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1137. Passed Senate June 23, 1960. Approved July 6, 1960. Public Law 86-594.

HR 4586 -- Re taxes on aromatic cachous. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 10, 1959; Rept. 821. Passed House Aug. 18, 1959. Reported in Senate Jan. 21, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1033. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Approved April 8, 1960. Public Law 86-413.

HR 5054 -- Require that imports be marked to show country of origin. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 31, 1959; Rept. 1078. Passed House Feb. 2, 1960. Reported in Senate June 27, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1747. Passed Senate, amended, July 2, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 24, 1960. Pocket vetoed Sept. 6, 1960.

HR 5887 -- Free importation of seaweeds. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 3, 1959; Rept. 1144. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate Jan. 13, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1020. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Approved April 4, 1960. Public Law 86-402.

HR 6132 -- Documentary stamp tax. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 31, 1959; Rept. 1080. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate Jan. 13, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1021. Passed Senate March 29, 1960. Approved April 8, 1960. Public Law 86-416.

HR 6155 -- Income taxes of nonprofit organizations. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 24, 1959; Rept. 982. Passed House Aug. 25, 1959. Reported in Senate Jan. 21, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1034. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. Approved April 22, 1960. Public Law 86-428.

HR 6482 -- Re credits against unemployment tax of merged corporations. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 27, 1959; Rept. 1058. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate April 19, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1276. Passed Senate, amended, May 4, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendment May 19, 1960. Vetoed June 3, 1960.

HR 6779 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re unlimited deduction for certain charitable contributions. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 24, 1959; Rept. 991. Passed House Aug. 25, 1959. Reported in Senate May 4, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1334. Passed Senate amended, May 5, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments May 19, 1960. Vetoed June 3, 1960.

HR 6785 -- Fix taxes on laminated tires. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 31, 1959; Rept. 1081. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 4, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1076. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. Approved April 22, 1960. Public Law 86-440.

HR 7456 -- Permit duty-free entry of casein. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 10, 1959; Rept. 823. Passed House Aug. 18, 1959. Reported in Senate Jan. 13, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1022. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments March 31, 1960. Approved April 4, 1960. Public Law 86-405.

HR 7588 -- Concerning taxes on copyright royalties. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 19, 1959; Rept. 915. Passed House Aug. 18, 1959. Reported in Senate Jan. 25, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1041. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. House agreed to Senate amendments April 11, 1960. Approved April 22, 1960. Public Law 86-435.

HR 7947 -- Re National Mortgage Assn. tax treatment of non-refundable capital contributions. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 31, 1959; Rept. 1082. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate Feb. 15, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1083. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. Conference report filed April 21, 1960; Rept. 1547. Senate agreed to conference report May 4, House agreed May 5. Vetoed May 14, 1960.

HR 8229 -- Grant income tax exemptions for supplemental unemployment benefit trusts. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 3, 1959; Rept. 1145. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate June 6, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1518. Passed Senate, amended, June 23, 1960. Conference report filed July 1, 1960; Rept. 2073. Senate agreed to conference report July 1, House agreed July 2. Approved July 14, 1960. Public Law 86-667.

HR 8318 -- Exempt certain bicycle tires and tubes from taxes. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 8, 1959; Rept. 1171. Passed House Feb. 2, 1960. Reported in Senate Feb. 24, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1136. Passed Senate March 28, 1960. Approved April 8, 1960. Public Law 86-418.

HR 8649 -- Suspend taxes on coconut and palm oil. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 22, 1960; Rept. 1285. Passed House March 2. Reported in Senate April 5; Finance; Rept. 1233. Passed Senate April 11. Approved April 22. Public Law 86-432.

HR 8684 -- Deferral of taxation of dealers in personal property. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 7, 1959; Rept. 1170. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate Jan. 28, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1045. Passed Senate, amended, March 28, 1960. Conference report filed April 21, 1960; Rept. 1548. Senate agreed to conference report May 4, House agreed May 5, 1960. Approved May 13, 1960. Public Law 86-459.

HR 9307 -- Suspend tariff on alumina and bauxite. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 22, 1960; Rept. 1286. Passed House March 2. Reported in Senate April 5; Finance; Rept. 1235. Passed Senate, amended, April 11. House agreed to Senate amendments April 14. Approved April 22. Public Law 86-441.

HR 9308 -- Suspend tariff on chicory. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 22, 1960; Rept. 1287. Passed House March 2. Reported in Senate May 3; Finance; Rept. 1333. Passed Senate, amended, May 5. House agreed to Senate amendments May 19. Approved June 1. Public Law 86-479.

HR 9322 -- Reduce import duties on coarse wool. Reported from Ways and Means March 14, 1960; Rept. 1390. Passed House April 11. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1402. Passed Senate, amended, May 26. Conference report filed June 16; Rept. 1883. Senate agreed to conference report June 17, House agreed June 25. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-557.

HR 9660 -- Re procedure for assessments to certain additions to taxes. Reported from Ways and Means Jan. 21, 1960; Rept. 1217. Passed House Feb. 8. Reported in Senate Feb. 23; Finance; Rept. 1098. Passed Senate, amended, March 29. Conference report filed April 21; Rept. 1549. Senate agreed to conference report May 4, House agreed May 5. Approved May 14. Public Law 86-470.

HR 9820 -- Free entry for tanning extracts. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 16, 1960; Rept. 1266. Passed House March 2. Reported in Senate April 5; Finance; Rept. 1234. Passed Senate April 11. Approved April 22. Public Law 86-427.

HR 9861 -- Suspend import duty on Tampico fiber. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 16, 1960; Rept. 1268. Passed House March 2. Reported in Senate April 14; Finance; Rept. 1269. Passed Senate May 4. Approved May 13. Public Law 86-456.

HR 9862 -- Suspend tariff duty on shoe lathes. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 22, 1960; Rept. 1288. Passed House March 2. Reported in Senate April 14; Finance; Rept. 1270. Passed Senate, amended, May 5. Conference report filed June 16; Rept. 1884. Senate agreed to conference report June 17, House agreed June 25. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-562.

HR 9881 -- Suspend tariff duties on household and personal effects. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 16, 1960; Rept. 1267. Passed House March 2. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1403. Passed Senate, amended, May 26. Conference report filed June 16; Rept. 1885. Senate agreed to conference report June 17, House agreed June 25. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-563.

HR 10087 -- Amend foreign tax credits. Reported from Ways and Means March 8, 1960; Rept. 1358. Passed House April 6. Reported in Senate May 19; Finance; Rept. 1393. Passed Senate, amended, June 1. Conference report filed Aug. 29; Rept. 2199. Senate and House agreed to conference report Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-780.

HR 10841 -- Place bamboo pipe stems on the duty-free tariff list. Reported from Ways and Means July 1, 1960; Rept. 2079. Passed House July 2. Reported in Senate Aug. 25; Finance; Rept. 1912. Passed Senate Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 16. Public Law 86-800.

HR 10960 -- Tax treatment of cigars. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2098. Passed House Aug. 24. Reported in Senate Aug. 25; Finance; Rept. 1915. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 28. Conference report filed Aug. 30; Rept. 2214. Senate and House agreed to conference report Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-779.

HR 11405 -- Income tax treatment of railroads. Reported from Ways and Means May 2, 1960; Rept. 1563. Passed House May 19. Reported in Senate May 24; Finance; Rept. 1416. Passed Senate May 26. Approved June 8. Public Law 86-496.

HR 11573 -- Permit tariff-free entry of an electron microscope. Reported from Ways and Means June 27, 1960; Rept. 2012. Passed House June 29. Reported in Senate Aug. 25; Finance; Rept. 1914. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 28. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 30. Approved Sept. 13. Public Law 86-774.

HR 11748 -- Suspension of tariff duty on scrap iron. Reported from Ways and Means May 2, 1960; Rept. 1565. Passed House May 19. Reported in Senate May 27; Finance; Rept. 1491. Passed Senate, amended, June 2. Conference report filed July 1; Rept. 2074. Senate agreed to conference report July 1. House agreed July 2. Approved July 7. Public Law 86-606.

HR 12381 -- Public Debt and Tax Rate Extension Act of 1960. Reported from Ways and Means May 31, 1960; Rept. 1699. Passed House June 8. Reported in Senate June 16; Finance; Rept. 1602. Passed Senate, amended, June 20. Conference report filed June 25; Rept. 2005. House agreed to conference report June 27. Senate agreed June 28. Approved June 30. Public Law 86-564.

HR 12536 -- Tax treatment of advertising charges. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2103. Passed House Aug. 24. Reported in Senate Aug. 25; Finance; Rept. 1916. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 26. Conference report filed Aug. 30; Rept. 2213. Senate and House agreed to conference report Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 14. Public Law 86-781.

HR 12659 -- Tariff duty on heptanoic acid. Reported from Ways and Means June 29, 1960; Rept. 2033. Passed House July 2. Reported in Senate Aug. 25; Finance; Rept. 1913. Passed Senate, amended, Aug. 26. Conference report filed Aug. 30; Rept. 2212. Senate and House agreed to conference report Aug. 31. Approved Sept. 15. Public Law 86-795.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S 3005 -- Increase length of time Maritime Board may suspend tariff schedules. Reported in Senate March 11, 1960; Interstate and Foreign Commerce; Rept. 1159. Passed Senate March 28.

S 3549 -- Authorize study of sale and use taxes. Reported in Senate June 14, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1574. Passed Senate June 18.

HR 5 -- Foreign Investment Incentive Tax Act. Reported from Ways and Means Feb. 19, 1960; Rept. 1282. Passed House May 18, 1960.

HR 1925 -- Income tax declaration by fishermen. Reported from Ways and Means June 28, 1960; Rept. 2016. Passed House June 29.

HR 2397 -- Concerning credit against estate tax. Reported from Ways and Means June 28, 1960; Rept. 2019. Passed House June 29.

HR 3176 -- Treatment of tire taxes. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2093.

HR 3392 -- Tariff on Philippine tobacco. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2094. Passed House Aug. 24.

HR 4384 -- Remove tariff on religious articles. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 10, 1959; Rept. 819. Passed House Aug. 18, 1959. Reported in Senate Aug. 25, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1911. Passed Senate, amended, Sept. 1, 1960.

HR 5547 -- Virgin Islands tax liability. Reported from Ways and Means Sept. 2, 1959; Rept. 1131. Passed House Sept. 9, 1959. Reported in Senate June 29, 1960; Finance; Rept. 1767.

HR 6066 -- Tax exemption for charitable contributions. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2095. Passed House Aug. 24.

HR 7123 -- Exempt from taxes certain expenditures for legislative purposes. Reported from Ways and Means July 1, 1960; Rept. 2077.

HR 7885 -- Re income tax treatment of Federal National Mortgage Assn. non-refundable capital contributions. Reported from Ways and Means May 26, 1960; Rept. 1662. Passed House June 27. Reported in Senate Aug. 24; Finance; Rept. 1910.

HR 8273 -- Concerning excise tax on lighters. Reported from Ways and Means March 28, 1960; Rept. 1430.

HR 8576 -- Exempt crew members from certain tariff duties. Reported from Ways and Means June 27, 1960; Rept. 2011. Passed House June 29.

HR 8732 -- Taxes on annuities for widows and children. Reported from Ways and Means June 23, 1960; Rept. 1958. Passed House June 29.

HR 9000 -- Taxes on liquor dealers. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2097. Passed House Aug. 24.

HR 9240 -- Change amount of tariff on import shipments. Reported from Ways and Means June 22, 1960; Rept. 1938. Passed House June 29.

HR 9662 -- Trust and Partnership Income Tax Revision Act of 1960. Reported from Ways and Means Jan. 28, 1960; Rept. 1231. Passed House Feb. 4. Reported in Senate June 18; Finance; Rept. 1616.

HR 11266 -- Taxes of membership organizations. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2099. Passed House Aug. 24.

HR 11584 -- Lead and zinc import taxes. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 17, 1960; Rept. 2105.

HR 11681 -- Foreign corporations' tax credit. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2100. Passed House Aug. 24.

HR 12036 -- Taxes on dividends from foreign corporations. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2101. Passed House Aug. 24.

HR 12329 -- Treatment of gift and estate taxes. Reported from Ways and Means Aug. 15, 1960; Rept. 2102. Passed House Aug. 24.

HR 12559 -- Tax treatment of investment trusts. Reported from Ways and Means June 28, 1960; Rept. 2020. Passed House June 29.

Bills Introduced -- Agriculture

SENATE

S 2751 -- Increase authorized maximum expenditure for fiscal 1960 and 1961 under the special milk program for children. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 1/7/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2759 -- Strengthen wheat marketing quota and price support program. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 1/7/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2772 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey land in Cascade, El Paso County, Colo. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 1/11/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2797 -- Increase and extend special milk program. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/13/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2807 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act, as amended. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 1/13/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2845 -- Stabilize price support of tobacco. JORDAN (D N.C.), Cooper (R Ky.), Ervin (D N.C.), Johnston (D S.C.), Morton (R Ky.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Robertson (D Va.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2847 -- Amend Act re importation of adult honeybees. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2848 -- Increase authorized maximum expenditure for fiscal 1960 and 1961 under special milk program for children. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2853 -- Remove restrictions on days of service for which members of county and local Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees may be compensated. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/19/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2862 -- Provide national food and fiber utilization policy; provide greater conservation of natural resources; provide farmers a greater voice in the formulation and administration of farm programs; provide for supply adjustment programs to return to farmers a fair share of national income; provide greater opportunity for economic development in rural agricultural areas. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 1/20/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2891 -- Amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V of Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make financial assistance available under such acts to persons holding leasehold interests in lands in Hawaii. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 1/25/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2917 -- Establish price support level for milk and butterfat. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Symington (D Mo.), Young (R N.D.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Aiken (R Vt.), Carlson (R Kan.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Prouty (R Vt.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 1/27/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2920 -- Provide for establishment of experimental food stamp allotment programs. HART (D Mich.) -- 1/27/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2924 -- Amend provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 1/27/60 -- Finance.

S 2945 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to establish demonstration food-stamp programs in the United States. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2952 -- Prevent application of any milk marketing order to milk produced in certain counties of Delaware and Maryland unless approved by a majority of farmers producing milk in such counties. WILLIAMS (R Del.), Frear (D Del.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2968 -- Preserve farm wheat acreage history for years 1960 through 1964 without regard to whether any wheat is planted. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 2977 -- Amend Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide for increased representation by regional banks for cooperatives on the Board of Directors of the Central Bank for Cooperations. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/4/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3044 -- Authorize and direct that national forests be managed under principles of multiple use; produce a sustained yield of products and services. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/16/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3060 -- Establish federal agricultural services to Guam. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/18/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3070 -- Remove restriction on use of certain lands in Morton County, N.D. conveyed to North Dakota July 20, 1955. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/19/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3087 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1938, as amended, to establish a proper relationship between wheat, corn, grain sorghum, and other feeds on a proper feed unit basis; bring supply and demand into balance; assist American agriculture in essential adjustment during 1960, 1961, and 1962; provide a permanent farm program thereafter. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 2/24/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3089 -- Amend Poultry Products Inspection Act. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/24/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3104 -- Permit states under certain conditions to utilize proceeds from national forests, paid to them for public purposes in addition to public schools and roads. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 2/26/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3117 -- Treat all basic agricultural commodities alike re cost of remeasuring acreage. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 2/27/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3146 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corp. to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities to home economics courses. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/7/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3159 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1938, as amended, to establish a marketing program for wheat. CARLSON (R Kan.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Young (R N.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Case (R S.D.), Curtis (R Neb.), Mundt (R S.D.), Church (D Idaho) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3166 -- Transfer administration of direct commodity distribution program, from Dept. of Agriculture to Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare; establish a food stamp plan to be administered in industrial surplus labor areas and low-income rural areas. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3167 -- Amend Commodity Credit Corp. Charter Act, as amended, to prohibit export subsidy payments on certain products. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3202 -- Provide extra compensation for Sunday or holiday work by employees of Dept. of Agriculture performing inspection or quarantine services. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/15/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3207 -- Eliminate block voting for marketing orders. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 3/15/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3210 -- Amend and extend provisions of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 3/16/60 -- Finance.

S 3233 -- Issue marketing orders re certain fruits for canning or freezing, and the products thereof. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/21/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3241 -- Abolish Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 3/21/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3247 -- Amend act of Sept. 9, 1959 (73 Stat. 473), re payment for lands on deferred basis. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) -- 3/21/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3294 -- Extend minimum national marketing quota for extra long Staple cotton to 1961 crop. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 3/30/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3333 -- Amend act authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to publish statistics of grade and staple length of cotton, as amended, by defining offenses in sampling of cotton for classification and providing a penalty. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/5/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3335 -- Amend Soil Bank Act, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Lausche (D Ohio), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 4/5/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3336 -- Restore balance between production of and market demand for wheat. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Lausche (D Ohio), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 4/5/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3339 -- Provide Secretary of the Army establish a national cemetery in Fort Reno, Okla., on lands under jurisdiction of Secretary of Agriculture. KERR (D Okla.) -- 4/6/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3361 -- Amend and extend provisions of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. ELLENDER (D La.), Holland (D Fla.), Long (D Hawaii), Church (D Idaho), Young (R N.D.) -- 4/14/60 -- Finance.

S 3383 -- Amend section 4 of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3425 -- Authorize user charges for services performed by Dept. of Agriculture. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/25/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3450 -- Amend section 22 of act of June 29, 1935, to increase authorized appropriation for resident teaching grants to land grant institutions. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/29/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3456 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 4/29/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3464 -- Provide equitable treatment for partnerships in application of limitations on any farm program. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3465 -- Authorize and direct that national forests be managed under principles of multiple use; produce a sustained yield of products and services. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3508 -- Amend and extend provisions of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/9/60 -- Finance.

S 3520 -- Stabilize cotton price support for the 1961 crop. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) -- 5/10/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3533 -- Protect farm and ranch operators making certain land use changes under Great Plains conservation program against loss of acreage allotments. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 5/11/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

S 3559 -- Amend section 201 of act of Sept. 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 610), to provide for nutritional enrichment of rice distributed under certain programs. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 5/17/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3573 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to provide further use of foreign currencies acquired thereunder for certain foreign expenses requisite to participation by foreign nations in trade fairs in the U.S. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/19/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3626 -- Amend subsection (b), section 334, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) -- 6/6/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3665 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to grant easement over lands to Trustees of Cincinnati Southern Railway, their successors and assigns. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 6/13/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3666 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to protect employment opportunities of domestic agricultural workers in the U.S. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/13/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3671 -- Facilitate administrative operations of Dept. of Agriculture. ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 6/15/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3700 -- Amend National School Lunch Act to provide number of meals served to schoolchildren in a state participating in program be considered in determining apportionment of funds. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 6/20/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3716 -- Delay for 60 days in limited cases applicability of law re humane slaughter of livestock. JORDAN (D N.C.) -- 6/22/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3759 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to Auburn University, Auburn, Ala. HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/27/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3787 -- Amend Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, re practices in marketing perishable agricultural commodities. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/30/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3845 -- Amend section 334 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, re national acreage allotment for wheat. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 8/13/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3881 -- Extend Conservation Reserve Program. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Lausche (D Ohio), Dirksen (R Ill.), Holland (D Fla.) -- 8/24/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S 3897 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended and as reenacted by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide for judicial review of orders of Secretary of Agriculture. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/26/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S J Res 153 -- Establish an Interdepartmental Committee on Utilization of Surplus Farm Commodities. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/22/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S J Res 156 -- Provide for a comprehensive program of research and experimentation for purpose of investigating growth of salt cedar and other phreatophytes, the hydrological and climatological factors influencing use of water by such plants, and various techniques for eradication and control of such plants. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Johnson (D Texas), Kerr (D Okla.), Yarborough (D Texas), Allott (R Colo.) -- 1/29/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.
S J Res 217 -- Authorize President to make certain adjustments in sugar quotas for foreign countries. BENNETT (R Utah), Smathers (D Fla.), Long (D La.), Ellender (D La.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Holland (D Fla.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Aiken (R Vt.), Murray (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Young (R N.D.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Church (D Idaho), Dworshak (R Idaho), Allott (R Colo.), Mundt (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Hruska (R Neb.), Brunsdale (R N.D.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Curtis (R Neb.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 7/1/60 -- Finance.
S Con Res 117 -- Favor action by President and Secretary of Agriculture to increase income level of farmers. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/27/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 9300 -- Assist states to provide additional research facilities at state agricultural experiment stations. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9301 -- Similar to HR 9300. DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/6/60.
HR 9303 -- Amend Commodity Credit Corp. Charter Act to provide that not more than $50,000 price support be extended to any person a year. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 1/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9306 -- Provide a temporary agricultural program re wheat to reduce amount of surplus stocks held by Commodity Credit Corp. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 1/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9313 -- Amend Sugar Act of 1948 re 1960 quotas for domestic and Cuban sugar. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 1/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9329 -- Increase maximum expenditure for fiscal 1960 and 1961 special milk program for children. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9331 -- Similar to HR 9329. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/6/60.
HR 9332 -- Develop a comprehensive family farm program, to bring production of agricultural commodities into balance with demand therefor; enable farmers to secure fair prices; better utilize agricultural abundance in Nation's interest at home and abroad. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9365 -- Compute parity prices for manufacturing milk and establish a price support level for manufacturing milk and butterfat. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9366 -- Similar to HR 9329. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 1/6/60.
HR 9369 -- Extend conservation reserve program. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9370 -- Increase and make permanent special milk program. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9376 -- Prohibit importation of Cuban sugar so long as price which U.S. importers are required to pay for such sugar is above world market price. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9468 -- Validate payments made for emergency conservation measures under Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/7/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9469 -- Similar to HR 9329. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 1/7/60.
HR 9496 -- Increase authorized maximum expenditure for fiscal years 1960 and 1961 under special milk program for children. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/11/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9498 -- Similar to HR 9496. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 1/11/60.
HR 9544 -- Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make real estate mortgage loans on leased lands in Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/12/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9553 -- Similar to HR 9496. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/12/60.
HR 9595 -- Amend Sugar Act of 1948 re proration of quotas in the case of Cuba. THOMSON (D Wyo.) -- 1/13/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9633 -- Similar to HR 9496. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/14/60.
HR 9635 -- Limit amount of price support which may be made available by Commodity Credit Corp. to $35,000 per person per year. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/14/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9664 -- Stabilize support levels for tobacco against disruptive fluctuations; provide adjustment in relation to farm cost. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9655 -- Similar to HR 9664. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 1/18/60.
HR 9666 -- Similar to HR 9664. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 1/18/60.
HR 9667 -- Similar to HR 9664. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/18/60.
HR 9668 -- Similar to HR 9664. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/18/60.
HR 9669 -- Similar to HR 9664. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/18/60.
HR 9670 -- Similar to HR 9664. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 1/18/60.
HR 9671 -- Similar to HR 9664. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 1/18/60.
HR 9677 -- Increase maximum expenditure for fiscal 1960 and 1961 under special milk program for children. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9688 -- Similar to HR 9677. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60.
HR 9689 -- Establish price-support level for milk and butterfat. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9690 -- Extend special milk program. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9693 -- Amend Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize Agriculture Secretary to issue marketing orders re processed fruits. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9694 -- Similar to HR 9677. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60.
HR 9696 -- Extend conservation reserve program for 5 years, limit annual payments under it to $5,000 for one producer. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/18/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9699 -- Similar to HR 9677. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60.
HR 9725 -- Amend sec. 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to eliminate ceilings in foreign currencies for informational and educational activities. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/19/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9732 -- Authorize Agriculture Secretary to convey property in California to county of Trinity. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/19/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9738 -- Similar to HR 9664. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/19/60.
HR 9745 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments for burley tobacco. SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/19/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9766 -- Similar to HR 9677. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 1/20/60.
HR 9769 -- Similar to HR 9677. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/20/60.
HR 9771 -- Similar to HR 9677. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/20/60.
HR 9780 -- Similar to HR 9664. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/20/60.
HR 9781 -- Repeal laws imposing Federal control on agriculture. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 1/20/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9818 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to Florida. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/21/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9865 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/25/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9866 -- Establish Federal agricultural services to Guam. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/25/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9867 -- Amend act re importation of adult honeybees. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 1/25/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9869 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 1/25/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 9871 -- Similar to HR 9869. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 1/25/60.
HR 9875 -- Similar to HR 9869. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/25/60.

HR 9880 -- Amend section 8 (e) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and as reenacted and amended by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide for extension of restrictions on imported commodities imposed by such section to all imported limes, grapefruit, lemons, mandarines, all types of oranges, including temples, tangerines, murcotts, and tangeloes, dried figs, fig paste, sliced dried figs, shelled walnuts, dates with pits, dates with pits removed, and products made entirely of dates. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 9897 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to strengthen independent competition by providing for competitive enterprise in marketing of livestock, livestock products, and other food items. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 9901 -- Amend Sugar Act of 1948 re proration of quotas in case of Cuba. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 9946 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a proper relationship between wheat, corn, grain sorghum, and other feeds on a proper feed-unit basis, bring supply and demand into balance, assist American agriculture in essential adjustment during years 1960, 1961 and 1962, provide for a permanent farm program thereafter. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 1/26/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 9947 -- Similar to HR 9946. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9985 -- Extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for 1 year, increase domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar quotas, authorize the President to reduce quotas of certain foreign nations. MAY (R Wash.) -- 1/27/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10017 -- Amend and extend provisions of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/28/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10023 -- Similar to HR 10017. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/28/60.

HR 10053 -- Provide for payment-in-kind program for corn. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10067 -- Establish research program in National Arboretum to develop hardy trees and shrubs. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10093 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. FISHER (D Texas) -- 2/2/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10097 -- Similar to HR 10053. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10104 -- Extend the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for 2 years, to increase domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar quotas; authorize President to reduce quotas of certain foreign nations. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 2/2/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10126 -- Similar to HR 10104. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10134 -- Similar to HR 10053. KYL (R Iowa) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10136 -- Similar to HR 10053. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10184 -- Similar to HR 10104. BERRY (R S.C.) -- 2/4/60.

HR 10190 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to provide that marketing agencies shall not be liable for selling livestock mortgaged under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 2/4/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10205 -- Prevent application of any milk-marketing order to milk produced in certain counties of Delaware and Maryland unless approved by a majority of the farmers producing milk in such counties. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 2/4/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10221 -- Limit amount of price support which may be made available by the Commodity Credit Corporation to $5,000 per person per year. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/4/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10251 -- Stabilize support levels for tobacco against disruptive fluctuations and provide adjustment re farm cost. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 2/8/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10307 -- Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 re rate of interest payable on loans made by Secretary of Treasury to Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration and on loans made by Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10310 -- Amend Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide increased representation by regional banks for cooperatives on Board of Directors of Central Bank for Cooperatives. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 2/9/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10350 -- Repeal price support subsidies; dispose of Commodity Credit Corporation inventory without disrupting normal marketings. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/10/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10355 -- Reduce cost to U.S. Treasury of farm rice and income stabilization programs; provide that producers may balance supply with demand at a fair price; reduce volume and costs of maintaining Commodity Credit Corporation stocks; provide distribution to needy and public institutions of additional high protein foods; preserve and improve status of family farm. POAGE (D Texas) -- 2/10/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10356 -- Similar to HR 10355. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10357 -- Similar to HR 10355. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10358 -- Similar to HR 10355. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10359 -- Similar to HR 10355. COAD (D Iowa) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10360 -- Similar to HR 10355. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10361 -- Similar to HR 10355. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10362 -- Similar to HR 10355. LEVERING (D Ohi) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10363 -- Similar to HR 10355. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10364 -- Similar to HR 10355. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10365 -- Similar to HR 10355. SISK (D Calif.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10366 -- Similar to HR 10355. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10367 -- Similar to HR 10355. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10368 -- Similar to HR 10355. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10369 -- Similar to HR 10355. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10370 -- Similar to HR 10355. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10421 -- Re interest rates on loans made by Treasury to Department of Agriculture to carry out programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 2/15/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10424 -- Similar to HR 10421. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/15/60.

HR 10425 -- Similar to HR 10421. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/15/60.

HR 10461 -- Reduce cost to U.S. Treasury of farm price and income stabilization programs; provide that producers may balance supply with demand at a fair price; reduce volume and costs of maintaining Commodity Credit Corporation stocks; provide for distribution to needy and public institutions of additional high protein foods; preserve and improve status of family farm through greater bargaining power. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/16/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10465 -- Authorize and direct that national forests be managed under principles of multiple use, to produce a sustained yield of products and services. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 2/16/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10494 -- Similar to HR 10461. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 2/17/60.

HR 10555 -- Amend Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to issue marketing orders re certain processed fruits. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 2/18/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10570 -- Amend Sugar Act, 1948 to reduce Cuba's sugar quota by amount of its exports of sugar from Cuba to Iron Curtain countries. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/22/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10572 -- Authorize and direct that national forests be managed under principles of multiple use; produce a sustained yield of products and services. GRANT (D Ala.) -- 2/22/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10576 -- Extend Sugar Act, 1948, as amended, for 4 years; increase domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar quotas; assure new growers a fair share of such increase; prorate quota deficits; authorize President to reduce quotas of certain foreign nations. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/22/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10600 -- Similar to HR 10572. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/23/60.

HR 10601 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/23/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10620 -- Similar to HR 10572. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/23/60.

HR 10666 -- Restore balance between production of and market demand for wheat. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10667 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to utilize services of prisoners for protection, maintenance, and improvement of national forest lands and resources. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10672 -- Provide a payment-in-kind program for corn. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 2/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10675 -- Reduce cost to U.S. Treasury of farm price and income stabilization programs; provide means for producers to balance supply with demand at a fair price; reduce volume and costs of maintaining Commodity Credit Corp. stocks; provide distribution to needy and public institutions of additional high protein foods; preserve and improve status of family farm through greater bargaining power. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 2/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10678 -- Provide a different basis for determining amount of money available to Michigan because of location of national forest lands within such state. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10682 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to strengthen independent competition by providing for competitive enterprise in marketing of livestock, livestock products, and other food items. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10700 -- Remove restriction on use re certain lands in Morton County, N.D. conveyed to North Dakota, July 20,1955. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 2/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 10704 -- Similar to HR 10570. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10707 -- Similar to HR 10572. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10708 -- Similar to HR 10572. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10709 -- Similar to HR 10572. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10710 -- Similar to HR 10572. GAVIN (R Pa.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10711 -- Similar to HR 10572. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10712 -- Similar to HR 10572. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10713 -- Similar to HR 10572. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10714 -- Similar to HR 10572. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10715 -- Similar to HR 10572. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10716 -- Similar to HR 10572. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10717 -- Similar to HR 10572. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10718 -- Similar to HR 10572. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10719 -- Similar to HR 10572. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10720 -- Similar to HR 10572. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10721 -- Similar to HR 10572. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10722 -- Similar to HR 10572. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10723 -- Similar to HR 10572. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10724 -- Similar to HR 10572. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10725 -- Similar to HR 10572. SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10726 -- Similar to HR 10572. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10727 -- Similar to HR 10572. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10754 -- Similar to HR 10572. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 2/29/60.

HR 10757 -- Provide a payment-in-kind program for corn. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/29/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 10763 -- Similar to HR 10572. MACK (R Wash.) -- 2/29/60.
HR 10770 -- Provide a payment-in-kind program for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans and flaxseed. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 2/29/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 10773 -- Similar to HR 10572. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/29/60.
HR 10774 -- Restore the balance between production of and the market demand for wheat. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/29/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 10775 -- Similar to HR 10572. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/29/60.
HR 10776 -- Similar to HR 10572. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 2/29/60.
HR 10778 -- Similar to HR 10572. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 2/29/60.
HR 10780 -- Similar to HR 10572. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/29/60.
HR 10783 -- Similar to HR 10572. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/29/60.
HR 10784 -- Amend act of Sept. 9, 1959 (73 Stat. 473), re payment for those lands be made on deferred basis. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 2/29/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 10786 -- Similar to HR 10675. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 2/29/60.
HR 10806 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to permit lessees of land in Indian reservations to produce price-supported crops. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/1/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 10818 -- Similar to HR 10572. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 3/1/60.
HR 10819 -- Similar to HR 10572. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 3/1/60.
HR 10825 -- Similar to HR 10572. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 3/1/60.
HR 10826 -- Similar to HR 10572. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 3/1/60.
HR 10856 -- Amend Agricultural Act, 1949, to provide full parity price supports for wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye soybeans, flax and grain sorghums; reduce production and surpluses by voluntary participation. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 3/2/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 10858 -- Similar to HR 10572. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/2/60.
HR 10866 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corp. to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities to home economics courses. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 3/2/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 10876 -- Amend section 22 of act of June 29, 1935, to increase appropriation for resident teaching grants to land-grant institutions. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/3/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 10882 -- Similar to HR 10572. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 3/3/60.
HR 10899 -- Similar to HR 10572. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 3/3/60.
HR 10905 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, by providing for competitive enterprise in marketing livestock, livestock products, and other food items. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/7/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 10953 -- Similar to HR 10572. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/8/60.
HR 10974 -- Similar to HR 10876. DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/8/60.
HR 10994 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and title V of Housing Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make financial assistance available to persons holding leasehold interests in lands in Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 3/9/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 10998 -- Establish experimental food stamp allotment programs. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/9/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11005 -- Similar to HR 10572. BROOKS (D Texas) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11011 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to establish a marketing program for wheat. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 3/9/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11012 -- Similar to HR 11011. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11013 -- Similar to HR 11011. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11014 -- Similar to HR 11011. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11015 -- Similar to HR 11011. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11016 -- Similar to HR 11011. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11017 -- Similar to HR 11011. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11018 -- Similar to HR 11011. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11019 -- Similar to HR 11011. MAY (R Wash.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11020 -- Similar to HR 11011. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11021 -- Similar to HR 11011. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11022 -- Similar to HR 11011. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11044 -- Similar to HR 11011. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 3/10/60.
HR 11048 -- Prohibit importation of Cuban sugar so long as price U.S. importers have to pay is above world market price. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11049 -- Treat all basic agricultural commodities alike re cost of remeasuring acreage. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11050 -- Amend Poultry Products Inspection Act. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 3/10/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11103 -- Similar to HR 10572. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11110 -- Increase farm income and expand markets for cotton by enabling cotton to be sold competitively in domestic and foreign markets. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 3/11/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11119 -- Similar to HR 10572. LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11138 -- Extend Sugar Act of 1948 for 4 years; authorize President to reduce quotas to Cuba where necessary to protect national interest. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 3/14/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11144 -- Extend minimum national marketing quota for extra long staple cotton to 1961 crop. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 3/14/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11145 -- Similar to HR 10572. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 3/14/60.
HR 11177 -- Re interest rates on loans made by Treasury to Dept. of Agriculture to carry out programs authorized by Rural Electrification Act of 1936. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 3/15/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11178 -- Amend Soil Bank Act, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 3/15/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11180 -- Similar to HR 10572. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/15/60.
HR 11194 -- Similar to HR 10572. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 3/16/60.
HR 11196 -- Similar to HR 10572. DORN (D S.C.) -- 3/16/60.
HR 11210 -- Similar to HR 10572. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 3/16/60.
HR 11211 -- Amend title V, Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended to provide, in employment of workers from Mexico, protection against unfair competition from corporate agriculture to American family farm, and protection for employment opportunities of domestic agricultural workers in the U.S. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 3/16/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11225 -- Similar to HR 11211. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/60.
HR 11226 -- Amend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, to authorize President to reduce quotas of certain foreign countries. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/17/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11239 -- Similar to HR 11211. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 3/17/60.
HR 11253 -- Similar to HR 10572. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 3/18/60.
HR 11255 -- Similar to HR 10675. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/18/60.
HR 11291 -- Similar to HR 11211. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/21/60.
HR 11296 -- Similar to HR 11211. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 3/21/60.
HR 11297 -- Similar to HR 10675. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 3/21/60.
HR 11301 -- Similar to HR 10572. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 3/21/60.
HR 11312 -- Similar to HR 11211. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 3/22/60.
HR 11313 -- Similar to HR 11211. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/22/60.
HR 11315 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to strengthen independent competition by providing for competitive enterprise in retail sales of meat, meat food products, livestock products, and other food items. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/22/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 113167 -- Similar to HR 11315. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 3/22/60.
HR 11367 -- Similar to HR 11211. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/24/60.
HR 11373 -- Similar to HR 11211. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 3/24/60.
HR 11404 -- Assure orderly marketing of adequate supply of hogs and pork products; encourage increased domestic consumption of pork and pork products Imaintain productive capacity of hog-farming industry; avoid feeding of hogs to less desirable weights; stop further declines in liveweight prices received by hog producers. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/28/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11406 -- Similar to HR 10572. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 3/28/60.
HR 11407 -- Amend the Soil Bank Act, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 3/28/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11429 -- Similar to HR 11211. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11491 -- Provide a different basis for determining money to be made available to Michigan because of national forest lands within state. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 3/31/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11529 -- Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to prohibit borrowers from holding certain financial obligations of the U.S. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 4/4/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11536 -- Similar to HR 11211. WIER (D Minn.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11543 -- Re interest rates on loans made by Treasury to Department of Agriculture to carry out programs by Rural Electrification Act of 1936. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/4/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11547 -- Improve working conditions of migratory and other farm labor in the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 11574 -- Stabilize cotton price support for 1960 crop. JONES (D Ala.) -- 4/5/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11586 -- Amend section 4 of Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11607 -- Provide that Secretary of Agriculture reimburse occupants of cottage sites in Stanislaus National Forest, Calif., for the cost of moving improvements to new sites or for fair market value. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11609 -- Broaden provisions of law governing distribution of surplus agricultural commodities to needy in foreign nations. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 4/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11615 -- Similar to HR 11586. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60.
HR 11646 -- Amend act authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to publish statistics of grade and staple length of cotton, as amended, by defining offenses in sampling of cotton for classification and providing a penalty. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/7/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11687 -- Eliminate acreage allotments for sugar beets. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 4/11/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11688 -- Amend Sugar Act of 1948 to increase sugar quotas for domestic producers. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 4/11/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11689 -- Amend Sugar Act of 1948 to provide that future increases in sugar quotas be allocated to domestic beet sugar producers to assure new growers a fair share of increases. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 4/11/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11699 -- Restore balance between production of and market demand for wheat. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/12/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11745 -- Authorize donation by Commodity Credit Corporation of surplus feeds to state agencies to provide feed for wildlife in emergency areas. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 4/13/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11750 -- Amend Soil Bank Act, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 4/13/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11751 -- Similar to HR 11699. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 4/13/60.
HR 11760 -- Amend and extend provisions of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/14/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 11761 -- Simplify, consolidate, and improve authority of Secretary of Agriculture re loans to farmers and ranchers. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 4/14/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11769 -- Similar to HR 10675. POAGE (D Texas) -- 4/14/60.
HR 11774 -- Similar to HR 11760. WILLIS (D La.) -- 4/14/60.
HR 11783 -- Similar to HR 10675. COAD (D Iowa) -- 4/18/60.
HR 11797 -- Similar to HR 10675. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/19/60.
HR 11799 -- Provide a new farm program for certain agricultural commodities. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 4/19/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11800 -- Similar to HR 10675. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 4/19/60.
HR 11816 -- Similar to HR 10675. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 4/19/60.
HR 11817 -- Similar to HR 10572. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/19/60.
HR 11818 -- Similar to HR 10675. SISK (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60.
HR 11822 -- Similar to HR 10675. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 4/19/60.
HR 11834 -- Provide a new farm program for certain agricultural commodities. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/20/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11841 -- Establish payment-in-kind program for producers of corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans, flaxsed and wheat; extend and expand conservation reserve program. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/20/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11869 -- Similar to HR 10675. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/21/60.
HR 11891 -- Similar to HR 11760. DIXON (R Utah) -- 4/25/60.
HR 11894 -- Similar to HR 11750. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 4/25/60.
HR 11895 -- Similar to HR 11699. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 4/25/60.
HR 11896 -- Extend and expand conservation reserve program; authorize use of payments in kind. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 4/25/60.
HR 11917 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey lands in Lassen County, Calif. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 4/26/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11919 -- Improve income on wheat producers; reduce cost to U.S. Treasury of wheat-price-stabilization program; strengthen wheat marketing quota provisions; reduce volume of Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of wheat. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/26/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11930 -- Extend and expand the Conservation Reserve under the Soil Bank Act. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/27/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11944 -- Similar to HR 10572. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 4/27/60.
HR 11946 -- Similar to HR 11760. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 4/27/60.
HR 11950 -- Transfer rice acreage history where producer permanently withdraws from rice production. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 4/27/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 11959 -- Amend Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 to provide competitive enterprise in retail sales of meat, meat food products, livestock products, and other foods. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 4/27/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12000 -- Authorize a program of balanced agricultural production; assure producers a fair economic return and consumers an adequate supply of commodities at fair prices; conserve soil, water and wildlife resources. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12001 -- Similar to HR 12000. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 5/2/60.
HR 12005 -- Balance domestic supplies of, and domestic demand for, agricultural commodities; prevent loss of soil, farm labor, and farm capital resources, by withdrawing up to 80 million acres from agricultural production. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12006 -- Reduce domestic supplies of agricultural commodities; make land available of educational, rehabilitational, health or recreational purposes by withdrawal or purchase of agricultural land. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12013 -- Terminate programs of price support for agricultural commodities by December 31, 1965. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/2/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12030 -- Authorize an appropriation for special milk program for children for fiscal years 1962 and 1963. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 5/3/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12031 -- Similar to HR 12030. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 5/3/60.
HR 12032 -- Similar to HR 12030. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 5/3/60.
HR 12033 -- Similar to HR 12030. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 5/3/60.
HR 12034 -- Similar to HR 12030. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 5/3/60.
HR 12035 -- Similar to HR 12030. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/60.
HR 12050 -- Provide a temporary emergency farm supply adjustment and income improvement program and temporary economic disaster credit program. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/3/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12066 -- Similar to HR 12030. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 5/4/60.
HR 12067 -- Similar to HR 10572. MITCHELL (D Ga.) 5/4/60.
HR 12082 -- Provide different basis for determining money to be made available to Michigan because of location of national forest lands. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 5/5/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12104 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12105 -- Authorize user charges for certain services performed by the Department of Agriculture. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12115 -- Extend minimum national marketing quota for extra long staple cotton to the 1961 crop. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 5/6/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12126 -- Provide that Secretary of Agriculture investigate feasibility of establishing and maintaining a national botanic garden. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 5/10/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12150 -- Provide program to test effectiveness of promoting consumption of fluid milk through advertising and other means. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12175 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/11/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12176 -- Similar to HR 12175. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 5/11/60.
HR 12177 -- Similar to HR 12175. DIXON (R Utah) -- 5/11/60.
HR 12182 -- Protect farm and ranch operators making land use changes under Great Plains conservation program against loss of acreage allotments. POAGE (D Texas) -- 5/11/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12184 -- Similar to HR 12182. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 5/11/60.
HR 12189 -- Provide minimum acreage allotment and price support levels for 1961 crop of upland cotton. JONES (D Mo.) -- 5/11/60.
HR 12201 -- Amend Soil Bank Act to provide land devoted to conserving uses after expiration of a conservation reserve contract may continue to be counted in determination of acreage allotments and marketing quotas. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 5/12/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12207 -- Stabilize cotton price support for 1961 crop. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 5/12/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12238 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re level of price support for milk for manufacturing purposes and for butterfat. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 5/16/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12261 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re market adjustment and price support programs for wheat and feed grains; provide a high-protein food distribution program. POAGE (D Texas) -- 5/17/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12292 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to provide that whenever cotton is bartered or exchanged, either identical cotton acquired from Commodity Credit or an equal quantity of substitute cotton be exported. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 5/18/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12295 -- Similar to HR 12261. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 5/18/60.
HR 12311 -- Extend for 1 year Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/19/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12330 -- Authorize an appropriation for special milk program for children for fiscal years 1962 and 1963. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 5/23/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12334 -- Decelerate depreciation of income of cotton producers. JONES (D Mo.) -- 5/23/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12341 -- Amend section 8e of Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended, as reenacted and amended by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to extend restrictions on imported commodities to imported shelled walnuts, dates with pits, dates without pits and products principally of dates. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 5/23/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12359 -- Similar to HR 12330. COAD (D Iowa) -- 5/24/60.
HR 12364 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 re level of price support for milk for manufacturing and butterfat. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 5/24/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12388 -- Similar to HR 12330. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 5/25/60.
HR 12389 -- Similar to HR 12364. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 5/25/60.
HR 12393 -- Similar to HR 12330. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 5/25/60.
HR 12394 -- Similar to HR 12364. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 5/25/60.
HR 12407 -- Similar to HR 12364. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 5/26/60.
HR 12410 -- Similar to HR 12330. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 5/26/60.
HR 12411 -- Similar to HR 12364. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 5/26/60.
HR 12416 -- Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act re manner of making payments under grain storage agreements. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 5/26/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12420 -- Treat all basic agricultural commodities alike re cost of remeasuring acreage. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/26/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12461 -- Amend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for 1 year; authorize Presidential action during time Congress is not in session if in national interest or necessary to insure an adequate supply of sugar. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 6/1/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12487 -- Provide a national agricultural exhibition. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 6/2/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12491 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Wyoming to Fremont County, Wyo. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/2/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12534 -- Extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for 1 year; authorize Presidential action during time Congress is not in session if in the national interest or necessary to insure an adequate supply of sugar. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 6/7/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12548 -- Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, as amended, to prohibit export subsidy payments on certain products. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/8/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12549 -- Establish improved program for wheat. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 6/8/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12585 -- Amend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, deleting words "the Territory of" since admission of Hawaii into Union. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/9/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12602 -- Amend section 201 of act of Sept. 21, 1959 (73 Stat. 610), to provide nutritional enrichment of rice. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/13/60 -- Agriculture.
HR 12605 -- Amend section 104 of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to eliminate ceilings on foreign currencies for informational and educational activities.
HR 12608 -- Amend section 102 of Agricultural Act of 1949 to extend for 1 year options presently available to cotton farmers. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 6/13/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12624 -- Extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, for 1 year; authorize presidential action during time Congress is not in session if in the national interest or necessary to insure an adequate supply of sugar; stabilize quota for Cuba. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 6/14/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12673 -- Amend section 8(e) of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, as reenacted and amended by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1936, as amended, to extend restrictions on imported commodities to imported wines. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 6/15/60 Agriculture.

HR 12705 -- Delay for 60 days in limited cases applicability of certain provisions of law re humane slaughter of livestock. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 6/17/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12712 -- Similar to HR 12705. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 6/17/60.

HR 12713 -- Similar to HR 12705. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 6/17/60.

HR 12720 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/17/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12750 -- Authorize an appropriation for special milk program for children for fiscal years 1962 and 1963. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/21/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12759 -- Amend title V of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended. SISK (D Calif.) -- 6/21/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12773 -- Authorize a program of balanced agricultural production; assure producers a fair economic return and consumers an adequate supply of commodities at fair prices and conserve soil, water, and wildlife resources. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 6/22/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12828 -- Similar to HR 10786. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 6/27/60.

HR 12846 -- Authorize Commodity Credit Corporation to donate surplus grains to be used as feed for livestock and poultry being raised to feed persons in certain institutions in the U.S. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 6/28/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12849 -- Protect farm and ranch owners making certain land use changes under Great Plains conservation program and soil bank program against loss of cropland acreage and acreage allotments. POAGE (D Texas) -- 6/28/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12870 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re market-adjustments and price-supports for wheat. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 6/29/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12932 -- Use surplus foods in training students in home economics. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 7/1/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12954 -- Provide a voluntary payment-in-kind program to reduce wheat production and stocks of Commodity Credit Corporation. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 7/2/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 12959 -- Provide a moratorium on construction of new irrigation projects to prevent an increase in cost of farm surplus program; secure for farmers of the U.S. a fair price for their products. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 13018 -- Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act to provide two members of Board of Directors of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation be farmers. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 8/17/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 13062 -- Extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 8/22/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 13141 -- Similar to HR 13062. MAY (R Wash.) -- 8/24/60.

HR 13146 -- Authorize federal assistance for poultry research laboratory in the Delmarva Penninsula area. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 8/25/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 13247 -- Similr to HR 13062. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 8/31/60.

H J Res 593 -- Provide for a comprehensive program of research and experimentation for purpose of investigating growth of salt cedar and other phreatophytes, the hydrological and climatological factors influencing the use of water by such plants, and various techniques for the eradication and control of such plants. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agriculture.

H J Res 594 -- Similar to H J Res 593. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60.

H J Res 597 -- Similar to H J Res 593. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 2/2/60.

H J Res 619 -- Further reduce incidence of brucellosis by providing federal support to complete nationwide certification and proceed toward eradication of brucellosis under the brucellosis eradication program. McSWEEN (D La.) -- 2/18/60 -- Agriculture.

H J Res 641 -- Provide federal support to eradication of brucellosis. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/2/60 -- Agriculture.

H J Res 642 -- Similar to H J Res 641. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/3/60.

H J Res 788 -- Improve income for producers of wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghum, soybeans, and flaxseed, by establishing a payment-in-kind program. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 8/22/60 -- Agriculture.

H J Res 789 -- Similar to H J Res 788. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 8/22/60.

H J Res 790 -- Similar to H J Res 788. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 8/22/60.

H J Res 791 -- Similar to H J Res 788. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 8/22/60.

H J Res 792 -- Similar to H J Res 788. KYL (R Iowa) -- 8/22/60.

H J Res 793 -- Similar to H J Res 788. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 8/22/60.

H J Res 794 -- Similar to H J Res 788. QUIE (R Minn.) -- 8/22/60.

H J Res 795 -- Similar to H J Res 788. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 8/22/60.

H J Res 796 -- Similar to H J Res 788. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 8/22/60.

H J Res 797 -- Similar to H J Res 788. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 8/22/60.

H J Res 800 -- Similar to H J Res 788. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 8/25/60.

H J Res 801 -- Similar to H J Res 788. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 8/25/60.

H J Res 802 -- Establish a commission to study ways and means of raising farm income. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 8/26/60 -- Agriculture.

H Con Res 651 -- Express sense of Congress that Dept. of Agriculture continue for 1 year uniform storage agreement contracts now in effect; provide a basis for recapture of excessive profits. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 3/29/60 -- Agriculture.

H Con Res 652 -- Similar to H Con Res 651. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 3/29/60.

H Con Res 654 -- Express sense of Congress that Department of Agriculture continue for 1 year uniform storage agreement contracts now effective; provide a basis for recapture of excessive profits. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Agriculture.

H Con Res 709 -- Study effects of reclamation and irrigation projects upon agricultural surpluses and prohibit initiation of new irrigation construction projects after Jan. 1, 1961. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

Bills Introduced -- Appropriations

HOUSE

HR 10233 -- Make appropriations for District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 10234 -- Make appropriations for Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. PRESTON (D Ga.) -- 2/8/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 10401 -- Make appropriations for Department of Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 2/15/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 10569 -- Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments and Tax Court of the U.S. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. GARY (D Va.) -- 2/22/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 10702 -- Make appropriations to Secretary of Navy for construction of six additional Polaris ballistic missile submarines. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 10743 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 2/29/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 11389 -- Make appropriations for Executive Office of President and general Government agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 3/28/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 11390 -- Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/28/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 11666 -- Make appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 4/11/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 11776 -- Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 4/14/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 11998 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. MAHON (D Texas) -- 5/2/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 12117 -- Make appropriations for Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 5/6/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 12231 -- Make appropriations for military construction for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 5/16/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 12232 -- Make appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. NORRELL (D Ark.) -- 5/16/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 12326 -- Make appropriations for civil functions administered by Dept. of Army, certain agencies of the Dept. of Interior, Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority and certain study commissions, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 5/23/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 12619 -- Make appropriations for Mutual Security and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 6/13/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 12740 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 6/20/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 12971 -- Amend Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1961, re full utilization of amounts for national defense. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 8/15/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 13103 -- Appropriate $238,000 for improvements at Rye Harbor, N.H. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 8/23/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 13161 -- Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 8/26/60 -- Appropriations.

H J Res 621 -- Make supplemental appropriations for National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 2/22/60 -- Appropriations.

H J Res 765 -- Make supplemental appropriation for Department of Labor for fiscal year ending June 30, 1960. THOMAS (D Texas) -- 6/20/60 -- Appropriations.

H J Res 778 -- Make temporary appropriations for fiscal year 1961. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 7/1/60 -- Appropriations.

Bills Introduced -- Education and Welfare

Education and Housing

SENATE

S 2788 -- Extend the Library Services Act for 5 years, and amend such act. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/11/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2830 -- Amend the Library Services Act to extend for 5 years the authorization for appropriations, and for other purposes. HILL (D Ala.), Aiken (R Vt.), Murray (D Mont.), Eastland (D Miss.), Jordan (D N.C.), Gruening (D Alaska), Yarborough (D Texas), Randolph (D W.Va.), Morse (D Ore.), Williams (D N.J.), McNamara (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Hart (D Mich.), Long (D La.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Chavez (D N.M.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Carroll (D Colo.), Engle (D Calif.), Cannon (D Nev.), Cooper (R Ky.), Long (D Hawaii), Magnuson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Monroney (D Okla.), Javits (R N.Y.), Prouty (R Vt.), Young (D Ohio), Bush (R Conn.), Mundt (R S.D.), Bible (D Nev.), McGee (D Wyo.), Moss (D Utah), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bennett (R Utah), Pastore (D R.I.), Dodd (D Conn.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Church (D Idaho), Case (R S.D.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 1/14/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2831 -- Strengthen state governments, to provide financial assistance to states for educational purposes by returning a portion of the Federal taxes collected. COTTON (R N.H.) -- 1/14/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2832 -- Similar to S 2831. COTTON (R N.H.) -- 1/14/60.

S 2864 -- Provide payments to assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/20/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2865 -- Provide grants for adult education for migrant agricultural employees. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/20/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2911 -- Amend Housing Act of 1950 to authorize additional loans for college housing. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 2912 -- Amend Housing Act of 1950 re amount of loans permitted to be made in any state. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 2928 -- Amend title V of Housing Act of 1949 to provide financial assistance for provision of housing and related facilities for migratory farm labor. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/27/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 2929 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to repeal certain provisions requiring affidavits of belief. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2950 -- Increase borrowing authority of Housing and Home Finance Agency for college housing loans. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 2/1/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3007 -- Authorize Federal loans to colleges and universities for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings and other academic facilities. CLARK (D Pa.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Carroll (D Colo.), Church (D Idaho), Engle (D Calif.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McGee (D Wyo.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Symington (D Mo.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (D Ohio) -- 2/9/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3042 -- Amend laws re mortgage insurance, urban renewal authorization and relocation payments. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/16/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3148 -- Amend title I, Housing Act, 1949, to provide for disposition for historical site purposes of certain real property acquired in urban renewal areas. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/7/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3175 -- Amend section 404, National Housing Act, as amended. CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) -- 3/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3226 -- Amend section 809, National Housing Act. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 3/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3256 -- Establish a National Showcase of the Arts and Sciences in the District of Columbia; hold an International Olympiad of the Arts and Sciences on a biennial basis in the District of Columbia. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 3/22/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3278 -- Amend section 701, Housing Act of 1954 (re urban planning grants), and title II of Housing Amendments of 1955 (re public facility loans), to assist state and local governments in improving metropolitan mass transportation. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/24/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3282 -- Amend section 5 of Home Owners Loan Act of 1933. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/24/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3291 -- Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make modifications in sale of Oakdale Residents Cooperative Housing Project of Royal Oak Township, Oakland County, Mich. HART (D Mich.) -- 3/29/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3378 -- Amend act to promote education of blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, to authorize wider distribution of books and instruction materials; increase appropriations authorized, and otherwise improve act. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 4/14/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3379 -- Establish an annual or biannual national housing goal; provide a study program to improve quality of residential construction without increasing cost; encourage advanced techniques in housing construction; continue farm housing program under title V of Housing Act of 1949. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 4/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3391 -- Authorize a 10-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical educational facilities. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/20/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3458 -- Amend section 112 of Housing Act of 1949. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3481 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to make student loans under title II available to teachers attending summer sessions. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 5/5/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3498 -- Authorize use of additional funds, to extent specified in appropriation acts, for public facility loans. BENNETT (R Utah), Capehart (R Ind.), Bush (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.) -- 5/5/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3499 -- Authorize use of additional funds, to extent specified in appropriation acts, for purchase of mortgages by Federal National Mortgage Association under its special assistance program. BENNETT (R Utah), Capehart (R Ind.), Bush (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.) -- 5/5/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3500 -- Amend title I of National Housing Act. BENNETT (R Utah), Capehart (R Ind.), Bush (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.) -- 5/5/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3502 -- Extend and amend National Housing Act, as amended, to provide mortgage insurance for individually owned units in a multifamily structure. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 5/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3504 -- Amend National Housing Act to remove certain limitations on amount of outstanding mortgage insurance. BUSH (R Conn.), Capehart (R Ind.) (by request) -- 5/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3509 -- Amend certain laws re provision of private and public housing and renewal of urban communities. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/9/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3512 -- Amend laws re cooperative housing. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) (by request) -- 5/9/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3541 -- Provide additional financial facilities in Federal National Mortgage Association, to incorporate federal mortgage investment companies. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.) (by request) -- 5/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3581 -- Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, to permit federal savings and loan associations to invest in or lend to business development credit corporations. ERVIN (D N.C.), Jordan (D N.C.) -- 5/23/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3586 -- Authorize additional funds for public facility loans. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 5/24/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3595 -- Increase borrowing authority of Housing and Home Finance Agency for public facility loans. LONG (D La.) -- 5/26/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3619 -- Make permanent law provisions of section 408 of National Housing Act regulating savings and loan holding companies. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 6/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3670 -- Extend and amend laws re provision and improvement of housing and renewal of urban communities. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 6/14/60 -- Calendar.

S 3706 -- Establish a medal known as Presidential Medal for Civilian Achievement to provide recognition for persons who had made outstanding contributions in the arts, sciences, and related fields. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/21/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3776 -- Authorize federal loans and matching grants as alternative forms of assistance to colleges and universities for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings. CLARK (D Pa.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 6/29/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3889 -- Amend section 809(g), National Housing Act, providing insurance of certain mortgages. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 8/25/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 9314 -- Prohibit charging of discounts on mortgages insured or guaranteed by FHA or VA. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 1/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9321 -- Authorize a 2-year program of Federal assistance to states and communities to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/6/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9324 -- Provide financial assistance to states for constructing school facilities and teachers' salaries. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/6/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9348 -- Amend National Housing Act to halt slump in residential construction, increase both onsite and offsite job opportunities, help achieve full employment, and broaden home ownership opportunities. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9367 -- Similar to HR 9348. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 1/6/60.
HR 9371 -- Similar to HR 9348. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 1/6/60.
HR 9467 -- Establish a National Showcase of the Arts and Sciences in the District of Columbia; authorize holding an International Olympiad of the Arts and Sciences on a biennial basis in D.C. to enhance prospects of durable peace. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/7/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 9494 -- Extend the Library Services Act for 5 years, and amend such act. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/11/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 9503 -- Establish a National Showcase of the Arts and Sciences in the District of Columbia; authorize holding an International Olympiad of the Arts and Sciences on a biennal basis in D.C. to enhance prospects of a durable peace. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/11/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 9574 -- Similar to HR 9494. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 1/13/60.
HR 9587 -- Similar to HR 9494. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/13/60.
HR 9673 -- Authorize 10-year program of grants for construction of veterinary medical, educational facilities. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 1/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 9707 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to eliminate requirement that determination of need be made by community involved before any hotel or transient housing can be constructed in redevelopment of urban renewal area. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9782 -- Amend National Housing Act re mortgage insurance to assist financing of residential housing located in older urban neighborhoods. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/20/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9811 -- Establish a national showcase of the arts and sciences in the District of Columbia to encourage young American artists and scientists; authorize holding of an International Olympiad of Arts and Sciences on biennial basis in D.C. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/21/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 9812 -- Amend Library Services Act to extend for 5 years authorization for appropriations. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/21/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 9814 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to require that rental or cooperative housing constructed in redevelopment of an urban renewal area shall be designed for middle income groups. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 9872 -- Provide certain payments to assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/25/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10024 -- Amend Library Services Act to extend for 5 years authorization for appropriations. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/28/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10047 -- Authorize a 4-year program of federal assistance to states and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/1/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10117 -- Amend Library Services Act to extend for 5 years authorization for appropriations. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 2/2/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10128 -- Authorize federal financial assistance to states to be used for constructing school facilities. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/2/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10182 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to repeal certain provisions requiring affidavits of loyalty and allegiance. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/4/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10191 -- Similar to HR 10117. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 2/4/60.
HR 10213 -- Amend National Housing Act to halt serious slump in residential construction; increase both on-site and off-site job opportunities; achieve an expanding full employment economy and broaden homeownership opportunities for the American people. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 2/4/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10280 -- Extend Library Services Act for 5 years. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/8/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10335 -- Amend Library Services Act to extend 5 years the authorization for appropriations. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/10/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10378 -- Assist in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/11/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10379 -- Provide grants for adult education for migrant agricultural employees. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/11/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10420 -- Amend Library Services Act to extend for 5 years authorization for appropriations. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/15/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10460 -- Establish a teaching hospital for Howard University, to transfer Freedmen's Hospital to the university. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/16/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10497 -- Amend laws re mortgage insurance, urban renewal authorization and relocation payments. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10535 -- Similar to HR 10420. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 2/18/60.
HR 10604 -- Extend Library Services Act for 5 years. MORRISON (D La.) -- 2/23/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10623 -- Similar to HR 10604. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 2/23/60.
HR 10647 -- Similar to HR 10604. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/60.
HR 10676 -- Amend section 404, National Housing Act, as amended. KILBURN (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10701 -- Amend Library Services Act to extend 5 years the authorization for appropriations. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 2/25/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10758 -- Provide direct aid to states for educational purposes only. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 2/29/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10764 -- Authorize federal financial assistance for school construction and teachers' salaries. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/29/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10823 -- Make Committee on Education, established by act of July 26, 1954, advisory to the President and available to states to improve quality of education. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/1/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10888 -- Similar to HR 10604. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 3/3/60.
HR 10894 -- Amend title I Housing Act, 1949, to provide disposition for historical site purposes of certain real property acquired in urban renewal areas. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/3/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10928 -- Similar to HR 10701. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10929 -- Similar to HR 10604. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10937 -- Similar to HR 10701. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10942 -- Authorize federal loans to colleges and universities for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings and other facilities. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/7/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10958 -- Similar to HR 10604. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 3/8/60.
HR 10976 -- Amend National School Lunch Act to permit agricultural commodities acquired for school lunch program to be used for training students in home economics. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 3/8/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 10992 -- Similar to HR 10701. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11000 -- Similar to HR 10701. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11069 -- Amend title I, Housing Act, 1949, to extend authority of Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make advances for general neighborhood renewal plans under slum clearance and urban renewal program; permit inclusion in an urban renewal project of more adequate provision for conservation of structures which can be reconstructed or rehabilitated. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 3/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11075 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of single persons, in hardship cases, to federally assisted low-rent housing projects. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11108 -- Similar to HR 10701. MAY (R Wash.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11118 -- Similar to HR 10701. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11120 -- Similar to HR 10701. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11122 -- Authorize a 5-year program of assistance to school districts in paying principal and interest on loans for construction of urgently needed elementary or secondary public school facilities. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/11/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 11148 -- Similar to HR 10701. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/14/60.
HR 11154 -- Similar to HR 10701. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/14/60.
HR 11175 -- Similar to HR 10701. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/60.
HR 11198 -- Provide loan insurance on loans to students in higher education. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/16/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 11202 -- Similar to HR 10701. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 3/16/60.
HR 11250 -- Authorize federal loans to colleges and universities for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion, or improvement of classroom buildings and other facilities. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 3/18/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 11295 -- Similar to HR 10701. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/21/60.
HR 11330 -- Amend section 701, Housing Act of 1954 (re urban planning), and title II, Housing Amendments of 1955 (re public facility loans), to assist state and local governments in improving mass transportation services in metropolitan areas. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 3/23/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11332 -- Similar to HR 11330. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 3/23/60.
HR 11338 -- Similar to HR 11330. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/23/60.
HR 11339 -- Similar to HR 11330. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 3/23/60.
HR 11362 -- Similar to HR 11330. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/24/60.
HR 11374 -- Similar to HR 11330. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 3/24/60.
HR 11378 -- Similar to HR 11330. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/24/60.
HR 11393 -- Amend act to promote education of blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, to authorize wider distribution of books and instruction materials; increase appropriations authorized. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 3/28/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 11402 -- Similar to HR 11330. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/60.
HR 11412 -- Authorize federal financial assistance for school construction and teachers' salaries. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/28/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 11414 -- Similar to HR 10701. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 3/28/60.
HR 11423 -- Similar to HR 10701. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11424 -- Similar to HR 10701. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11426 -- Similar to HR 10701. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11427 -- Similar to HR 11330. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11428 -- Similar to HR 11330. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11436 -- Similar to HR 10701. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11442 -- Similar to HR 10701. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 3/29/60.

HR 11453 -- Similar to HR 11330. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11467 -- Similar to HR 11330. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11473 -- Similar to HR 11330. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11479 -- Similar to HR 10701. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11480 -- Similar to HR 10701. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11481 -- Similar to HR 10701. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11482 -- Similar to HR 10701. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11483 -- Similar to HR 10701. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11484 -- Similar to HR 10701. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11485 -- Similar to HR 10701. WIER (D Minn.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11501 -- Assist states in strengthening professional nurse education, to meet requirements of federal, state, and local government hospitals and health agencies, as well as of nongovernmental hospitals and other employers. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11509 -- Similar to HR 11330. FALLON (D Md.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11514 -- Similar to HR 10701. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11526 -- Similar to HR 10701. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11530 -- Similar to HR 11330. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11540 -- Provide financial assistance to states for educational purposes by returning a portion of federal taxes collected therein. BOW (R Ohio) -- 4/4/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 11563 -- Similar to HR 11330. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 4/5/60.
HR 11568 -- Similar to HR 10701. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/5/60.
HR 11569 -- Similar to HR 10701. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 4/5/60.
HR 11575 -- Similar to HR 10701. JONES (D Ala.) -- 4/5/60.
HR 11578 -- Similar to HR 10701. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 4/5/60.
HR 11598 -- Similar to HR 11330. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/6/60.
HR 11616 -- Similar to HR 10701. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60.
HR 11617 -- Similar to HR 10701. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 4/6/60.
HR 11648 -- Similar to HR 10701. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/7/60.
HR 11651 -- Authorize a 10-year program of scholarships for medical and dental education. HALPERN (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 4/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11659 -- Similar to HR 11330. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 4/7/60.
HR 11679 -- Similar to HR 11330. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 4/11/60.
HR 11698 -- Amend Housing Amendments of 1955 to expand public facility loan program of Community Facilities Administration in Housing and Home Finance Agency. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 4/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11705 -- Similar to HR 11540. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 4/12/60.
HR 11749 -- Similar to HR 11330. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 4/13/60.
HR 11803 -- Similar to HR 11330. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/19/60.
HR 11864 -- Amend title I of Housing Act of 1949 to provide that small-business concerns displaced from renewal area by renewal project be eligible for loans to assist their relocation, under same terms and conditions as applicable to loans under section 7(b) of Small Business Act. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 4/21/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11893 -- Amend title II of Vocational Education Act of 1946, re practical nurse training. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 4/25/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 11914 -- Extend and amend National Housing Act, as amended, to provide mortgage insurance for individually owned units in a multifamily structure. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem., P.R.) -- 4/26/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11923 -- Similar to HR 11330. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/26/60.
HR 12009 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 re qualified individuals to serve in foreign countries as employees of the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/2/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12068 -- Provide payments to provide improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 5/4/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12093 -- Provide financial assistance to states for education by returning a portion of the federal taxes collected therein. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/5/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12125 -- Similar to HR 10701. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 5/10/60.
HR 12140 -- Amend National Defense Education Act of 1958 to make student loans under title II available to teachers attending summer sessions. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/10/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12152 -- Relieve hardship for displaced families and businesses by assisting in relocation and mortgage financing under a new low-rent private housing program. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 5/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12153 -- Promote homeownership and achieve high-level stability in residential construction. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 5/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12161 -- Similar to HR 12153. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 5/11/60.
HR 12162 -- Similar to HR 12152. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 5/11/60.
HR 12164 -- Similar to HR 12152. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 5/11/60.
HR 12172 -- Amend title I of National Housing Act. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12173 -- Authorize use of additional funds, specified in appropriation acts, for public facility loans. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12174 -- Authorize use of additional funds, specified in appropriations acts, for the purchase of mortgages by Federal National Mortgage Association under its special assistance program. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12180 -- Amend certain laws re conservation and improvement of private housing and renewal of urban communities. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12181 -- Amend section 701 of Housing Act of 1954 (re urban planning grants), and title II of Housing Amendments of 1955 (re public facility loans), to assist state and local governments and instrumentalities in improving mass transportation in metropolitan areas. NIX (D Pa.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12196 -- Similar to HR 12152. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 5/12/60.
HR 12203 -- Similar to HR 12152. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 5/12/60.
HR 12206 -- Similar to HR 12152. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 5/12/60.
HR 12213 -- Amend title VIII of National Housing Act, as amended. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12214 -- Amend National Housing Act to remove certain limitations on aggregate amount of outstanding mortgage insurance. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 5/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12216 -- Provide additional financial facilities in Federal National Mortgage Association, to incorporate federal mortgage investment companies. RAINS (D Ala.) (by request) -- 5/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12252 -- Provide financial assistance to states for educational purposes by returning a portion of federal taxes collected therein. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 5/17/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12259 -- Authorize a 5-year program of assistance to financially needy school districts in paying principal and interest annually on loans for construction of urgently needed elementary or secondary public school facilities. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 5/17/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12264 -- Amend section 408 of National Housing Act to repeal its expiration date, thereby making permanent law regulating savings and loan holding companies. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/17/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12269 -- Authorize federal financial assistance to states for constructing school facilities. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 5/17/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12270 -- Amend certain laws re conservation and improvement of private housing and renewal of urban communities. BARRETT (D-Pa.) -- 5/17/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12294 -- Provide a National Academy of Culture. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 5/18/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12316 -- Authorize federal financial assistance for school construction and teachers' salaries. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/19/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12349 -- Authorize federal financial assistance to states for constructing school facilities. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 5/23/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12517 -- Amend title I of National Housing Act, as amended, to extend maturity of home improvement loans to section 213 cooperatives. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12603 -- Extend and amend laws re preservation and improvement of housing and renewal of urban communities. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 6/13/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12606 -- Amend section 701 of Housing Act of 1954 (re urban planning grants), and title II of Housing Amendments of 1955 (re public facility loans), to assist state and local governments in improving mass transportation. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 6/13/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12745 -- Amend section 701 of Housing Act of 1954 (re urban planning grants), and title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (re public facility loans), to assist state and local governments in improving mass transportation services in metropolitan areas. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 6/21/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 12930 -- Authorize federal loans and matching grants as alternative forms of assistance to colleges and universities for construction, rehabilitation, alteration, conversion or improvement of classroom buildings. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 7/1/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12933 -- Similar to HR 12930. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 7/1/60.
HR 13054 -- Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 re federal savings and loan associations' new branches. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 8/19/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 13076 -- Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to pay persons whose property is or has been acquired for Armourdale project, Kansas City, Kan., for the investment in rebuilding after the flood in 1951. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 8/22/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 13140 -- Establish within Housing and Home Finance Agency a new program of mortgage insurance in finance of harbor facilities. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 8/24/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 13219 -- Provide improved educational opportunities for children of migrant agricultural employees. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 8/30/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 13220 -- Authorize Commissioner of Education to contract for education of children of migrant agricultural employees. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 8/30/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 13253 -- Amend National Housing Act re rental housing of elderly. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 8/31/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 13265 -- Establish U.S. Academy of Advanced Sciences and Research Coordination. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 8/31/60 -- Education and Labor.
H J Res 781 -- Give effect to Agreement for Facilitating the International Circulation of Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Character, approved at Beirut in 1948. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 7/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 782 -- Similar to H J Res 781. MASON (R Ill.) -- 7/2/60.

H Con Res 711 -- Determine advisability of establishment of programs by private organizations to assist school children visiting the District of Columbia to obtain more understanding of significance and function of the Nation's capital. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 7/2/60 -- Education and Labor.

Health and Welfare

SENATE

S 2758 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate requirement that a spouse's annuity be reduced if the spouse is eligible to receive certain social security benefits. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/7/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2763 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained the age of 50 to become entitled to disability insurance benefits. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 1/7/60 -- Finance.

S 2793 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon the amount of outside income an individual may earn while receiving benefits. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/13/60 -- Finance.

S 2809 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of earnings individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their benefits. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/14/60 -- Finance.

S 2854 -- Authorize transfer of certain property of Public Health Service to New Town Health Center Corp., New Town, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/19/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2866 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to relax severity of existing provisions re deductions from benefits on account of earnings. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/20/60 -- Finance.

S 2880 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to permit reduced benefits (when based upon the attainment of retirement age) to men at age 62; permit full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) to women at age 62 and reduced benefits to women at age 60; eliminate limitation re amount individuals may earn while receiving benefits; eliminate requirements that an individual must have attained age 50 to be eligible for disability benefits. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 1/21/60 -- Finance.

S 2897 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained age 50 to qualify for disability insurance benefits, permit payment of such benefits from beginning of individual's disability. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/60 -- Finance.

S 2903 -- Deem teachers in state of Mississippi be employees of state for purposes of title II of Social Security Act. EASTLAND (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 1/25/60 -- Finance.

S 2915 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, home nursing service, and diagnostic outpatient hospital services for persons eligible for old-age, survivors and disability insurance benefits. KENNEDY (D Mass.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 1/26/60 -- Finance.

S 2973 -- Provide increases in compensation for food service workers and laundry workers under Veterans' Administration. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/1/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2994 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to eliminate requirement that an individual must be 50 years of age to be eligible for disability benefits, provide coverage of doctors of medicine under social security; increase annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from social security benefits. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 2/8/60 -- Finance.

S 3010 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that benefits payable under such act or Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 not be considered income in determining eligibility of individuals for benefits from Veterans' Administration. HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/11/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3025 -- Amend title II, Vocational Education Act of 1946, re practical nurse training. HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/15/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3029 -- Re effective date of qualification of Iron Workers' Mid-American Pension Trust as a qualified trust under section 401(a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/15/60 -- Finance.

S 3067 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide disability insurance benefits for any individual who is blind and has at least one quarter of coverage. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 2/18/60 -- Finance.

S 3073 -- Re effective date of qualification of Pattern Makers' Pension Trust Fund of Chicago as a qualified trust under section 401(a) of Internal Revenue Code, 1954. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/19/60 -- Finance.

S 3123 -- Increase benefits under federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; increase from $4,800 to $6,000 maximum amount of annual earnings on which benefits may be based. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 2/29/60 -- Finance.

S 3197 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to pay indirect costs of research projects supported under this act. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 3/14/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3242 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase to $2,000 the annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/21/60 -- Finance.

S 3255 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase to $1,800 annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without deductions from insurance benefits payable. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 3/22/60 -- Finance.

S 3274 -- Permit certain veterans pursuing courses of vocational rehabilitation training to continue for such period as necessary to complete such courses. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/24/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3286 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Texas among states permitted to divide retirement systems into two parts to obtain coverage, under state agreement for only state and local employees who desire coverage; permit Texas to obtain coverage for policemen and firemen in positions covered by a retirement system. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/29/60 -- Finance.

S 3301 -- Amend Federal Unemployment Tax Act to exclude service performed in employment of political committees. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 3/30/60 -- Finance.

S 3312 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish, in Washington, an institution for care, custody and education of certain juvenile dependents and delinquents. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3330 -- Amend title IV, Social Security Act, to permit children in need and deprived of parental support be eligible for assistance under state plans for aid to dependent children. SCOTT (R Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 4/4/60 -- Finance.

S 3332 -- Permit service performed by employees of Walker Irrigation District of Yerington, Nev., to constitute "employment" for insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 4/5/60 -- Finance.

S 3350 -- Provide a program of federal matching grants to states for health insurance for individuals aged 65 or over at subscription charges such individuals can pay. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Cooper (R Ky.), Scott (R Pa.), Aiken (R Vt.), Case (R N.J.), Fong (R Hawaii), Keating (R N.Y.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 4/7/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3352 -- Amend act approved Aug. 24, 1935 (ch. 642, sec. 1, 49 Stat. 793), re bonds of contractors for public works and adding workmen's compensation insurance premiums to obligations of contractors' bonds. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 4/7/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3370 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase annual amount individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from the insurance benefits. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 4/14/60 -- Finance.

S 3371 -- Amend title I of Social Security Act to provide states disregard certain income in determining need for old-age assistance under state programs. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 4/14/60 -- Finance.

S 3404 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, to provide an injured employee have right to select his own physician. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 4/21/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3405 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in disabling injuries. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 4/21/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3436 -- Amend Federal Firearms Act to regulate shipment of pistols and revolvers in interstate commerce; assist local jurisdictions in controlling use by juveniles and irresponsible persons. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 4/28/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3449 -- Amend title X of Social Security Act to enable states to provide more financial assistance to needy blind individuals; encourage them to become self-supporting. HARTKE (D Ind.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Green (D R.I.), Douglas (D Ill.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 4/29/60 -- Finance.

S 3454 -- Authorize project grants for graduate training in public health. HILL (D Ala.), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 4/29/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3470 -- Prohibit residence requirements as conditions for eligibility under state plans for aid to blind. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/3/60 -- Finance.

S 3503 -- Provide payment of hospital and other health services to aged retired individuals; provide for a continuing study of their health needs. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Symington (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Williams (D N.J.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McGee (D Wyo.), Young (D Ohio), Douglas (D Ill.), Gruening (D Alaska), Long (D Hawaii), Murray (D Mont.), Hart (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Hennings (D Mo.), Pastore (D R.I.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 5/6/60 -- Finance.

S 3505 -- Revise, extend, and improve unemployment insurance program. McCARTHY (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Young (D Ohio), Hartke (D Ind.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 5/9/60 -- Finance.

S 3525 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit exclusion, in computing average monthly wage of certain veterans, of periods during which they were on active duty with Armed Forces of the U.S. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 5/11/60 -- Finance.

S 3555 -- Re training and utilization of manpower resources of the Nation. CLARK (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hartke (D Ind.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 5/16/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3556 -- Compensate Hawaii for not having been treated on same basis as other states in payments made pursuant to titles I, IV, X, and XIV of Social Security Act. FONG (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii) -- 5/16/60 -- Finance.

S 3568 -- Establish a program of financial and technical assistance to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in economically depressed areas. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 5/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3569 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Bush (R Conn.), Beall (R Md.), Keating (R N.Y.), Morton (R Ky.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 5/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3570 -- Provide for humane treatment of animals used in experiment and tests by recipients of grants from the U.S. and by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. COOPER (R Ky.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Byrd (D W.Va.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Morse (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Gruening (D Alaska), McNamara (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 5/18/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3572 -- Permit Nebraska to modify agreement heretofore entered into by it pursuant to section 218 of Social Security Act to exclude service performed within such state by justices of peace and constables; provide for social security coverage of certain justices of peace and constables. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 5/19/60 -- Finance.

S 3594 -- Modify conditions for reduced rate of contributions under Federal Unemployment Tax Act. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 5/26/60 -- Finance.

S 3620 -- Permit Social Security coverage of certain policemen and policewomen in Hammond, La. LONG (D La.) -- 6/2/60 -- Finance.

S 3646 -- Assist aged in obtaining health insurance at rates they can afford to pay; otherwise assist in paying for needed health care. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 6/8/60 -- Finance.

S 3664 -- Extend and improve special education and rehabilitation services by Federal Government. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 6/10/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3669 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit institutions. HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/14/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3677 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to redefine "new drug"; provide licensing of persons engaged in propagation, manufacture, or preparation of drugs dispensed only upon prescription. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 6/15/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3679 -- Provide for grants-in-aid to states for treatment of narcotic drug addicts in closed institutions. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/16/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3680 -- Improve public health through revising, consolidating, and improving hospital and other medical facilities provisions of Public Health Service Act, authorizing grants for construction of medical, dental, osteopathic, and public health teaching facilities, providing special project grants for postgraduate public health training, providing for federal guaranty of loans for construction of group practice medical or dental care facilities. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.) -- 6/16/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3684 -- Assist individuals to obtain retirement benefits protected against increases in cost of living by Treasury issuing new series of bonds containing adjustments in maturity and redemption values to compensate for increases in cost of living which may be purchased by individuals and eligible institutions. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 6/16/60 -- Finance.

S 3692 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit reduced benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) be paid to men at age 62. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 6/17/60 -- Finance.

S 3693 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit reduced benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) be paid to men at age 62 and women at age 60. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 6/17/60 -- Finance.

S 3694 -- Re effective date of qualification of Pipe and Refrigeration Fitters Local 537 Pension Fund as a qualified trust under section 401(a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. KENNEDY (D Mass.) by Muskie (D Maine) -- 6/17/60 -- Finance.

S 3712 -- Re effective date of qualification of Pipe and Refrigeration Fitters Local 537 pension fund as a qualified trust under section 401(a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 6/21/60 -- Finance.

S 3725 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to increase minimum insurance benefits; increase amount of earnings upon which such benefits are based; increase amount of such benefits payable to widows, widowers, and parents; increase amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/23/60 -- Finance.

S 3745 -- Provide a register in Department of Commerce to list names of persons who have had their motor vehicle operator's licenses revoked. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Case (R N.J.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Keating (R N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Javits (R N.Y.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 6/24/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3755 -- Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to enable states to establish more adequate general assistance. McCARTHY (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hartke (D Ind.), McGee (D Wyo.), Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 6/27/60 -- Finance.

S 3760 -- Amend Vocational Education Act of 1946 to assist states in providing training and retraining for unemployed and underemployed. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.) -- 6/27/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3763 -- Pay hospital and other health services furnished to aged retired individuals; study their health needs. GORE (D Tenn.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 6/27/60 -- Finance.

S 3780 -- Amend section 314 of Public Health Service Act to provide grants for prevention and control of dental diseases. HILL (D Ala.) -- 6/29/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3784 -- Establish a federal-state program under which aged individuals with low incomes may secure comprehensive protection against major medical expenses. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/30/60 -- Finance.

S 3793 -- Establish a senior citizens service training program. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Clark (D Pa.), McGee (D Wyo.), Lusk (D Ore.), Hart (D Mich.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Humphrey (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.), Symington (D Mo.), Holland (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 6/30/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3807 -- Present a declaration of objectives for senior Americans; establish a U.S. Office of Aging within Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare headed by an Assistant Secretary for Aging; authorize federal grants for development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Long (D Hawaii), McCarthy (D Minn.), Hart (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Murray (D Mont.), Yarborough (D Texas), Engle (D Calif.) -- 7/1/60 -- Finance.

S 3815 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority; require manufacturers of new drugs to keep records of and make reports on relevant data bearing on permissibility of such drugs; require drugs be prepared or packed under adequate controls to insure proper identity, strength, purity, and quality, and otherwise insure compliance with act; extend to all antibiotics certification provisions now limited to certain antibiotics. HILL (D Ala.) (by request) -- 7/2/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3875 -- Authorize grants for medical and public health teaching facilities; provide scholarships for students of medicine and public health. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 8/22/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3885 -- Permit services by an individual in employ of son or daughter to constitute "employment" under title II of Social Security Act. CASE (R N.J.) -- 8/24/60 -- Finance.

S J Res 194 -- Authorize use of surplus grain by states for emergency use in feeding resident game birds and other wildlife. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S Res 284 -- Express sense of U.S. Senate that President should call a White House Conference on Narcotics. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 9617 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to make unlawful an employer to discriminate against an employee for participation in proceedings under act. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/6/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9323 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act re disability freeze and insurance benefits; eliminate age-50 requirement; eliminate waiting period for such benefits in certain cases; provide a period of trial work for certain individuals receiving such benefits. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9325 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act re term "disability." HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9327 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $2,400 the outside earnings permitted a year without deductions from benefits. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9328 -- Promote the health, safety, and welfare of the public. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 1/6/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9334 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 1/6/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9335 -- Amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, Sec. 12, to provide reduction of liens where awards or judgments are reduced in bankruptcy proceedings. KILBURN (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9345 -- Establish a Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/6/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9346 -- Similar to HR 9345. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/6/60.

HR 9354 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide an individual with 40 years' service may retire regardless of age. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9359 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate requirement of age 50 to qualify for disability insurance, and pay benefits from beginning of individual's disability. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9372 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase benefit amounts, liberalize work clause, provide disability insurance benefits without regard to age, and improve earnings of social security trust funds. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9384 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and Social Security Act to eliminate restrictions on right of a spouse or survivor to receive benefits simultaneously under both acts. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9450 -- Similar to HR 9323. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 1/7/60.

HR 9456 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate requirement that a spouse's annuity be reduced if eligible to receive certain social security benefits. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9460 -- Similar to HR 9327. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/7/60.

HR 9483 -- Deem teachers in Mississippi to be employees of state for purposes of title II of Social Security Act. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 1/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9513 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $3,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 1/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9522 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained the age of 50 in order to become entitled to disability insurance benefits. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9539 -- Similar to HR 9483. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/12/60.

HR 9550 -- Amend title II of the Social Security to increase the minimum amount of the monthly insurance benfits payable thereunder. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9552 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, provide increased benefits in case of disabling injuries and for other purposes. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/12/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9554 -- Similar to HR 9483. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/12/60.

HR 9556 -- Similar to HR 9483. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 1/12/60.

HR 9557 -- Similar to HR 9483. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 1/12/60.

HR 9568 -- Amend section 217 of Social Security Act to provide certain military or naval service not now creditable toward benefits under title II of such act may be counted toward such benefits if service is not used in determining entitlement to, or amount of, military retired pay. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/13/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9588 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $2,400 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 1/13/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9596 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide a more realistic definition of the term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze. WHITENER (D N.C.) -- 1/13/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9636 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to eliminate requirement that a spouse's annuity be reduced if the spouse is eligible to receive certain social security benefits. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 1/14/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9678 -- Deem Mississippi teachers employees under title II, Social Security Act. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9634 -- Umend title II of Social Security Act re term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and disability freeze. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9686 -- Similar to HR 9634. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 1/18/60.

HR 9687 -- Similar to HR 9634. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 1/18/60.

HR 9698 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide that a fully insured individual may qualify for disability "freeze" and for disability insurance benefits, in certain cases, with 10 quarters of coverage. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9700 -- Provide that coverage of religious science practitioners under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system be on elective basis. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9704 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 1/18/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9728 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase benefits, reduce age which an individual must attain to qualify for spouse's benefits; reduce retirement age (with full benefits for both men and women) to 60; reduce outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9730 -- Establish Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education and Welfare. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/19/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9743 -- Similar to HR 9634. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/19/60.

HR 9748 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in disabling injuries. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9761 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase from $1,200 to $2,400 outside earnings permitted each year without deductions. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9762 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act to reduce to 30 age at which an individual may become eligible for disability insurance benefits; provide that benefits be paid at reduced rate to any individual who has not attained present minimum age of 50. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9763 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to relax severity of existing provisions re deductions from benefits on account of earnings. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9765 -- Provide liberalized benefits under Federal Employees Compensation Act for emergency workers and survivors. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 1/20/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9767 -- Similar to HR 9704. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 1/20/60.

HR 9774 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase benefit amounts, liberalize work clause, provide disability insurance benefits without regard to age, and improve earnings of social security trust funds. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9775 -- Amend title I, Social Security Act to increase amount of Federal funds payable to states which have approved plans for old-age assistance and maintain expenditures at or above the 1959 level. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9793 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act re "disability" for individuals 60 years of age or over, eliminate requirement that an individual must attain age 50 to qualify for disability insurance benefits; provide that disabled individuals may become entitled to widows' or widowers' insurance benefits without regard to age. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 1/20/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9807 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide an individual rated permanently and totally disabled by VA shall be deemed to be under disability for social security purposes. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9809 -- Amend Federal Firearms Act to make it unlawful to transport in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm intended to be used in crime. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9813 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program for needy individuals 70 years of age or over not otherwise entitled to benefits. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9815 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act to provide benefits under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program for needy individuals over retirement age not otherwise entitled to benefits. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9816 -- Similar to HR 9730. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9822 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act to permit reduced benefits (when based upon the attainment of retirement age) to men at age 62; permit full benefits thereunder (when based upon attainment of retirement age) to women at age 62 and reduced benefits to women at age 60; eliminate limitation re amount individuals may earn while receiving benefits; eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained age 50 to be eligible for disability benefits. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9823 -- Provide special tax credit against social security taxes to employers who employ individuals 45 years of age or over. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9868 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits thereunder. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9885 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit reduced benefits thereunder (when based upon attainment of retirement age) to be paid to men at age 62, to permit full benefits thereunder (when based upon attainment of retirement age) to be paid to women at age 62 and reduced benefits to be paid to women at age 60, eliminate limitation re amount which individuals may earn while receiving benefits under such title, and eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained age 50 in order to be eligible for disability benefits under such title. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 1/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9888 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide full benefits (when based upon attainment of retirement age) will be payable to men at age 62 and to women at age 60. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9915 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide a more realistic definition of the term "disability" for purposes of entitlement to disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9925 -- Provide for coverage of physicians by insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9926 -- Amend section 322 of Public Health Service Act to permit owners of fishing boats to receive medical care and hospitalization without charge at hospitals of the Public Health Service. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9927 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $2,400 amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9939 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of earnings individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their benefits. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9941 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide a more liberal definition of "disability." WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9945 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $2,000 amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9988 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate requirement that an individual must have attained age 50 to qualify for disability insurance benefits, permit payment of such benefits from beginning of the individual's disability. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 1/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10019 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a woman may be eligible for widow's insurance benefits regardless of her age if her husband was eligible for old-age or disability insurance benefits at the time of his death. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/28/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10057 -- Study use of conservation programs to provide healthful outdoor training for young men and establish a pilot Youth Conservation Corps. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10060 -- Re relief of certain employees and former employees at the naval weapons plant in Washington, D.C. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10075. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, so as to provide that an injured employee shall have the right to select his own physician, and for other purposes. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10082 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a child entitled to child's insurance benefits shall not lose such entitlement by reason of adoption if the adopting parent is the child's brother or sister. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10113 -- Establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10137 -- Provide federal assistance for projects which will demonstrate or develop techniques and practices leading to a solution of the Nation's juvenile delinquency control problems. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10162 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit the payment of disability insurance benefits, to an individual otherwise qualified therefor, from the beginning of such individual's disability. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10189 -- Provide an exemption from participation in the federal old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief. COOK (D Ohio) -- 2/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10222 -- Provide for assistance to states in their efforts to promote, establish and maintain safe workplaces and practices in industry, thereby reducing human suffering and financial loss and increasing production through safeguarding available manpower. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/4/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10250 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to eliminate requirement that an individual must be 50 in order to become entitled to disability insurance benefits. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10253 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that men who are 62 may retire on full annuity upon completion of 30 years of service. DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10255 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide federal assistance to states which award scholarships to students of medicine and dentistry. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10259 -- Amend section 303, Communications Act, 1934, re applicability of painting and lighting requirements of abandoned radio towers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10267 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to states to assist in day care of children. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10316 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that benefits payable under such act or Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 not be considered income in determining eligibility of individuals for benefits from Veterans' Administration. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 2/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10338 -- Permit New York to extend old-age, survivors, and disability insurance coverage, under its state agreement entered into pursuant to section 218 of Social Security Act, to state and local employees who retired before acquiring number of quarters of such coverage needed for entitlement to benefits. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10341 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize grants-in-aid to universities, hospitals, laboratories, and other public or nonprofit institutions to strengthen programs of research and research training in sciences related to health. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10344 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide an individual may earn up to $1,200 a year without losing entitlement to disability insurance benefits or disability freeze. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10388 -- Similar to HR 10253. POFF (R Va.) -- 2/11/60.

HR 10408 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase from $1,200 to $2,500 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 2/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10441 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act to increase minimum benefits for both men and women at age 60, and remove limitation on outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10448 -- Amend title II of the Social Security Act to extend period during which state agreements for social security coverage of state and local employees may be made retroactive. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10449 -- Extend old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system to Guam. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10452 -- Amend section 5(1), Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide remarried widows of railroad employees may qualify for benefits based upon employment of second husband, without regard to requirement that they have been married to second husband for one year or more. MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/16/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10478 -- Amend Federal Firearms Act to regulate shipment of pistols and revolvers in interstate commerce; assist local jurisdictions in controlling use of such weapons by juveniles and irresponsible persons. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 2/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10515 -- Similar to HR 10408. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/60.

HR 10516 -- Increase, in case of children attending school, 18 to 21, age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of Social Security Act. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10542 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act, 1937, to permit annuitant to receive his annuity even though he renders compensated service for outside employer by whom he was last employed before his annuity began to accrue. McSWEEN (D La.) -- 2/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10543 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act, 1937, to provide that men who have attained the age of 62 may retire on a full annuity upon completion of 30 years service. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10606 -- Repeal provisions of Railroad Retirement Act which reduce annuities of spouses of retired employees, and survivors of deceased employees, by the amount of monthly benefits payable under Social Security Act. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 2/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10622 -- Amend title II, Vocational Education Act, 1946, re practical nurse training. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 2/23/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10649 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide full benefits (based upon attainment of retirement age) be payable to men at 63 and to women at 60. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10652 -- Establish a Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/25/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10658 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide full benefits (based upon the attainment of retirement age) be payable to women at 60. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10662 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase, from $1,200 to $3,500 for individuals with one or more dependents; from $1,200 to $2,500 for other individuals amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10670 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to reduce from 62 to 50 age at which widows' benefits become payable. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10674 -- Amend section 203, Social Security Act, to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits; liberalize provisions under which such earnings are charged. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10680 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act, 1937, to provide that men aged 62 may retire on full annuity upon completing 30 years of service. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 2/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10685 -- Similar to HR 10652. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10689 -- Similar to HR 10606. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10691 -- Study use of conservation programs to provide healthful outdoor training for young men; establish a pilot Youth Conservation Corps. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10694 -- Similar to HR 10680. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10705 -- Amend "An act to provide compensation for employees of the U.S. suffering injuries while in performance of duties, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 14, 1949, as amended. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/25/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10744 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to eliminate requirement an individual must be 50 to become entitled to disability insurance. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 2/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10750 -- Similar to HR 10622. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 2/29/60.

HR 10813 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to eliminate waiting period for disability insurance for individuals previously entitled to benefits on account of same disability. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 3/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10816 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10851 -- Strengthen state and local programs to combat juvenile delinquency. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/2/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10883 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide disability insurance for any blind individual with one-quarter of coverage. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10884 -- Amend title X, Social Security Act, to provide without increase of federal funds, a state aid plan for blind with a more liberal needs test than presently specified. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10909 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act, 1937, and Social Security Act, to eliminate provisions which restrict the right of a spouse or survivor to receive benefits simultaneously under both acts. COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10913 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide that a woman who is otherwise qualified may become entitled to wife's insurance benefits or widow's insurance benefits without regard to her age if she is permanently and totally disabled. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10924 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase from $1,200 to $2,400 the outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 3/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10955 -- Amend provisions of title II of Social Security Act re disability freeze and disability insurance to eliminate age 50 requirement for benefits, eliminate waiting period for benefits in certain cases, provide a period of trial work for certain individuals receiving benefits. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 3/8/60 -- Ways andMeans.

HR 11029 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to remove limitation upon outside income an individual may earn while receiving benefits. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 3/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11072 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11073 -- Similar to HR 10924. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60.

HR 11093 -- Similar to HR 10816. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60.

HR 11094 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act to remove limitation upon outside income an individual may earn while receiving benefits; provide that full benefits when based upon retirement age, be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55; eliminate requirement that an individual be 50 to become entitled to disability insurance. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11100 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide a fully insured individual may qualify for disability "freeze" and for disability insurance with 20 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters occurred. MORRISON (D La.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11133 -- Permit federal employees to repay indebtedness or purchase shares of federal credit unions through voluntary payroll deductions. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 3/14/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11134 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to reduce from 72 to 70 age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made from such individual's benefits. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/14/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11150 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to extend period during which state agreements for social security coverage of state and local employees may be made retroactive. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/14/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11152 -- Provide federal assistance for projects to develop techniques and practices leading to solution of Nation's juvenile delinquency control problems. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 3/14/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11156 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide, for any individual receiving disability insurance benefits, a period of trial work during which performance of services will not terminate his entitlement to benefits. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/14/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11158 -- Increase from $4,800 to $6,000 amount of annual earnings subject to social security taxes in computing benefits under title II of the Social Security Act. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 3/14/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11159 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to provide an individual's benefits be reduced under work clause only by an amount equal to one-half the amount of his excess earnings (over $1,200); increase to $40 the minimum benefit payable under such title. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 3/14/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11164 -- Re relief of certain defense-related employees who performed services 1953, 1954 and 1955 on temporary duty basis in area of Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., or Air Force Plant 42, Palmdale, Calif. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 3/14/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11170 -- Establish a Federal Recreation Service in Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 3/15/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11209 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to permit public employees in California (other than policemen and firemen) to elect coverage as self-employed individuals where they do not have coverage under applicable state agreements. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 3/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11224 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $3,000 outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 3/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11267 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harborworkers' Compensation Act to make employers immune from suit for injuries for which compensation has been paid. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 3/18/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11292 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Kentucky among states which may obtain social security coverage, under state agreement, for state and local policemen and firemen. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11293 -- Amend provisions of title II of Social Security Act re disability freeze and disability insurance benefits to eliminate age 50 requirement; eliminate waiting period for such benefits; provide a period of trial work for certain individuals receiving such benefits. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 3/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11309 -- Similar to HR 11170. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 3/22/60.

HR 11310 -- Amend title X of Social Security Act to provide that, without increase in federal participating funds, a state plan for aid to blind may utilize a more liberal needs test than that presently specified. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 3/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11321 -- Similar to HR 11164. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/22/60.

HR 11329 -- Provide for grants-in-aid to states for construction and operation of narcotic addiction clinics. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11337 -- Increase amount authorized appropriated for work of President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/23/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11346 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to eliminate age requirements for entitlement to wife's insurance benefits and widow's insurance benefits, and eliminate provisions which reduce a woman's benefits in certain cases where she becomes entitled thereto before attaining age 65. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/23/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11352 -- Similar to HR 11170. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 3/23/60.

HR 11358 -- Provide for coverage of physicians by insurance system established by title II of Social Security Act. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11366 -- Similar to HR 11310. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 3/24/60.

HR 11401 -- Provide coverage under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system (subject to an election in the case of those currently serving) for all officers and employees of the U.S. and its instrumentalities. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11432 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase all benefits by 25 percent and provide full benefits (when based on attainment of retirement age) be payable to both men and women at age 60. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11454 -- Establish a Commission on Noxious Printed and Pictured Material. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 3/29/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11493 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended, to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/31/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11495 -- Similar to HR 11493. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 3/31/60.

HR 11497 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase benefits, provide disability insurance without regard to age; provide full retirement benefits for men at age 62 and women at age 60, increase limitation on amount of outside earnings permitted from $1,200 to $2,500. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11525 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase to $1,800 a year amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11527 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to eliminate age 50 requirement for entitlement to disability insurance. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11588 -- Regulate labeling of hazardous substances for nonmanufacturing purposes. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11594 -- Extend unemployment compensation program to employees of nonprofit organizations. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11611 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish, in Washington, an institution for care, custody, and education of certain juvenile dependents and delinquents. MAY (R Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11661 -- Provide a program of federal matching grants to states to provide health insurance for individuals aged 65 or over at subscription charges such individuals can pay. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11677 -- Similar to HR 11661. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 4/11/60.

HR 11683 -- Similar to HR 11661. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 4/11/60.

HR 11685 -- Similar to HR 11661. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 4/11/60.

HR 11697 -- Permit service performed by employees of Walker Irrigation District, of Yerington, Nev., to constitute "employment" for insurance established by title II of Social Security Act. BARING (D Nev.) -- 4/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11702 -- Similar to HR 11661. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 4/12/60.

HR 11714 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Worker's Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in disabling injuries. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 4/12/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11715 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 4/12/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11747 -- Require appropriate warning labels on packages of substances intended for household use, where container may cause accidental injury or illness in absence of proper precautions. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/13/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11802 -- Repeal provisions of Railroad Retirement Act which reduce annuities of spouses of retired employees, and survivors of deceased employees, by amount of monthly benefits payable under Social Security Act. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11820 -- Similar to HR 11661. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 4/19/60.

HR 11832 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase minimum amount of monthly insurance benefits. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/20/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11837 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $2,500 amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 4/20/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11844 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide individuals entitled to an annuity receive an increased annuity if they have a child in care. BOW (R Ohio) -- 4/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11856 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide minimum benefits under old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals at age 72. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11861 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide a 30 percent increase in benefits. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 4/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11887 -- Amend chapter 35, title 18, USC, re escape or attempted escape of juvenile delinquents. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/25/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11888 -- Authorize additional social security coverage for certain employees of Alameda County, Calif., formerly city employees, to afford same coverage as to other employees of county. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 4/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11898 -- Similar to HR 11888. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 4/25/60.

HR 11913 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11920 -- Establish U.S. Commission on the Aging and Aged. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 4/26/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11935 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to states to assist in day care of children. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/27/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11955 -- Similar to HR 11747. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/27/60.

HR 11956 -- Amend Social Security Act to permit use of social security records to aid in locating runaway parents and others where criminal prosecutions are pending. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12064 -- Provide federal grants and contracts to carry out projects re techniques and practices for prevention, diminution, and control of juvenile delinquency. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 5/4/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12065 -- Similar to HR 12064. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 5/4/60.

HR 12075 -- Similar to HR 12064. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 5/4/60.

HR 12077 -- Similar to HR 12064. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/4/60.

HR 12081 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide minimum benefits under old-age and survivors insurance program for certain individuals at age 72. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 5/5/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12083 -- Similar to HR 12064. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 5/5/60.

HR 12086 -- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/5/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12108 -- Similar to HR 12064. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 5/6/60.

HR 12120 -- Provide for grants-in-aid to states for treatment of narcotic drug addicts in closed institutions. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 5/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12127 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon outside income an individual may earn while receiving benefits. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 5/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12128 -- Repeal certain provisions of Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to eliminate distinctions re dependent and nondependent husbands. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 5/10/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 12149 -- Similar to HR 12064. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12168 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to cover housekeepers and others performing domestic service, compensated for such service in media other than cash. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12169 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to cover individuals performing service (other than domestic or casual) in employ of son, daughter or spouse. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12210 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase to $1,800 a year amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits. ALEXANDER (D N.C.) -- 5/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12236 -- Provide federal assistance for projects which will demonstrate or develop techniques and practices leading to a solution of Nation's juvenile delinquency control problems. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 5/16/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12255 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, home nursing service, and diagnostic outpatient hospital services for persons eligible for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12272 -- Authorize Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to enter into agreements with each of the states, commonwealths, territories, and District of Columbia to provide a private voluntary medical care insurance program for certain persons over age 65; authorize payments by Secretary to states to cover part of cost of such insurance. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12286 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 5/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12290 -- Establish a program of financial and technical assistance designed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment in economically depressed areas. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 5/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12291 -- Similar to HR 12290. FENTON (R Pa.) -- 5/18/60.

HR 12298 -- Similar to HR 12290. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/18/60.

HR 12315 -- Amend title II, Social Security Act, to increase to $5,000 a year amount of outside income permitted without deductions from benefits; provide all types of income be taken into account in determining whether an individual's benefits are subject to such deductions. MACK (D Ill.) -- 5/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12328 -- Extend and improve special education and rehabilitation services by Federal Government. BARDEN (D N.C.) -- 5/23/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12370 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to raise amount of outside income recipients of insurance benefits are permitted to earn, lower age after which outside earnings are no longer considered for purposes of deductions from benefits. KYL (R Iowa) -- 5/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12408 -- Prohibit interstate commerce in drugs or chemicals which may result in unlawful residues in food. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 5/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12418 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide medical benefits. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12419 -- Provide for advance consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies before beginning any federal program using pesticides or chemicals for mass biological controls. WOLF (D Iowa) -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12458 -- Increase amount appropriated for President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 6/1/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12463 -- Similar to HR 12419. KING (D Utah) -- 6/1/60.

HR 12486 -- Extend and improve special education and rehabilitation services provided by Federal Government. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12489 -- Permit social security coverage of certain policemen and policewomen in Hammond, La. MORRISON (D La.) -- 6/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12494 -- Similar to HR 12486. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 6/2/60.

HR 12518 -- Revise, consolidate and improve hospital and medical facilities provisions of Public Health Service Act; authorize grants for construction of medical, dental, osteopathic, and public health teaching facilities; provide special project grants for postgraduate public health training; provide federal guaranty of loans for construction of group practice medical or dental care facilities. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12550 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide greater flexibility in organization. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 6/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12553 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to make it unlawful for employer to discriminate against employee for participation in proceedings under such act. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 6/8/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12574 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, to provide an injured employee have right to select his own physician. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 6/8/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12580 -- Extend and improve coverage under federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system; remove hardships and inequities, improve financing of trust funds, provide disability benefits to additional individuals under such system; provide grants to states for medical care for aged individuals of low income; amend public assistance and maternal and child welfare provisions of Social Security Act; improve unemployment compensation provisions. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12581 -- Similar to HR 12580. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 6/9/60.

HR 12582 -- Similar to HR 12580. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 6/9/60.

HR 12587 -- Provide humane treatment of animals in experiments and tests by recipients of grants from the U.S. and by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 6/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12589 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in disabling injuries. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12590 -- Similar to HR 12550. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/9/60.

HR 12592 -- Revise, extend, and improve unemployment insurance program. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 6/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12607 -- Exempt from participation in federal old-age and survivors insurance program individuals opposed to program on grounds of conscience or religious belief. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 6/13/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12621 -- Similar to HR 12587. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 6/14/60.

HR 12661 -- Provide judicial review of administrative findings of Secretary of Labor under title III of Social Security Act, as amended, and chapter 23 (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. IKARD (D Texas) -- 6/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12670 -- Authorize HEW Secretary to enter into agreements with states, Commonwealths, territories, and District of Columbia for a private, voluntary medical care insurance program for persons over 65; authorize payments to cover part of costs. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 6/15/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12684 -- Prohibit use in commerce of motor vehicles not equipped with automatic warning signal and running light devices. BARR (D Ind.) -- 6/16/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12757 -- Similar to HR 12587. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 6/21/60.

HR 12760 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase from $1,200 to $2,400 amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 6/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12774 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to permit payment of disability insurance benefits to an individual otherwise qualified therefor, from the beginning of disability. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 6/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12777 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, to provide increased benefits in disabling injuries. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12806 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by adding new chapter; establish a sickness insurance account re railroad employees, and amend Social Security Act. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 6/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12807 -- Provide in certain cases for payment of additional monthly insurance benefits under title II of Social Security Act to dependents of a disabled individual, where timely application for such benefits was in effect prevented by delays in final determination of such individual's disability. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 6/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12809 -- Authorize a refund of social security taxes (and cancellation of any wage credits resulting for a nonresident alien who is in the U.S. for a period of 5 years or less to obtain education or training. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12812 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 6/24/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12826 -- Provide that Federal Bureau of Investigation cooperate with states in apprehension of parents for abandonment, desertion, or nonsupport of children. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 6/27/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12835 -- Amend Vocational Education Act of 1946 to assist states in providing training and retraining for unemployed and underemployed. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 6/27/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12896 -- Amend National School Lunch Act to provide for a more equitable distribution of available funds. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 6/30/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12899 -- Establish U.S. Commission on Aging and Aged. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12920 -- Amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re days of unemployment. BARDEN (D N.C.) -- 7/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12949 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to clarify and strengthen existing inspection authority; require manufacturers of new drugs to keep records of, and make reports on, relevant data bearing on the permissibility of such drugs; require drugs be prepared or packed under adequate controls to insure proper identity, strength, purity, and quality, and otherwise, insure compliance with act; extend to all antibiotics certification provisions now limited to certain antibiotics. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12955 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 70 age at which deductions on account of an individual's outside earnings will cease to be made. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12960 -- Establish Bureau of Senior Citizens within Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; authorize federal grants to study projects to help senior citizens. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 7/2/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 13016 -- Amend National School Lunch Act to provide more equitable distribution of funds. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 8/17/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 13020 -- Provide federal matching grants to states to provide health insurance for individuals aged 65 or over at charges they can pay. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 8/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13035 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act re habit-forming drugs. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 8/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13050 -- Establish registry of persons refused a motor vehicle operator's license or had licenses revoked. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13051 -- Create a Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 8/19/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 13074 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 8/22/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13077 -- Provide program of federal loans to areas of substantial and persistent unemployment. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 8/22/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 13135 -- Amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re days of unemployment. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 8/24/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13147 -- Present a declaration of objectives for senior Americans; establish a U.S. Office of Aging to help older persons. LANE (D Mass.) -- Education and Labor.

HR 13173 -- Similar to HR 13147. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 8/26/60.

HR 13177 -- Similar to HR 13051. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/26/60.

HR 13221 -- Establish National Foundation on Aging. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 8/30/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 13240 -- Amend title V of Social Security Act re child-welfare services. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13249 -- Amend section 33 of Federal Employees' Compensation Act. WIER (D Minn.) -- 8/31/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 13250 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act re disabled persons operating motor vehicles. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) (by request) -- 8/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13251 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide coverage for self-employed tree farmers. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13252 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act re quarters of coverage. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13256 -- Provide grants-in-aid to states for treatment of narcotic drug addicts. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13257 -- Increase penalties for sale and distribution of narcotic drugs. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13268 -- Compensate for disability or death from radioactive material. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Education and Labor.

H J Res 548 -- Help make available to children in our country who are handicapped by deafness specially trained teachers of the deaf needed to develop their abilities and help make available to individuals suffering speech and hearing impairments those specially trained speech pathologists and audiologists needed to help them overcome their handicaps. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/13/60 -- Education and Labor.

H J Res 561 -- Make available to children who are handicapped by deafness the specially trained teachers of the deaf; make available to individuals suffering speech and hearing impairments specially trained speech pathologists and audiologists. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 1/19/60 -- Education and Labor.

H J Res 562 -- Similar to H J Res 561. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/19/60.

H J Res 563 -- Similar to H J Res 561. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 1/19/60.

H J Res 592 -- Authorize President to issue annually a proclamation designating a week as National Poison Prevention Week, in order to aid in bringing to the American people the dangers of accidental poisoning. JONES (D Mo.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 610 -- Make available to those children in our country who are handicapped by deafness the specially trained teachers of the deaf needed to develop their abilities; help make available to individuals suffering speech and hearing impairments those specially trained speech pathologists and audiologists needed to help them overcome their handicaps. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/15/60 -- Education and Labor.

H J Res 618 -- Similar to H J Res 610. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/18/60.

H J Res 633 -- Similar to H J Res 610. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/29/60.

H J Res 649 -- Re authority of the President, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Surgeon General of Public Health Service to provide for international cooperation in health research and research training. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H J Res 657 -- Make technical corrections in certain provisions of title II of Social Security Act, as amended by Social Security Amendments of 1958. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 670 -- Authorize use of surplus grain for feeding wildlife during heavy snows. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 4/4/60 -- Banking and Currency.

H J Res 713 -- Authorize use of surplus grain by states for emergency use in the feeding of resident game birds and other wildlife. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/23/60 -- Banking and Currency.

H J Res 718 -- Provide for a conference of federal, state and local officials, and members of public and private groups re methods of, and to coordinate action for, combating traffic in obscene matters and materials. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 5/25/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 719 -- Similar to H J Res 713. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 5/26/60.

H J Res 777 -- Provide for a conference consisting of federal, state, and local officials, and members of public and private groups or organizations for combating the traffic in obscene matters and materials. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 604 -- Express sense of Congress re need for revision of social security program to make more adequate provision for needy aged persons. KING (D Calif.) (by request) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 645 -- Express sense of Congress re use of aircraft capable of excessive speed in carrying passengers for hire. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/24/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H Res 431 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that the President should call a White House Conference on Narcotics. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/27/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 432 -- Similar to H Res 431. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 1/27/60.

H Res 433 -- Similar to H Res 431. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/27/60.

H Res 438 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that the President should call a White House Conference on Narcotics. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 448 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that President should call a White House Conference on Narcotics. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/16/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 449 -- Similar to H Res 448. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 2/16/60.

H Res 452 -- Similar to H Res 448. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/23/60.

H Res 453 -- Similar to H Res 448. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/23/60.

H Res 454 -- Similar to H Res 448. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 2/23/60.

H Res 455 -- Similar to H Res 448. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/23/60.

H Res 461 -- Similar to H Res 448. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/60.

Bills Introduced -- Foreign Policy

Immigration

SENATE

S 3011 -- Amend "An act to provide for entry of certain relatives of U.S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens," approved September 22, 1959. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3225 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to modernize and liberalize quota system and provide admission of persecuted peoples. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Keating (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Scott (R Pa.), Beall (R Md.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 3/18/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3513 -- Enable the U.S. to participate in resettlement of certain refugees. DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/10/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3695 -- Amend "an act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes," approved Sept. 11, 1957. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 6/17/60 -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 108 -- Favor suspension of deportation of certain aliens. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/25/60 -- Calendar.

HOUSE

HR 9385 -- Provide for exclusion or deportation of any alien convicted for violation of any law relating to illicit possession of marihuana. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/6/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9455 -- Re relief of certain distressed aliens. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/7/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9805 -- Amend section 312 of Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt from requirements re understanding English language the parents of those members of the Armed Forces of the United States who lost or lose their lives in the armed services of the U.S. during World War I, World War II, or during any subsequent war or period of armed hostilities in which the U.S. may be engaged. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9806 -- Amend section 312 of Immigration and Nationality Act to exempt certain additional persons from the requirements re understanding English language. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10045 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide better facilities for enforcement of the customs and immigration laws," increase the amounts authorized to be expended. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10069 -- Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10074 -- Similar to HR 10045. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 2/1/60.

HR 11082 -- Amend and revise laws re immigration, nationality, and citizenship. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11234 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to modernize and liberalize quota system and provide for admission of persecuted peoples. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 3/17/60 -- Judiciary

HR 11235 -- Similar to HR 11234. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/17/60.

HR 11287 -- Similar to HR 11234. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/21/60.

HR 11408 -- Provide that certain persons born abroad on or before May 24, 1934, presently residing in the U.S. be considered to have acquired U.S. citizenship at birth. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11570 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/5/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11771 -- Grant natives of Malta unlimited access to immigration quota for Great Britain. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 4/14/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11819 -- Amend an act to provide for entry of relatives of U.S. citizens and lawfully resident aliens. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) (by request) -- 4/19/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11857 -- Provide that section 352 (a) of Immigration and Nationality Act, re loss of nationality by a naturalized national of the U.S. through residence in a foreign state, not apply to certain veterans. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/21/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12029 -- Admit certain specified refugees. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12071 -- Similar to HR 12029. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/4/60.

HR 12262 -- Amend section 353 (3) of Immigration and Nationality Act. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 5/17/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12321 -- Provide for admission of certain specified refugees. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/19/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12367 -- Admit certain specified refugees. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 5/24/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12786 -- Amend section 205(c) of Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for denial by Attorney General of any petition for nonquota status or preference with respect to certain aliens claiming such status or preference by reason of marriage to a citizen of the U.S. or to an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 6/23/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 13112 -- Enable refugees paroled into the U.S. to engage in gainful employment. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/23/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 13175 -- Amend section 203(a) (2) and section 205 (b) of Immigration and Nationality Act. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 8/26/60 -- Judiciary.

International Affairs

SENATE

S 2773 -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska and other points in southeastern Alaska, and other points in the United States outside Alaska, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 1/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 2775 -- Promote peace by amending section 3 of act of January 5, 1905, incorporating American National Red Cross to include the prevention of war and establishment of a just and lasting peace. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2827 -- Provide for presentation by the U.S. to Mexico of a monument commemorating 150th anniversary of independence of Mexico. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Morse (D Ore.), Chavez (D N.M.), Engle (D Calif.), Gruening (D Alaska), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 1/14/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 2829 -- Amend section 2 of act of May 13, 1954, to provide for the appointment of one additional member to the Advisory Board of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 1/14/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 2867 -- Give effect to Convention between U.S. and Cuba for Conservation of Shrimp, signed at Havana, August 15, 1958. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 2874 -- Provide that private aircraft may travel between the U.S. and Canada or Mexico without requiring owners or operators to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation to customs officers and employees. MURRAY (D Mont.), Monroney (D Okla.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 1/21/60 -- Finance.

S 2882 -- Adjust conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in production of articles imported in the U.S. KEATING (R N.Y.), Beall (R Md.), Bridges (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.), Dodd (D Conn.), Prouty (R Vt.), Wiley (R Wis.) Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 1/21/60 -- Finance.

S 2890 -- Give effect to certain obligations of the U.S. under Geneva Conventions for Protection of War Victims of August 12, 1949, by regulating use of Red Cross and other emblems. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 1/22/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 2908 -- Amend section 307 of Mutual Security Act of 1954 to provide for study to be conducted of the advisability and practicability of establishment of a Point Four Youth Corps. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/26/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 2934 -- Increase amount of goods in transit allowed for visitors to the U.S. KEATING (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/60 -- Finance.

S 2951 -- Amend act of August 1, 1956, entitled "An Act to provide certain basic authority for the Department of State." FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 2/1/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 2989 -- Create and prescribe the functions of a National Peace Agency. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/4/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 3008 -- Amend title IV, International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. LONG (D La.) -- 2/9/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 3014 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, to require at least 50 percent of coal purchased for Korea be purchased from independent coal producers in the U.S. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 2/11/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 3056 -- Amend Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, to provide for payments for relief and rehabilitation of needy victims of Nazi persecution. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/18/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3058 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 2/18/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 3072 -- Authorize Secretary of the Treasury to effect payment of certain claims against the U.S. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 2/19/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 3074 -- Provide for participation of the U.S. in the International Development Association. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 2/19/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 3102 -- Establish an Office of International Travel and Tourism and a Travel Advisory Board. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3127 -- Amend Mutual Security Act, 1954, to authorize guarantee of mortgage loans by Development Loan Fund to assist housing in Panama. MURRAY (D Mont.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Long (D Hawaii) -- 3/1/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S 3155 -- Authorize an Assistant Secretary of State for Disarmament and Atomic Energy. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/8/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3162 -- Establish a U.S. Travel Commission and a U.S. Office of International Travel. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3173 -- Establish an Arms Control Research Institute. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 3/10/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3238 -- Authorize payment to government of Philippines. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 3/21/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3252 -- Furnish assistance in financing economic development projects carried on by private enterprise in foreign countries. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 3/22/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3317 -- Authorize Secretary of State to conclude an agreement with Government of Mexico and city of San Diego for collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage originating in Tijuana, Mexico; provide that Government of Mexico pay amount under terms deemed appropriate by Secretary of State. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 4/1/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3385 -- Promote foreign relations of the U.S. by establishment of a center for cultural and technical interchange between East and West in Hawaii. LONG (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii), Johnson (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 4/19/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3388 -- Reimburse Treasury by Panama Canal Company for annuity paid to Republic of Panama. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
S 3553 -- Amend section 304 of International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, to pay certain American claims arising out of war with Italy. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 5/16/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3657 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, to establish White Fleet to render emergency assistance to people of other nations in disasters. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/10/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3675 -- Establish a Peace Corps of young men to assist peoples of underdeveloped areas of the world to learn basic skills. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/15/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3839 -- Assist development of Latin America and reconstruction of Chile. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 8/12/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3855 -- Increase appropriations for President's mutual security contingency fund for fiscal year 1961. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 8/16/60 -- Calendar.
S 3861 -- Assist development of Latin America and reconstruction of Chile. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 8/17/60 -- Calendar.
S 3864 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to specifically guarantee mortgage loans by Development Loan Fund in Panama. MURRAY (D Mont.), Green (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Long (D Hawaii) -- 8/18/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S 3902 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to authorize donation of not to exceed $1 million of surplus agricultural commodities and other surplus of the U.S. for relief of flood victims in Poland. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 8/26/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S J Res 149 -- Authorize appropriations incident to U.S. participation in the International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 1/14/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S J Res 170 -- Participate in an international convention of citizens from North Atlantic Treaty nations to examine how greater political and economic cooperation among their peoples may be promoted; appoint U.S. delegates to such convention. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 2/23/60 -- Calendar.
S J Res 173 -- Provide for acceptance by the U.S. of amendments to the Constitution of the World Health Organization adopted by the 12th World Health Assembly. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 3/8/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S J Res 198 -- Amend joint resolution of June 16, 1938, creating Niagara Falls Bridge Commission. KEATING (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 5/25/60 -- Public Works.
S J Res 200 -- Invite Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold the 1962 world sport parachuting championships at Orange, Mass. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/2/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S J Res 201 -- Authorize federal participation in New York World's Fair. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S J Res 210 -- Determine U.S. participation in New York World's Fair to be held at New York City in 1964 and 1965. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 6/22/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Con Res 79 -- Re prevention of Communist control of countries in Caribbean. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 1/7/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Con Res 83 -- Strengthen authority of the United Nations to prevent war. CLARK (D Pa.), Beall (R Md.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Carroll (D Colo.), Church (D Idaho), Gruening (D Alaska), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Javits (R N.Y.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Neuberger (D Ore.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Symington (D Mo.), Williams (D N.J.), Young (D Ohio), Pastore (D R.I.), Engle (D Calif.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/28/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Con Res 84 -- Express indignation of Congress at recent desecrations of houses of worship and other sacred sites. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/29/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Con Res 85 -- Re curtailment of restraints on world trade. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/29/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Con Res 102 -- Re freedom to captive nations. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 4/1/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Con Res 106 -- Re participation in international trade fairs and expositions. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 5/19/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Con Res 111 -- Develop international educational programs through United Nations. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 6/27/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Con Res114 -- Provide food to needy peoples in member states of the UN. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 8/16/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Con Res 116 -- Favor further exploration to establish an international food program for relief. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/26/60 -- Calendar.
S Res 275 -- Re flying of Panamanian flag in Canal Zone. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/16/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Res 295 -- Encourage private homeownership in Latin American countries. SMATHERS (D Fla.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/24/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Res 308 -- Re effect of recent meeting of American and Canadian parliamentary groups. AIKEN (R Vt.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Church (D Idaho), Case (R S.D.) -- 4/25/60 -- Agreed.
S Res 340 -- Create an International Food and Raw Materials Reserve. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 6/22/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Res 353 -- Reaffirm U.S. policy in support of Inter-American Cooperation for Welfare and Progress of Western Hemisphere. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 8/8/60 -- Foreign Relations.
S Res 359 -- Establish permanent United Nations force. CASE (R N.J.) -- 8/11/60 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 9305 -- Create and prescribe the functions of National Peace Agency. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/6/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 9340 -- Provide for presentation by U.S. to Mexico of a monument commemorating 150th anniversary of independence of Mexico. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/6/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 9344 -- Provide that private aircraft may travel between the U.S. and Canada or Mexico without requiring owners or operators to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 9599 -- Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in the United States outside Alaska, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/13/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 9638 -- Amend section 307 of Mutual Security Act of 1954 to provide for a study to be conducted of the advisability and practicability of the establishment of a Point Four Youth Corps. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/14/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 9808 -- Prohibit agencies of the U.S. from imposing contractual provisions boycotting vessels trading with Israel. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 9829 -- Equalize conditions of competition between domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in production of articles imported into the U.S. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 9832 -- Similar to HR 9829. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 1/21/60.
HR 9841 -- Similar to HR 9829. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/21/60.
HR 9919 -- Provide that private aircraft may travel between the United States and Canada or Mexico without requiring owners or operators thereof to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 9971 -- Amend Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 1/27/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 9998 -- Amend Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize construction or alteration of certain buildings in foreign countries for use by U.S. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 1/27/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10054 -- Provide for presentation by U.S. to people of Mexico a monument commemorating the 150th anniversary of the independence of Mexico. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 2/1/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10065 -- Provide that private aircraft may travel between the U.S. and Canada or Mexico without requiring owners or operators thereof to reimburse the U.S. for extra compensation paid custom officers and employees. NELSEN (R Minn.) -- 2/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 10084 -- Amend the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. BENTLEY (R Mich.) (by request) -- 2/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10118 -- Amend sec. 201 (b) of U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act, 1948, to permit U.S. states a waiver of 2-year residence abroad for exchange visitors. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10209 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to effect the payment of certain claims against the U.S. MORGAN (D Pa.) (by request) -- 2/4/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10252 -- Create and prescribe functions of a National Peace Agency. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10273 -- Similar to HR 10252. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/8/60.
HR 10276 -- Similar to HR 10252. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/8/60.
HR 10278 -- Amend Czechoslovakian claims fund law. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 2/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10281 -- Suspend granting foreign aid until all expenditures made have been audited and examined. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 10296 -- Prohibit agencies of the United States from imposing contractual provisions boycotting vessels trading with Israel. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/9/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10325 -- Similar to HR 10296. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/10/60.
HR 10339 -- Similar to HR 10252. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/10/60.
HR 10342 -- Similar to HR 10252. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 2/10/60.
HR 10349 -- Similar to HR 10252. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/60.
HR 10410 -- Create and prescribe the functions of a National Peace Agency. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 2/15/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10447 -- Prohibit agencies of the U.S. from imposing contractual provisions boycotting vessels trading with Israel. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10459 -- Similar to HR 10410. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/16/60.
HR 10476 -- Similar to HR 10447. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/60.
HR 10505 -- Similar to HR 10410. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 2/17/60.
HR 10537 -- Similar to HR 10447. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/18/60.
HR 10550 -- Extend Export Control Act of 1949 for two additional years. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 2/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10551 -- Similar to HR 10447. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 2/18/60.
HR 10556 -- Similar to HR 10410. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/18/60.
HR 10557 -- Similar to HR 10410. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 2/18/60.
HR 10580 -- Prohibit agencies of the U.S. from imposing contractual provisions boycotting vessels trading with Israel. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/22/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10616 -- Similar to HR 10580. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/23/60.
HR 10698 -- Similar to HR 10580. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/25/60.
HR 10747 -- Create and prescribe functions of a National Peace Agency. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 2/29/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10749 -- Similar to HR 10747. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/29/60.
HR 10760 -- Similar to HR 10747. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/29/60.
HR 10830 -- Similar to HR 10747. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/1/60.
HR 10839 -- Similar to HR 10747. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 3/2/60.
HR 10867 -- Similar to HR 10747. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/2/60.
HR 10879 -- Adjust competition between domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in production of articles imported into the U.S. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 10887 -- Similar to HR 10879. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/3/60.
HR 10925 -- Similar to HR 10747. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10933 -- Similar to HR 10747. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10970 -- Provide authority for Secretary of State to conclude an agreement with Mexico and San Diego, Calif. for collection, treatment and disposal of sewage originating in Tijuana, Mexico; provide the agreement contain provisions for payment by Mexico in amount and under terms deemed appropriate by Secretary of State. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 10977 -- Establish an Arms Control Research Institute. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 3/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 11001 -- Provide for participation of the U.S. in International Development Association. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/9/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11004 -- Similar to HR 10970. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11007 -- Similar to HR 10747. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 11035 -- Prohibit agencies of the U.S. from imposing contractual provisions boycotting vessels trading with Israel. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 11065 -- Similar to HR 10747. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11070 -- Carry into effect a provision of Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property as revised at Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 31, 1958. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11071 -- Similar to HR 10747. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11107 -- Similar to HR 10747. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11112 -- Similar to HR 10879. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11149 -- Similar to HR 10747. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 3/14/60.
HR 11213 -- Similar to HR 10879. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/16/60.
HR 11238 -- Similar to HR 10879. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/17/60.
HR 11261 -- Similar to HR 10879. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 3/18/60.
HR 11288 -- Similar to HR 10747. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/21/60.
HR 11299 -- Similar to HR 10747. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 3/21/60.
HR 11342 -- Establish an Office of International Travel and Tourism and a Travel Advisory Board. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 3/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11391 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948 re claims arising from death of members of Armed Forces of the U.S. as result of enemy action after cessation of hostilities. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 3/28/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11418 -- Similar to HR 10879. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/60.
HR 11434 -- Similar to HR 10747. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11435 -- Similar to HR 10879. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11471 -- Prohibit Development Loan Fund from making loans to nations in default. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 11510 -- Amend further Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 11511 -- Similar to HR 10747. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11572 -- Amend section 17 of War Claims Act of 1948. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 4/5/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11668 -- Similar to HR 10879. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 4/11/60.
HR 11676 -- Similar to HR 10747. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/11/60.
HR 11708 -- Similar to HR 10879. UTT (R Calif.) -- 4/12/60.
HR 11709 -- Amend Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 4/12/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 11808 -- Promote foreign relations of the U.S. by establishment of a Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 4/19/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 11823 -- Similar to HR 11808. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 4/19/60.
HR 11868 -- Similar to HR 10879. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 4/21/60.
HR 11954 -- Establish a U.S. Travel Commission and a U.S. Office of International Travel. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 12038 -- Similar to HR 10879. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/3/60.
HR 12039 -- Create an International Trade Commission to establish and improve international expositions, trade fairs, and trade marts in the U.S. and world. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 12041 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to encourage establishment of free democratic governments in nations of central and eastern Europe presently under Soviet domination. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/3/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 12076 -- Pay balance of awards for war damage compensation by Philippine War Damage Commission under terms of Philippine Rehabilitation Act of April 30, 1946; authorize appropriation of $73 million. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 5/4/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 12078 -- Similar to HR 12076. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 5/4/60.
HR 12263 -- Authorize conclusion of agreement for joint construction by the U.S. and Mexico of a major international storage dam on the Rio Grande in accordance with provisions of treaty of Feb. 3, 1944, with Mexico. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 5/17/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 12332 -- Establish an Arms Control Reserach Institute. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 5/23/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 12426 -- Prohibit exportation of U.S. flag in certain instances. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 5/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 12547 -- Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended. HAYS (D Ark.) -- 6/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 12596 -- Conclude an agreement for joint construction by the U.S. and Mexico of a major international storage dam on Rio Grande in accordance with treaty of Feb. 3, 1944. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/9/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 12729 -- Construct permanent museum of science and industry at New York World's Fair of 1964. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/60 -- House Administration.
HR 12794 -- Provide additional information be included in certain reports re use of foreign currencies. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/23/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 12795 -- Provide additional information re use of foreign currency be submitted to Committee on House Administration of House of Representatives. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/23/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 12872 -- Create and prescribe functions of a National Peace Agency. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 6/29/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 13021 -- Assist in development of Latin America and in reconstruction of Chile. MORGAN (D Pa.) (by request) -- 8/17/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 13069 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 8/22/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 13149 -- Amend section 202 (b) of Mutual Security Act of 1954 to require dollar funds available to foreign countries by Development Loan Fund be utilized for purchase of materials produced in areas of substantial and persistent unemployment in the U.S. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 8/25/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 13165 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954 to authorize donation not to exceed $1 million of surplus agricultural commodities and other U.S. surplus for relief of flood victims in Poland. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 8/26/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 13222 -- Investigate feasibility of establishing a Pacific International House on Sand Island, Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 8/30/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 13226 -- Amend United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 re counseling and assistance to foreign students in the U.S. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 8/30/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 13238 -- Similar to HR 13165. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 8/31/60.
HR 13258 -- Compensate Ryukyu Islands for damages arising from force of Japanese Peace Treaty. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 8/31/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 13270 -- Provide three Members of House of Representatives and three of Senate be members of American Battle Monuments Commission. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 8/31/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 13275 -- Adjust competition between domestic and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in production of articles imported into the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.
H J Res 539 -- Re the right of self-defense of the parties to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance in Forestalling Intervention, Domination, Control, and Colonization by International Communism in the New World. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/6/60.
H J Res 540 -- Joint resolution to forestall intervention, domination, control, and colonization by international communism in the New World. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 1/6/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 542 -- Similar to H J Res 540. POFF (R Va.) -- 1/6/60.

H J Res 558 -- Grant consent of the U.S. to jurisdiction of International Court of Justice to determine whether disputes before that Court involve matters essentially within domestic jurisdiction of the U.S. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/19/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 565 -- Revise Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, for the withdrawal of the U.S. from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/20/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 599 -- Provide for permanent display of the flag of the U.S.A. on or near diplomatic establishments of the United States in foreign countries. JOHANSEN (R Mich.) -- 2/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 626 -- Provide acceptance by the U.S. of amendments to constitution of World Health Organization adopted by the 12th World Health Assembly. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 2/25/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 627 -- Authorize appropriations incident to U.S. participation in the International Bureau for the Protection of Industrial Property. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 636 -- Amend Mutual Security Act, 1954, as amended, re freedom of international waterways. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/1/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 639 -- Express sense of Congress that Pan American Parliamentary Association be established; authorize participation by the U.S. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 3/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 645 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, re freedom of international waterways. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 646 -- Similar to H J Res 645. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 3/8/60.

H J Res 649 -- Re authority of the President, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Surgeon General of Public Health Service to provide for international cooperation in health research and research training. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H J Res 667 -- Establish Office of Inter-American Affairs. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 677 -- Authorize President to issue a proclamation re 1960 Pacific Festival. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 679 -- Amend Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, re freedom of international waterways. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 715 -- Amend joint resolution of June 16, 1938 creating Niagara Falls Bridge Commission. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 5/24/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 716 -- Extend invitation to Federation Aeronautic Association to hold 1962 world sport parachuting championships at Orange, Mass. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 5/24/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 723 -- Invite Federation Aeronautique Internationale to hold 1962 world sport parachuting championships at Orange, Mass. CONTE (R Mass.) -- 6/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 725 -- Authorize federal participation in New York World's Fair. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 726 -- Similar to H J Res 725. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 727 -- Similar to H J Res 725. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 728 -- Similar to H J Res 725. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 729 -- Similar to H J Res 725. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 730 -- Similar to H J Res 725. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 731 -- Similar to H J Res 725. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 732 -- Similar to H J Res 725. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 733 -- Similar to H J Res 725. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 734 -- Similar to H J Res 725. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 735 -- Similar to H J Res 725. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 736 -- Similar to H J Res 725. HEALEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 737 -- Similar to H J Res 725. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 738 -- Similar to H J Res 725. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 739 -- Similar to H J Res 725. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 740 -- Similar to H J Res 725. KILBURN (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 741 -- Similar to H J Res 725. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 742 -- Similar to H J Res 725. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 743 -- Similar to H J Res 725. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 744 -- Similar to H J Res 725. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 745 -- Similar to H J Res 725. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 746 -- Similar to H J Res 725. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 747 -- Similar to H J Res 725. RAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 748 -- Similar to H J Res 725. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 749 -- Similar to H J Res 725. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 750 -- Similar to H J Res 725. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 751 -- Similar to H J Res 725. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 752 -- Similar to H J Res 725. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 753 -- Similar to H J Res 725. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 6/2/60.

H J Res 754 -- Similar to H J Res 725. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 6/3/60.

H J Res 755 -- Similar to H J Res 725. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/60.

H J Res 756 -- Similar to H J Res 725. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/60.

H J Res 760 -- Similar to H J Res 725. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/9/60.

H J Res 762 -- Similar to H J Res 725. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 6/13/60.

H J Res 768 -- Determine U.S. participation in New York World's Fair to be held at New York City in 1964 and 1965. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 769 -- Similar to H J Res 768. DELANEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/60.

H J Res 770 -- Similar to H J Res 768. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/60.

H J Res 771 -- Similar to H J Res 768. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 6/22/60.

H J Res 779 -- Provide an international conference between free world's industrial nations and new African governments. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 807 -- Study influence of foreign trade upon business and industrial expansion in the U.S. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 808 -- Similar to H J Res 807. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 445 -- Express sense of Congress declaring the policy of the United States relative to the intervention of the international communistic movement in the Western Hemisphere. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/6/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 446 -- Express indignation of Congress at the recent desecrations of houses of worship. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/6/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 447 -- Declare the sense of Congress on the use of a Great White Fleet in support of American foreign policy. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/6/60 -- Armed Services.

H Con Res 448 -- Favor a general conference to review the United Nations Charter. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 451 -- Express indignation of Congress at recent desecration of houses of worship. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 1/11/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 452 -- Similar to H Con Res 451. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/13/60.

H Con Res 453 -- Express sense of Congress re continuation of the U.S. moratorium on testing of nuclear weapons. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/13/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 455 -- Express sense of Congress declaring policy of the U.S. re intervention of international communistic movement in the Western Hemisphere. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/18/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 456 -- Express concern, disapproval and indignation of Congress at recent desecretation of places of worship and other sacred sites. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/18/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 458 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/18/60.

H Con Res 459 -- Express sense of Congress that any variation in traditional interpretation of treaties between the U.S. and Panama may only be made pursuant to treaty. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/18/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 460 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/19/60.

H Con Res 463 -- Favor general conference to review United Nations Charter. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/20/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 465 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 466 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 467 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 468 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 469 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 470 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. PILCHER (D Ga.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 471 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. FOUNTAIN (D N.C.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 472 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 473 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 474 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 475 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 476 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 477 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 478 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 479 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 480 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 481 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. BOLTON (R Ohio) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 482 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 483 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 484 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 485 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 486 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 487 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 488 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 489 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 490 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 491 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 492 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 493 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 494 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 495 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 496 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MACK (D Ill.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 497 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 498 -- Similar to H Con Res 456. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/21/60.

H Con Res 499 -- Express indignation of Congress at recent desecrations of houses of worship and other sacred sites. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 1/25/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 500 -- Similar to H Con Res 499. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/25/60.

H Con Res 501 -- Similar to H Con Res 499. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/60.

H Con Res 502 -- Declare sense of Congress on use of a Great White Fleet in support of American foreign policy. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 1/25/60 -- Armed Services.

H Con Res 504 -- Similar to H Con Res 499. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 505 -- Request President to instruct U.S. representatives to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to support pending resolutions condemning recent manifestations of anti-Semitism. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 506 -- Express sense of Congress re recent acts of desecration and anti-Semitism abroad, and request President to take action with respect thereto. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 507 -- Similar to H Con Res 499. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 508 -- Similar to H Con Res 499. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 509 -- Similar to H Con Res 499. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 510 -- Express sense of Congress that any variation in traditional interpretation of treaties between the U.S. and the Republic of Panama may only be made pursuant to treaty. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 526 -- Similar to H Con Res 499. FALLON (D Md.) -- 1/27/60.

H Con Res 528 -- Similar to H Con Res 499. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/27/60.

H Con Res 529 -- Similar to H Con Res 499. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 1/28/60.

H Con Res 530 -- Similar to H Con Res 499. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/28/60.

H Con Res 531 -- Express sense of Congress re United Nations Charter revision. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 2/1/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 532 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 533 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 534 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 535 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 536 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 537 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 538 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 539 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 540 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 541 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 542 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 543 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 544 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 545 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 546 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 547 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 548 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 549 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 550 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 551 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 552 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 553 -- Similar to H Con Res 531. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 2/1/60.

H Con Res 555 -- Express sense of Congress that any variation in the traditional interpretation of the treaties between the U.S. and the Republic of Panama may only be made pursuant to treaty. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 2/1/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 561 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. moratorium on testing of nuclear weapons shall be continued. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 2/2/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 562 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 563 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 564 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 565 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 566 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 567 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 568 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 569 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 570 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. KASTENMEIER (D Wis.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 571 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 572 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 573 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 574 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 575 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 576 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 577 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 578 -- Similar to H Con Res 561. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 584 -- Call for convention of delegates from NATO countries to explore methods of achieving more effective and democratic unity in advancing common interest. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 585 -- Express sense of Congress that U.S. moratorium on testing of nuclear weapons be continued. KING (D Utah) -- 2/8/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 587 -- Similar to H Con Res 585. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/9/60.

H Con Res 588 -- Express sense of Congress re United Nations Charter revision. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/10/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 589 -- Similar to H Con Res 585. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/9/60.

H Con Res 590 -- Similar to H Con Res 585. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/11/60.

H Con Res 591 -- Express sense of Congress that President of the U.S. should, through the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, urge restoration of full liberties to Jewish people residing in Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/17/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 595 -- Express desire of Congress that the U.S. become a member of the Bureau International des Expositions. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 2/23/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 596 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. moratorium on testing of nuclear weapons be continued. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 2/23/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 619 -- Express sense of Congress re United Nations Charter revision. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 3/11/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 620 -- Express sense of Congress that U.S. moratorium on testing of nuclear weapons be continued. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 621 -- Restore freedom to captive nations. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/21/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 622 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 623 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 624 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 625 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 626 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 627 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 628 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 629 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 630 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 631 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 632 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 633 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 634 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 636 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 637 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 638 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/60.

H Con Res 639 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 3/22/60.

H Con Res 640 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 3/22/60.

H Con Res 641 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/23/60.

H Con Res 642 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/23/60.

H Con Res 643 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/60.

H Con Res 644 -- Similar to H Con Res 621. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/23/60.

H Con Res 646 -- Similar to H Con Res 620. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/24/60.

H Con Res 647 -- Express sense of Congress re conduct of relations of the U.S. with Red China. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/24/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 648 -- Re freedom to captive nations. MACK (D Ill.) -- 3/28/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 656 -- Restore freedom to captive nations. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 663 -- Restore freedom to captive nations. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 4/28/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 696 -- Express sense of Congress re action to preserve dignity of flag of the U.S.A. in foreign countries. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 5/26/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 702 -- Express sense of Congress in favor of restoring principle of bipartisanship in American foreign policy. ROUSH (D Ind.) -- 6/17/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 704 -- Express sense of Congress that Secretary of State promptly request a meeting of consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs be called in accordance with Charter of Organization of American States to consider measures necessary for common defense against aggressive activities of international communism. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 6/24/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 705 -- Extend felicitations of American people to Royal Society of London on its Tercentenary Celebration. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/29/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 716 -- Express sense of Congress that President should instruct American Ambassador to the U.N. to cause the Soviet Union to abide by standing General Assembly resolutions on Hungary or be expelled from membership. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 8/23/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 717 -- Similar to H Con Res 716. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 8/22/60.

H Con Res 720 -- Express support of Congress for U.S. initiative in the UN to provide substantial quantities of available foods to needy peoples in member states. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 8/22/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 721 -- Similar to H Con Res 720. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 8/22/60.

H Con Res 723 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. sever diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia and Communist-dominated countries. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 8/23/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 728 -- Reaffirm Monroe Doctrine. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 8/26/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 729 -- Establish an international food program. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 8/29/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 739 -- Similar to H Con Res 716. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 743 -- Express sense of Congress for sympathy of people of the U.S. for victims of Congolese brutality. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 8/31/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 426 -- Express sense of House re need for rapid and complete disarmament. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 1/20/60.

H Res 450 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that people of all Ireland should have opportunity to express their will for union by election under auspices of a United Nations Commission. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 515 -- Express sense of House of Representatives declaring policy of U.S. re intervention of international communistic movement in Western Hemisphere. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 516 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that the U.S. will not surrender its jurisdiction or control over Canal Zone or Panama Canal. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H Res 517 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re Canal Zone sovereignty. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 5/3/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H Res 519 -- Express sense of House in representations to Canada re curbing importation of obscene or indecent printed material. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 5/4/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Res 591 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that government of U.S. should seriously consider withdrawal of diplomatic recognition of present government of Cuba. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/30/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

Bills Introduced -- Labor

SENATE

S 2810 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act re emergency labor disputes. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/14/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3097 -- Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/25/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3098 -- Amend Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/25/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3444 -- Prohibit exercise of judicial power in administration of internal affairs or labor organizations. CAPEHART (R Ind.) (by request) -- 4/28/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3548 -- Amend Norris-LaGuardia Act, National Labor Relations Act, and Railway Labor Act. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/13/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3598 -- Strengthen democratic processes in labor organizations; protect union members against unjustifiable pay losses in strikes through impartial secret strike ballots. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 5/26/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3633 -- Amend section 14(c), National Labor Relations Act, re Federal-State jurisdiction. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 6/7/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3758 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to cover employees of large enterprises in retail trade or service and of other employers in activities affecting commerce, to increase minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. KENNEDY (D Mass.) by Morse (D Ore.) -- 6/27/60 -- Calendar.

S 3802 -- Amend Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, and the National Labor Relations Act. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/1/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3892 -- Amend section 9(b)(3) of National Labor Relations Act to eliminate prohibition of certification, as bargaining representative of persons employed as guards, of a labor organization which admits to membership, or is affiliated with an organization which admits to membership employees other than guards. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 8/26/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3926 -- Prohibit discrimination on account of sex in wages in commerce or operations affecting commerce; provide collection of wages lost by employees by reason of any such discrimination. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 8/31/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S Res 271 -- Investigate activities of newspaper employers involved in labor disputes with their employees, in employing professional strikebreakers, and its effect on collective bargaining. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/15/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 9373 -- Amend section 8 (b)(4), of National Labor Relations Act, as amended. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/6/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9381 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide featherbedding contracts be unenforceable and void. TUCK (D Va.) -- 1/6/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9679 -- Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/18/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9801 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase to 40 cents per hour minimum wage applicable to blind workers and provide for periodic increases beginning January 1, 1961. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/21/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9891 -- Amend section 502 (a) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (73 Stat 536). RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/25/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 9900 -- Provide that labor organizations shall be subject to antitrust laws. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 1/25/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9989 -- Amend section 8 (b) (4) of National Labor Relations Act, as amended. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 1/27/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10115 -- Prohibit discrimination because of age in hiring and employment of persons by Government contractors. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10214 -- Amend section 206 of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 2/4/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10932 -- Amend section 9(b)(3) of National Labor Relations Act to eliminate provision prohibiting certification, as bargaining representative of persons employed as guards, of a labor organization which admits to membership, or is affiliated with an organization which admits to membership, employees other than guards. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10436 -- Amend section 8(b) (4), National Labor Relations Act, as amended. DENT (D Pa.) -- Education and Labor.

HR 10457 -- Similar to HR 10436. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/16/60.

HR 11080 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938, to increase from $1 to $1.25 the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6(a) (1) of that act. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11229 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase from $1 to $1.25 minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6(a)(1). BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11431 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to cover employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service; increase minimum wage under act to $1.25 an hour. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 3/29/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11477 -- Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 3/30/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11478 -- Amend Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 3/30/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11517 --- Amend Walsh-Healey Act to make it apply in same fashion to males and females. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 4/4/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11671 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a labor organization to discriminate unjustifiably on account of age. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11701 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase to 40 cents per hour minimum wage applicable to blind workers; provide periodic increases beginning Jan. 1, 1961. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/12/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11710 -- Amend section 8(b) (4), National Labor Relations Act as amended. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 4/12/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11845 -- Prohibit certain judicial acts affecting internal affairs of labor organizations. LANE (D Mass.) (by request) -- 4/20/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11940 -- Similar to HR 11845. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 4/27/60.

HR 11958 -- Similar to HR 11845. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) (by request) -- 4/27/60.

HR 11960 -- Similar to HR 11845. DENT (D Pa.) -- 4/27/60.

HR 11961 -- Similar to HR 11845. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 4/27/60.

HR 11990 -- Similar to HR 11845. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 4/28/60.

HR 12040 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to eliminate conflict and duplication between that act and labor standards acts applicable to persons doing business with, or engaged in activities assisted by, the Federal Government. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/3/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12170 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to eliminate conflict and duplication between that act and labor standards acts applicable to persons doing business with, or engaged in activities assisted by, Federal Government. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12348 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a labor organization to discriminate unjustifiably on account of age. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 5/23/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12451 -- Amend Railway Labor Act, as amended, to redefine "employee". KILGORE (D Texas) -- 5/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12557 -- Prohibit concerted activities by any labor organization which impedes any employer from performing a contract vital to national security. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 6/8/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12677 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to cover employees of large enterprises in retail trade or service and employers engaged in activities affecting commerce to increase minimum wage to $1.25 an hour. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 6/15/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12822 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of interstate retail enterprises, to increase minimum wage to $1.15 an hour. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 6/25/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12847 -- Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum wage to $1.15 an hour; determine need for extensions in coverage. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 6/28/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12853 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to cover employees of interstate retail enterprises; increase minimum wage act to $1.15 an hour. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 6/28/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12880 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer or a labor organization to discriminate unjustifiably on account of age. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/29/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12895 -- Amend National Labor Relations Act to make it an unfair labor practice for an employer who moves to a new location to refuse employment to former employees qualified to perform work done at new location. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 6/30/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 13061 -- Amend Railway Labor Act. BECKER (R N.Y.) -- 8/22/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13063 -- Similar to HR 13061. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 8/22/60.

HR 13272 -- Amend Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 8/31/60 -- Education nd Labor.

Bills Introduced -- Military and Veterans

Armed Services and Defense

SENATE

S 2787 -- Assume states' liability for activities of members of National Guard engaged in air defense activities on a tactical site which is under control of the Army or Air Force and for other purposes. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/60 -- Armed Services.

S 2819 -- Direct Secretary of the Navy to convey to Newport, R.I., certain property situated in Newport known as the government landing. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 1/14/60 -- Armed Services.

S 2922 -- Provide for disposition of Fort Mifflin Naval Ammunition Depot. Philadelphia, Pa. CLARK (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 1/27/60 -- Armed Services.

S 2936 -- Provide for computation of basic pay of Lt. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, U.S. Air Force. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 1/29/60 -- Armed Services.

S 2957 -- Amend National Security Act of 1947 to vest administrative authority in Secretary of Defense; make mandatory a single overall war plan for the Armed Forces, with the military departments and the military budget tailored to that plan; require establishment of unified commands within the Armed Forces; provide greater flexibility in the assignment and transfer of military personnel within and among the Armed Forces; provide a single Chief of Staff for the Department of Defense, who shall report to the Secretary of Defense. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 2/1/60 -- Armed Services.

S 2969 -- Authorize the award posthumously of appropriate medals to Chaplain George L. Fox, Chaplain Alexander D. Goode, Chaplain Clark V. Poling and Chaplain John P. Washington. BRIDGES (R N.H.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 2/2/60 -- Armed Services.

S 2978 -- Amend section 709 of title 38, USC, re effective date of National Service Life Insurance applied for by members of the Armed Forces on active duty. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/4/60 -- Finance.

S 3003 -- Direct Secretary of Army to convey to Western Montana Youth Guidance Center, Inc., Missoula, Mont., property comprising a part of Fort Missoula, Missoula, Mont. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 2/9/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3006 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. STENNIS (D Miss.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 2/9/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3017 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey certain real estate to Oxnard Harbor District, Port Hueneme, Calif. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 2/11/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3041 -- Convey certain land comprising a part of Nichols General Hospital to Kentucky. MORTON (R Ky.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 2/16/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3088 -- Provide that in determining amount of retired pay, retirement pay, or retainer pay payable to any enlisted man, all service be counted which would have been counted for same purposes if he were a commissioned officer. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 2/24/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3122 -- Amend title 10, USC to establish an Air Rescue Service in the U.S. Air Force. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska), Yarborough (D Texas), Fong (R Hawaii), Capehart (R Ind.), Cooper (R Ky.), Young (R N.D.), Church (D Idaho), Moss (D Utah), Hartke (D Ind.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 2/29/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3191 -- Consent to annexation of certain real property of the U.S. by Decatur, Ill. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 3/11/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3203 -- Promote economic and social development in Ryukyu Islands. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 3/15/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3246 -- Exempt manager-custodian of Japan Locker Fund from certain dual-compensation restrictions. WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) -- 3/21/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3334 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to lease facilities of U.S. to Board of Management of Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors. BEALL (R Md.) -- 4/5/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3376 -- Amend Helium Act of March 3, 1925, as amended, for defense, security, and general welfare of the U.S. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 4/14/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3472 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, for an additional 2 years. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 5/3/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3479 -- Pay per diem to certain members of Navy and Marine Corps for temporary duty performed after Jan. 1, 1958. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 5/4/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3547 -- Re recovery from liable third persons of cost of medical care and treatment by agencies and departments of the U.S. to persons authorized by law to receive such care and treatment. BYRD (D Va.) -- 5/13/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3558 -- Authorize and direct transfer of certain federal property to Government of American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 5/17/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3560 -- Amend section 1362, title 18, USC to further protect internal security of the U.S. by providing penalties for malicious damage to certain communications facilities. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 5/17/60. Calendar.

S 3588 -- Amend act of Sept. 2, 1957, re settlement of inequitable losses in pay by commissioned officers under emergency economy legislation. DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/24/60 -- Finance.

S 3636 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to pay incentive pay to members of Armed Forces as operators of submersibles. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 6/7/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3705 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide benefits for members of Armed Forces killed or wounded in disturbances other than a state of war. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/60 -- Finance.

S 3709 -- Convey certain real property to Myrtle Beach, S.C., for National Guard purposes. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 6/21/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3733 -- Place Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps graduates (Regulars) in a status comparable with U.S. Naval Academy graduates. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 6/23/60 -- Calendar.

S 3734 -- Amend section 6387 (b), title 10, U.S.C., re definition of total commissioned service of officers of naval service. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 6/23/60 -- Calendar.

S 3746 -- Amend title 10, U.S.C., to authorize certain persons to administer oaths and perform notarial acts for persons serving with, employed by, or accompanying Armed Forces outside the U.S. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 6/24/60 -- Calendar.

S 3778 -- Correct injustice by providing for back pay to certain officers as required by act of Sept. 14, 1922, 42 Stat. 840, chapter 307. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 6/29/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3789 -- Authorize appropriation of $200,000 for construction of a U.S.S. Arizona Memorial. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 6/30/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3800 -- Regulate and fix wage rates for employees of Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard. SMITH (R Maine) -- 7/1/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3812 -- Establish a national security reserve of food, fiber, and biological oil commodities and products to protect the U.S. against shortages during national emergencies. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 7/2/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3847 -- Restrict areas in outer Continental Shelf for defense and other purposes (Matagorda Water Range). MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 8/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3853 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to convey lands in Burleigh County, N.D. to Bismarck, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 8/16/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3856 -- Convey Fort Amezquita Military Reservation, P.R. to Puerto Rico. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 8/16/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3866 -- Restrict areas in Outer Continental Shelf, known as Corpus Christi offshore warning area, for defense and other purposes. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 8/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3873 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to convey approximately 27 acres of land at Fort Crowder Military Reservation to Neosho, Mo. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 8/22/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3921 -- Authorize certain property located in Indiana to be made available for use by Clark County 4-H Club, Inc., Clark County, Ind. HARTKE (D Ind.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 8/31/60 -- Armed Services.

S J Res 188 -- Establish a Commission on Manpower Needs for Defense in Space Age. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 4/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

HR 9304 -- Provide increased retired pay for members of uniformed services retired before June 1, 1958. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/6/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9351 -- Amend title 10, USC, to provide Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff exercise command over Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/6/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9355 -- Amend section 15 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act to permit certain enlistments in Armed Forces. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9449 -- Amend certain sections of title 14, USC, re personnel matters in U.S. Coast Guard. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/7/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9464 -- Remove requirement that, of the Chief and Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Ships, one must be specially qualified and experienced in naval engineering and the other must be specially qualified and experienced in naval architecture. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/7/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9465 -- Extend loan of a naval vessel to the Government of Republic of China. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/7/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9491 -- Provide increased retired pay for certain members of the uniformed services retired before June 1, 1958. DOYLE (D Calif.) (by request) -- 1/11/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9492 -- Direct Secretary of the Navy to convey a portion of Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., to the state of Rhode Island. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/11/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9502 -- Provide for greater competitive distribution throughout private industry of economic benefits flowing from preparing the Nation's defense; improve opportunities for small business concerns to participate as subcontractors in Government procurement, and for other purposes. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/11/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9542 -- Amend section 5 of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to extend until June 30, 1960, the period within which applications for payments thereunder may be made by former enlisted members of the Armed Forces. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 1/12/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9555 -- Establish separate appropriation for the Office of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, Department of the Navy, for expenses necessary to explore, prospect, conserve, develop, use and operate the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/12/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9571 -- Authorize conveyance of certain property in San Diego to the state of California. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/13/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9582 -- Amend titles 10 and 14, United States Code, to provide that members of the Armed Forces shall be retired in the highest grade satisfactorily held by them in any armed force, and for other purposes. MAILLIARD (R Calif.) -- 1/13/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9629 -- Similar to HR 9491. BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/14/60.

HR 9639 -- Amend section 2 of the act of August 21, 1954 (68 Stat. 758) entitled "An act to integrate the Judge Advocate's promotion list with that of the Army to restore lost seniority and grade, and for other purposes." RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/14/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9680 -- Convey certain property in San Diego to California. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9682 -- Re employment of retired commissioned officers by contractors of the Department of Defense and the Armed Forces. HEBERT (D La.) -- 1/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9701 -- Provide for installation of 5-inch guns from U.S.S. "Colorado" on board the former U.S.S. "Olympia." TOLL (D Pa.) -- 1/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9702 -- Amend section 2771 title 10, USC, to authorize certain payments of deceased members' final accounts without necessity of settlement by General Accounting Office. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9706 -- Similar to HR 9680. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 1/18/60.

HR 9731 -- Amend chapter 53, title 10, USC, to provide for prompt notification to members of Armed Forces of any indebtedness they have to the U.S. arising out of overpayments of pay and allowances. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 1/19/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9734 -- Amend title III, Career Compensation Act of 1949, to prohibit improper utilization of services of enlisted men in Armed Forces. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 1/19/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9770 -- Provide increased retired pay for certain members of uniformed services retired before June 1, 1958. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/20/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9803 -- Similar to HR 9682. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9834 -- Similar to HR 9770. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9874 -- Organize Department of Defense and provide for the administration thereof. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 1/25/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9921 -- Validate certain payments of additional pay for sea duty made to members and former members of U.S. Coast Guard. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9970 -- Provide for disposition of Fort Mifflin Naval Ammunition Depot, Philadelphia, Pa. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 1/27/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 9995 -- Similar to HR 9970. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/27/60.

HR 10020 -- Provide that in determining amount of retired pay, retirement pay, or retainer pay payable to any enlisted man, all service shall be counted which would have been counted for the same purposes if he were a commissioned officer. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/28/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10068 -- Amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, authorize travel and transportation allowances, and transportation of dependents and of baggage and household effects to the homes of their selection for certain members of the uniformed services. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 2/1/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10089 -- Permit a civil action to be brought against an officer of the United States in his official capacity, a person acting under him, or an agency of the United States, in any judicial district of the United States where a plaintiff in the action resides. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10107 -- Amend title 10, USC, re crediting certain service of female members of telephone operating units, Signal Corps. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 2/2/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10109 -- Provide that federal employees who are members of the National Guard shall not suffer loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating for periods of service pursuant to call by the Governor of a State. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 2/2/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10193 -- Provide for procurement and retention of judge advocates and law specialist officers for the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Coast Guard. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 2/4/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10220 -- Authorize certain construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/4/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10274 -- Equalize pay of retired members of uniformed services. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/8/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10391 -- Amend "An act to recognize nigh public service rendered by Maj. Walter Reed and those associated with him in discovery of cause and means of transmission of yellow fever," approved February 28, 1929, by paying to widows of individuals entitled to benefits thereunder. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 2/11/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10474 -- Authorize construction of modern naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/16/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10500 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 re incentive pay for certain submarine service. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 2/17/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10506 -- Increase retired pay for certain members of uniformed services retired before June 1, 1958. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/17/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10520 -- Convey to Kentucky certain real property of the U.S. situated in Jefferson County, Ky. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 2/17/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10548 -- Amend Helium Act of September 1, 1937, as amended, for the defense, security, and general welfare of the U.S. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 2/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10612 -- Re employment of retired commissioned officers by contractors of Department of Defense and Armed Forces. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 2/23/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10777 -- Authorize construction at military installations. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/29/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10781 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to parish of Plaquemines, La. HEBERT (D La.) -- 2/29/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10895 -- Provide joint study by Administrator of Federal Aviation Agency and Secretary of Defense of disposal and future use of military airports surplus to needs of Dept. of Defense. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/3/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10930 -- Reassign officers designated for aeronautical engineering duty, other than aerologists, to unrestricted line of the Navy. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 3/7/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10959 -- Re employment of retired commissioned officers by contractors of Dept. of Defense and Armed Forces. HEBERT (D La.) -- 3/8/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 10966 -- Amend section 7391, title 10, USC to establish rank, pay, and allowances of hydrographer of the Navy. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 3/8/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11030 -- Amend Helium Act of Sept. 1, 1937, as amended, for defense, security, and general welfare of the U.S. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 3/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11074 -- Amend section 1552, title 10, USC, and section 301 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act, 1944, to provide that Board for the Correction of Military or Naval Records and Boards of Review, Discharges, and Dismissals shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence re good character and exemplary conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals; authorize award of an Exemplary Rehabilitation Certificate. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11182 -- Consent to annexation of certain real property of the U.S. by Decatur, Ill. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 3/15/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11183 -- Similar to HR 11182. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 3/15/60.

HR 11208 -- Amend section 1074, title 10, USC, to provide retired reservists with 30 years of satisfactory federal service who performed active duty during both World War I and World War II have same medical care as retired reservists who served 8 or more years on active duty. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/16/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11268 -- Promote economic and social development in Ryukyu Islands. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 3/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11318 -- Provide that persons entitled to retired pay or retainer pay under Career Compensation Act of 1949 prohibited from computing retired pay or retainer pay under act of May 20, 1958, be entitled to have retired pay or retainer pay recomputed on basic pay provided by act of May 20, 1958. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 3/22/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11319 -- Provide that in determining amount of retired pay, retirement pay, or retainer pay to any enlisted man, all service be counted the same as if he were a commissioned officer. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/22/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11433 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. in Hawaii to city and county of Honolulu, Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 3/29/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11474 -- Re employment of retired commissioned officers by contractors of Dept. of Defense and Armed Forces. HEBERT (D La.) -- 3/30/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11544 -- Similar to HR 11474. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/4/60.

HR 11576 -- Similar to HR 11474. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/5/60.

HR 11580 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide no individual who willfully fails or refuses to answer, or falsely answers certain questions re Communist activities, summoned to appear before federal agencies, be employed on any merchant vessel of the U.S. or within certain waterfront facilities in the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/5/60 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 11628 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to provide that any federal officer or employee who willfully fails or refuses to answer, or falsely answers, certain questions re Communist activities, when summoned to appear before federal agencies, be removed from his office or employment. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/6/60 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 11657 -- Similar to HR 11474. HEBERT (D La.) -- 4/7/60.

HR 11775 -- Reorganize Department of Defense; provide for administration. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 4/14/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11787 -- Amend title 10, USC, to make permanent authority for flight instruction for members of Reserve Officers' Training Corps. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11809 -- Amend section 3287 (a) of title 10, USC. KILDAY (D Texas) --- 4/19/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11810 -- Amend section 303(a) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 by increasing per diem rates; provide reimbursement under certain circumstances for actual expenses incident to travel. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/19/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11811 -- Provide uniformity in conditions of entitlement to reenlistment bonuses under Career Compensation Act of 1949. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/19/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11812 -- Provide uniform computation of retired pay for enlisted members retired prior to June 1, 1958, under section 4 of Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945, as amended, by section 6(a) of act of Aug. 10, 1946 (60 Stat. 995). KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/19/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11824 -- Amend title 10, USC, to exempt certain contracts with foreign contractors from requirement for an examination-of-records clause. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 4/19/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11947 -- Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that Secretaries of uniformed services prescribe a reasonable monetary allowance for transporting house trailers on permanent change of station of members of the services. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 4/27/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 11952 -- Repeal act of May 29, 1958 in which Administrator of General Services provides release of restrictions and reservations in conveying land by the U.S. to Wisconsin. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 4/27/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12052 -- Extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, for an additional 2 years. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/3/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12069 -- Pay per diem to certain members of Navy and Marine Corps for temporary duty performed after Jan. 1, 1958. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/4/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12089 -- Amend title 10, USC, to bring number of cadets at U.S. Military Academy and Air Force Academy up to full strength. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 5/5/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12107 -- Convey Fort Amezquita Military Reservation, P.R., to Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 5/6/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12200 -- Amend title 10, USC, to authorize reduction in enlisted grade upon approval of certain court-martial sentences. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 5/12/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12233 -- Re recovery from liable third persons of cost of medical care and treatment furnished by agencies and departments of the U.S. to persons authorized by law to receive such care and treatment. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 5/16/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12248 -- Provide for review and analysis of positions held by military personnel in office of Secretary of Defense and each of the Secretaries of Armed Forces, to effect economies as well as to restore to civilian bontrol. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 5/17/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12260 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide payment of incentive pay to members of Armed Forces performing duty as operators of submersibles. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/17/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12265 -- Amend title 10, USC, to authorize certain persons to administer oaths and perform notarial acts for persons serving with, employed by, or accompanying Armed Forces outside the U.S. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/17/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12299 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12313 -- Increase pay of certain permanent professors at U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Air Force Academy. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 5/19/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12345 -- Require competitive bidding to maximum practicable extent in procurement of property and services by Armed Forces through establishment of specific standards. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 5/23/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12347 -- Establish a Judge Advocate General's Corps in the Navy. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/23/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12415 -- Amend section 6387(b), title 10, USC, re definition of total commissioned service of Naval officers. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/26/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12417 -- Amend title 10, USC, to bring number of cadets at U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Air Force Academy up to full strength. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 5/26/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12510 -- Authorize Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, to approve a financial contribution for civil defense to New York state. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12570 -- Amend section 303 (c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 by imposing certain limitations on transportation of household effects. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 6/8/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12572 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 6/8/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12588 -- Amend sections 4387 and 9387, title 10, USC, to pay allowance of $90 per month to senior division of Army or Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 6/9/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12598 -- Amend section 5 of Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to extend until June 30, 1960, period applications for payments may be made by former enlisted members of Armed Forces. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 6/9/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12733 -- Amend act of Sept. 21, 1959, to convey real property of the U.S. to county of Sacramento, Calif. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 6/20/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12752 -- Amend section 1478, title 10, USC. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 6/21/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12753 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to require registration of additional persons disseminating political propaganda in the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/21/60 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 12793 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to prohibit members of Communist Party from appearing as counsel before executive departments, congressional committees, or certain courts of the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/23/60 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 12825 -- Prohibit discharge of members of Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable except pursuant to sentence of a court-martial. DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 6/27/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12833 -- Establish food storage depots near major cities in the U.S. to prevent population from suffering from lack of food as a result of war, flood, or other local or national catastrophe. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 6/27/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12834 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to convey Caven Point Army Terminal, Jersey City, N.J., to New Jersey Public Market Commission. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 6/27/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12852 -- Amend Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to prohibit licensing of certain individuals as station operators of certain communication facilities. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/28/60 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 12950 -- Authorize appropriation of $200,000 for construction of a U.S.S. Arizona Memorial. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 7/2/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12953 -- Similar to HR 12950. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 7/2/60,

HR 12957 -- Prohibit discharge of members of Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable except pursuant to sentence of a court-martial. LANE (D Mass.) -- 7/2/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12974 -- Regulate and fix wage rates for employees of Portsmouth (N.H.) Naval Shipyard. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 8/15/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12977 -- Similar to HR 12974. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 8/15/60.

HR 13034 -- Require U.S. Government aircraft carriers be constructed alternately in U.S. Government shipyards and private yards. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 13040 -- Authorize Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, to approve a financial contribution to New York. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 13064 -- Similar to HR 13040. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 8/22/60.

HR 13075 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to convey approximately 27 acres of land at Fort Crowder Military Reservation to Neosho, Mo. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 8/22/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 13162 -- Give former owners of U.S. property in South Dakota right to repurchase when it is no longer needed by Dept. of Air Force. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 8/26/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 13166 -- Create Freedom Commission. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 8/26/60 -- Un-American Activities.

HR 13167 -- Similar to HR 13166. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 8/26/60.

HR 13209 -- Provide payments to Philippine Scouts of World War II. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 8/29/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 13227 -- Similar to HR 13166. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 8/30/60.

HR 13246 -- Similar to HR 13166. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60.

HR 13278 -- Require U.S. Government aircraft carriers hereafter be constructed alternately in U.S. Government shipyards and private yards. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/31/60 -- Armed Services.

H J Res 551 -- Provide for construction by Secretary of Navy of a highway in the state of Maine. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 1/14/60 -- Armed Services.

H J Res 783 -- Provide appropriate ceremonies be conducted by contigents from Armed Forces in daily raising and lowering of flags of the U.S. surrounding Washington Monument. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 7/2/60 -- Armed Services.

H Con Res 461 -- Express intent of Congress that naval and Marine Corps officers captured during World War II who were authorized for promotion during captivity and subsequently promoted after release be entitled under section 2 of act of March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143, ch. 166), to pay, allowances, and precedence from date of rank stipulated in the later appointing orders. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/19/60 -- Armed Services.

H Con Res 582 -- Provide under section 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, express approval of Congress for the disposal from the national stockpile of approximately 470,000 long tons of natural rubber. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 2/4/60 -- Armed Services.

H Con Res 733 -- Express sense of Congress that all of our U.S. naval shipyards and facilities be maintained on a fully manned operational basis. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 8/31/60 -- Armed Services.

H Con Res 734 -- Similar to H Con Res 733. LANE (D Mass.) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 735 -- Similar to H Con Res 733. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 736 -- Similar to H Con Res 733. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 737 -- Similar to H Con Res 733. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 738 -- Similar to H Con Res 733. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 741 -- Similar to H Con Res 733. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 742 -- Similar to H Con Res 733. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 744 -- Similar to H Con Res 733. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 8/31/60.

Veterans

SENATE

S 2861 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to negotiate a new contract with Sturgis S.D. re use of sewage facilities by Fort Meade Veterans' Hospital, Sturgis, S.D. MUNDT (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.) -- 1/20/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2997 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/8/60 -- Finance.

S 3015 -- Relieve certain veterans who relied upon erroneous information from repayment of subsistence allowances paid to them under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 2/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3033 -- Amend subparagraph (c), paragraph I, part I, of Veterans Regulation No. 1(a), as amended, to establish presumption of service-connection for chronic and tropical diseases manifest within 3 years from separation from service. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/15/60 -- Finance.

S 3177 -- Amend section 334, title 38, USC, re rates of peacetime disability compensation. COTTON (R N.H.) -- 3/11/60 -- Finance.

S 3190 -- Amend section 106, title 38, USC, to provide veterans' benefits for female contract surgeons who served with Armed Forces during World War I. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/11/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3236 -- Amend title 38, USC, to pay pensions to veterans of World War I. MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 3/21/60 -- Finance.

S 3275 -- Extend, with respect to World War II veterans, the guaranteed loan programs under chapter 37 of title 38, USC, to February 1, 1965. YARBOROUGH (D Texas), Sparkman (D Ala.), Morse (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 3/24/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3276 -- Amend and extend veterans' direct home loan program. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Yarborough (D Texas), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/24/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3285 -- Amend section 106, title 38, USC, to provide benefits under laws administered by Veterans' Administration for service in Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/29/60 -- Finance.

S 3354 -- Re rates of pension to veterans of World War I for non-service-connected disability. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 4/7/60 -- Finance.

S 3494 -- Amend section 2108 of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to prohibit reduction of disability ratings in effect for 10 or more years. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 5/5/60 -- Finance.

S 3869 -- Amend chapter 35, title 38, USC, re war orphans' educational assistance. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 8/19/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 9302 -- Amend section 106, title 38, USC, re Veterans Administration benefits to Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9336 -- Amend title 38, USC to provide payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9378 -- Amend sections 720 and 755 of title 38, USC, to provide for investment of national service life insurance fund and U.S. Government life insurance fund in obligations bearing current rates of interest. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9380 -- Amend section 106 of title 38, USC, to provide veterans' benefits for individuals disabled before January 1, 1957, after discharge from active duty during period required to proceed home. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 1/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9383 -- Pay pensions to veterans of World War I. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 1/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9461 -- Similar to HR 9336. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 1/7/60.

HR 9466 -- Similar to HR 9336. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 1/7/60.

HR 9500 -- Provide a motorized wheelchair be furnished veterans who have suffered loss, or loss of use, of both legs by reason of service-connected disabilities. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 1/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9506 -- Provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and children at the same rates as apply in case of veterans of the Spanish-American War, and for other purposes. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 1/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9509 -- Amend section 709 of title 38, USC, re effective date of national service life insurance applied for by members of the Armed Forces on active duty. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 1/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9510 -- Amend chapter 15 of title 38, USC, to provide pension for widows and children of veterans disabled 30 percent or more while engaged in armed conflict or in extrahazardous service, including such service under conditions simulating war. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 1/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9572 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/13/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9575 -- Similar to HR 9572. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 1/13/60.

HR 9590 -- Require the U.S. Veterans' Administration to amend its regulations and rating schedule to provide a hospital rating of 100 percent will be continued as a convalescent measure until the veteran concerned is given a final and complete discharge from the hospital. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/13/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9591 -- Amend section 211, title 38, USC, to provide a court to which appeals may be taken from the Board of Veterans' Appeals in the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/13/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9592 -- Amend section 314, title 38 USC, by adding a new subparagraph (r) to provide a statutory award for former prisoners of war under certain conditions. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/13/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9593 -- Amend title 38 USC, to provide that multiple sclerosis developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 7 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service connected. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/13/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9594 -- Amend section 523 (b), chapter 15 of title 38, USC, to enable certain veterans to receive both the full rate of disability compensation found payable and also a proportionate amount of disability pension under a specified formula. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/13/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9601 -- Extend the veterans home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide for direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is otherwise not generally available, and for other purposes. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/13/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9632 -- Amend title 38, USC, to establish the Court of Veterans' Appeals. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 1/14/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9634 -- Similar to HR 9601. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 1/14/60.

HR 9637 -- Similar to HR 9572. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/14/60.

HR 9640 -- Similar to HR 9601. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/14/60.

HR 9681 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 1/18/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9683 -- Similar to HR 9681. HERLONG (D Fla.) (by request) -- 1/18/60.

HR 9695 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide for direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is otherwise not generally available. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 1/18/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9703 -- Similar to HR 9681. WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/18/60.

HR 9735 -- Amend section 610, title 38, USC, to authorize furnishing hospital care at Veterans' Administration facilities for Gold Star Mothers. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/19/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9744 -- Prohibit severance of service-connected disability which has been in effect for 10 or more years, except when based on fraud. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 1/19/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9746 -- Similar to HR 9681. WAMPLER (D Ind.) -- 1/19/60.

HR 9764 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to negotiate a new contract with Sturgis, S.D., re use of the sewage facilities by Fort Meade Veterans' Hospital, Sturgis, S.D. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9768 -- Amend title 38, USC, to extend period within which veterans may pursue programs of education and training based upon Korean conflict service. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9784 -- Amend sections 706 and 744 of title 38, USC. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9785 -- Provide equitable adjustment of insurance status of certain members of Armed Forces. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9786 -- Amend sections 511 and 512 of title 38, USC, to permit Indian war and Spanish-American War veterans to elect to receive pension at rates applicable to veterans of World War I. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9787 -- Amend section 314, title 38, USC, to provide that an aid and attendance allowance of $150 per month shall be paid to certain paraplegic veterans during periods in which they are not hospitalized at Government expense. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9788 -- Amend section 3104, title 38, USC, to prohibit the furnishing of benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to any child on account of death of more than one parent in same parental line. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9789 -- Amend chapter 19, title 38, USC, to provide a double indemnity feature be included in policies of national service life insurance. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9790 -- Extend to veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion, eligibility for hospital care at Veterans' Administration facilities for any disability to same extent as outpatient medical services now furnished. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9791 -- Amend section 4108 of title 38, USC, to provide persons rated as specialists in Department of Medicine and Surgery of Veterans' Administration not receive 15-percent special allowance unless specialty in which rated is usable in Veterans' Administration facilities. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9792 -- Amend section 4111, title 38, USC, re the salary of managers of Veterans' Administration hospitals, domiciliaries, and centers. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 1/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9824 -- Similar to HR 9681. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9836 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide pensions, and wartime rates of disability or death compensation, in case of veterans of Mexican border service in 1916 or 1917. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 1/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9879 -- Amend section 106 of title 38, USC, to provide benefits under laws administered by Veterans' Administration for service in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 1/25/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9934 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide for direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is otherwise not generally available. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 1/26/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9936 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 1/26/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9948 -- Similar to HR 9936. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9972 -- Provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and children at the same rates as apply in the case of veterans of the Spanish-American War. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 1/27/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 9978 -- Similar to HR 9936. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/27/60.

HR 9993 -- Similar to HR 9934. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/27/60.

HR 10026 -- Similar to HR 9936. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 1/28/60.

HR 10044 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide for payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/1/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10059 -- Afford additional time during which vocational rehabilitation may be afforded to those disabled veterans of World War II or the Korean conflict who have been prevented by reason of their service-connected disabilities from pursuing and completing a suitable course of rehabilitation training. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 2/1/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10063 -- Amend title 38 of the USC to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance. MORRIS (D N.M.) --2/1/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10090 -- Amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance of 1952 to make the educational benefits provided for therein available to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war or of armed hostilities. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 2/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10108 -- Authorize reimbursement of certain Veterans' Administration beneficiaries and their attendants for ferry fares, and bridge, road and tunnel tolls. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10122 -- Amend the Veterans' Benefits Code re payment of compensation and pension to widows of veterans. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10123 -- Amend title 38, USC, to permit for 1 year the granting of national service life insurance to veterans with service-connected disabilities; permit for 1 year veterans with service-connected disabilities less than total to obtain disability income protection under national service life insurance. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 2/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10130 -- Similar to HR 10044. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10166 -- Similar to HR 10044. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10167 -- Extend the veterans' home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide for direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is otherwise not generally available. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10185 -- Similar to HR 10044. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/60.

HR 10195 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide educational and vocational rehabilitation benefits for veterans of service after January 31, 1955. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 2/4/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10200 -- Similar to HR 10044. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/4/60.

HR 10202 -- Amend the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to provide a 3-year presumption of service connection for active tuberculous disease cases in peacetime. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 2/4/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10203 -- Similar to HR 10044. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/4/60.

HR 10218 -- Similar to HR 10044. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 2/4/60.

HR 10247 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. BROWN (D Ga.) -- 2/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10249 -- Similar to HR 10247. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 2/8/60.

HR 10254 -- Similar to HR 10247. DOYLE (D Calif.) (by request) -- 2/8/60.

HR 10270 -- Similar to HR 10247. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 2/8/60.

HR 10282 -- Reimburse certain Veterans' Administration beneficiaries and their attendants for ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10299 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is otherwise not generally available. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 2/9/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10300 -- Similar to HR 10247. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 2/9/60.

HR 10302 -- Amend title 38, USC, re reduction in special aid and attendance allowance to seriously disabled veterans during hospitalization at Government expense. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/9/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10303 -- Amend section 512, title 38, USC, to provide payment of pension to veterans of Spanish-American War who served for 40 days or more. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/9/60 -- Veterans Affairs.

HR 10308 -- Similar to HR 10247. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 2/9/60.

HR 10345 -- Similar to HR 10247. LANGEN (R Minn.) (by request) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10380 -- Amend act of June 13, 1930. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10381 -- Similar to HR 10299. DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/11/60.

HR 10387 -- Similar to HR 10247. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/11/60.

HR 10390 -- Similar to HR 10247. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 2/11/60.

HR 10404 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide for direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is otherwise not generally available. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/15/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10405 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/15/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10407 -- Amend title 38, USC, in order to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/15/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10415 -- Similar to HR 10405. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 2/15/60.

HR 10417 -- Similar to HR 10405. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 2/15/60.

HR 10438 -- Similar to HR 10405. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 2/16/60.

HR 10469 -- Similar to HR 10405. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/16/60.

HR 10472 -- Amend subchapter III, chapter 15, title 38, USC, to provide pension for widows and children of World War I veterans at same rates as widows and children of Spanish-American War veterans; increase income limitations applicable; eliminate annuities in compensation of such income. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) (by request) -- 2/16/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10510 -- Similar to HR 10405. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 2/17/60.

HR 10574 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide payment of pensions to veterans of World War I. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/22/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10579 -- Provide that agricultural furloughs during World War I be deemed creditable service for pensions. MORRISON (D La.) -- 2/22/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10582 -- Similar to HR 10574. SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/22/60.

HR 10594 -- Change method of payment of federal aid to state or territorial homes for support of disabled soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines of the U.S. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 2/23/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10596 -- Similar to HR 10594. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 2/23/60.

HR 10607 -- Relieve certain veterans who relied upon erroneous information from repayment of subsistence allowances paid them under Servicemen's Readjustment Act, 1944, as amended. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/23/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10610 -- Similar to HR 10574. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/23/60.

HR 10614 -- Amend section 901, title 38, USC, to provide a flag be furnished to drape casket of each deceased veteran of Mexican border service. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 2/23/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10650 -- Similar to HR 10574. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10668 -- Extend 5 years period within which World War II and Korean veterans shall have preferred right of application under homestead or desert land laws or Small Tract Act of June 1, 1938. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10673 -- Similar to HR 10574. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10681 -- Similar to HR 10574. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10697 -- Liberalize pension programs for disabled veterans of World War I, World War II, and Korea. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) -- 2/25/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10703 -- Grant waiver of national service life insurance premiums to certain veterans totally disabled in line of duty between date of application, and effective date of insurance. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/25/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10751 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide payment of pensions to World War I veterans. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 2/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10756 -- Change payment method of federal aid to state or territorial homes for support of disabled soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines of the U.S. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 2/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10766 -- Similar to HR 10756. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/29/60.

HR 10767 -- Pay pensions to veterans of World War I, their widows and children at same rates for veterans of the Spanish-American War. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10769 -- Extend World War I veterans' benefits to persons in active military or naval service in Haiti between July 25, 1915, and April 6, 1917. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 2/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10814 -- Similar to HR 10756. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 3/1/60.

HR 10388 -- Similar to HR 10756. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 3/2/60.

HR 10850 -- Similar to HR 10751. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 3/2/60.

HR 10861 -- Provide that in determining income of World War I veterans and their widows for ascertaining eligiblity for pensions, payments under title II of Social Security Act not be taken into account. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 3/2/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10877 -- Similar to HR 10751. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 3/3/60.

HR 10889 -- Similar to HR 10756. MILLER, GEORGE (D Calif.) -- 3/3/60.

HR 10891 -- Amend section 704, title 38, USC, to permit conversion of term policies of national service life insurance to a new plan. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/3/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10892 -- Amend section 704, title 38, USC, to permit conversion of participating policies of national service life insurance to a new plan. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/3/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10898 -- Amend section 315, title 38, USC, to provide additional compensation for seriously disabled veterans having four or more children. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 3/3/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10911 -- Amend section 503, title 38, USC, to provide social security benefits, other annuities, and up to $10,000 in payments under life insurance policies not be considered income in determining eligibility for pension. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10912 -- Amend section 503, title 38, USC, to provide payments up to $10,000 under life insurance policies not be considered income for determining eligibility for pension. DENTON (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10918 -- Similar to HR 10756. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/7/60.

HR 10926 -- Similar to HR 10756. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60.

HR 10927 -- Similar to HR 10756. SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60.

HR 10941 -- Similar to HR 10756. STEED (D Okla.) -- 3/7/60.

HR 10944 -- Pay World War I bonus to certain individuals discharged from Armed Forces for alienage. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10954 -- Reimburse certain Veterans' Administration beneficiaries and attendants for ferry fares, and bridge, road, and tunnel tolls. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 3/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10969 -- Increase annual income limitation governing payment of pension to certain veterans and dependents. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 10979 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a conclusive presumption of service-connection in death of veterans who have suffered from service-connected total disabilities for 10 or more years. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11003 -- Similar to HR 10969. UTT (R Calif.) -- 3/9/60.

HR 11008 -- Amend chapter 15, title 38, USC, to grant a pension of $100 per month to all honorably discharged World War I veterans. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/9/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11028 -- Similar to HR 10751. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 3/10/60.

HR 11034 -- Similar to HR 10756. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 3/10/60.

HR 11038 -- Similar to HR 10751. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 3/10/60.

HR 11045 -- Amend section 704, title 38, USC, to permit conversion of National Service Life Insurance to a new modified life plan. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/10/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11066 -- Provide for waiver of premiums of national life insurance for certain veterans totally disabled after 60 but before age 65. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11067 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant a waiver of national service life insurance premiums to veterans totally disabled in line of duty between date of application and effective date of insurance. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11068 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant a waiver of national service life insurance premiums to certain veterans totally disabled prior to date their policy lapsed but who failed to make timely application for waiver. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11086 -- Amend sections 522 and 545, title 38, USC, to increase income limitations applicable to payment of pension for non-service-connected disability or death to $2,000 and $3,500. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11087 -- Amend section 503, title 38, USC, to provide workmen's compensation payments be disregarded in computation of income for payment of pensions. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11109 -- Amend part VIII, Veterans' Regulation No. 1(a), and Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, 1952, to provide World War II and Korean veterans entitled to education under law who do not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 3/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11113 -- Similar to HR 10751. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 3/11/60.

HR 11139 -- Similar to HR 10756. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 3/14/60.

HR 11146 -- Similar to HR 10756. ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request -- 3/14/60.

HR 11162 -- Similar to HR 10751. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 3/14/60.

HR 11184 -- Increase rates of death compensation under laws administered by Veterans Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/15/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11185 -- Increase and equalize all rates of wartime disability compensation; pay additional compensation to veterans with dependents when rated less than 50 percent in degree on same basis as for those rated 50 percent or more in degree. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 3/15/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11201 -- Equalize certain rates of wartime disability compensation by amending section 314 (a), (b), (c), (d), (i), and (j) of title 38, USC. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/16/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11212 -- Amend section 12(b) of Public Law 85-857 to pay World War I bonus to individuals discharged on account of alienage except on their own application. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 3/16/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11236 -- Similar to HR 10756. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 3/17/60.

HR 11248 -- Amend section 610, title 38, USC, to provide veterans be furnished hospital care without regard to administrative limitations. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 3/18/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11281 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a 1-year period during which veterans may be granted national service life insurance. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 3/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11284 -- Establish a Veterans' Administration hospital in Queens, Suffolk, or Nassau Counties, N.Y. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11294 -- Similar to HR 10751. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/21/60.

HR 11302 -- Amend section 601, title 38, USC, to furnish needed services of optometrists to veterans having service-connected eye conditions. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 3/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11311 -- Similar to HR 10756. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/22/60.

HR 11361 -- Prohibit severance of service connection in effect for 10 or more years, except under certain limited conditions. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/24/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11372 -- Eliminate requirement that veterans have served for 90 days or more to qualify for benefits under laws administered by Veterans' Administration. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 3/24/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11444 -- Similar to HR 10756. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 3/29/60.

HR 11464 -- Amend section 744, title 38, USC, to provide if veteran has paid premiums equal to or greater than face value of a policy of U.S. Government life insurance, the policy shall be paid up. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 3/30/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11592 -- Name Veterans' Administration hospital at 3495 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y., General William J. Donovan Veterans' Hospital. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 4/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11608 -- Similar to HR 10756. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 4/6/60.

HR 11610 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to Feb. 1, 1965; provide direct loans to veterans in areas where housing credit is not generally available. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 4/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11619 -- Amend section 5001, title 38, USC, to establish domiciliary facilities in each state for care of war veterans. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 4/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11712 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide payment of pensions to veterans of World War II. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 4/12/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11723 -- Amend section 5001 of title 38, USC, to establish domiciliary facilities in each state for care of war veterans. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 4/12/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11725 -- Similar to HR 10756. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/12/60.

HR 11843 -- Improve budget and accounting procedures of loan guarantee program of Veterans' Administration by establishing a revolving fund. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11858 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to February 1, 1965; provide direct loans to veterans where housing credit is not generally available. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11863 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish space and facilities, if available, to state veteran agencies. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11885 -- Amend chapter 19, title 38, USC, to provide national service life insurance and U.S. Government life insurance be paid up upon attainment by insured of age 65. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 4/25/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11900 -- Amend section 541, title 38, USC, to pay pensions to widows of certain veterans in receipt of pension at time of their death. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 4/25/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 11988 -- Similar to HR 11858. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/28/60.

HR 12072 -- Amend chapter 71, title 38, USC, to permit judicial review of decisions of Board of Veterans' Appeals in compensation and pension claims. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 5/4/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12085 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/5/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12163 -- Amend chapter 37, title 38, USC, to improve effectiveness of Veterans' Administration loan guaranty program. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 5/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12185 -- Similar to HR 12163. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 5/11/60.

HR 12187 -- Extend veterans' home loan program to Feb. 1, 1965; provide for direct loans to veterans where housing credit is otherwise not generally available. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 5/11/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12257 -- Amend section 601, title 38, USC, to restore to certain veterans in Alaska or Hawaii right to receive hospital care. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 5/17/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12293 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 5/18/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12319 -- Provide readjustment assistance to veterans who serve in Armed Forces between Jan. 31, 1955, and July 1, 1963. PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 5/19/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12320 -- Equalize certain rates of wartime disability compensation by amending section 314 (a), (b), (c), (d), (i), and (j) of title 38, US.C. PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 5/19/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12457 -- Amend title 38, USC, to liberalize income limitations applicable to pensions of World War I veterans. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 6/1/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12459 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a 1-year period during which veterans may be granted national service life insurance. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 6/1/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12505 -- Amend section 501, title 38, USC, to provide service after Nov. 11, 1918, and before Oct. 18, 1921, date of ratification of peace treaty with Germany, qualify veterans for non-service-connected pension. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 6/3/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12551 -- Amend chapter 11, title 38, USC, to provide certain deaths resulting from exploding dud shells not be considered from willful misconduct. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 6/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12566 -- Amend section 4004, title 38, USC, to require Board of Veterans' Appeals render findings of fact and conclusions of law in its decisions on appeals. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 6/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12568 -- Amend section 314, title 38, USC, to provide attendance allowance of $150 per month be paid to certain paraplegic veterans when they are not hospitalized at Government expense. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 6/8/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12653 -- Amend title 38, USC, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals; prescribe jurisdiction and functions. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/15/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12657 -- Similar to HR 12653. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12665 -- Similar to HR 12653. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12666 -- Similar to HR 12653. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12669 -- Similar to HR 12653. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12675 -- Similar to HR 12653. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12728 -- Amend title 38, USC, to liberalize income limitations applicable to payment of pension to World War I veterans. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 6/20/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12751 -- Amend chapter 11, title 38, USC, to provide certain medical questions in veterans' claims be referred to medical panels appointed by Director of National Institutes of Health. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12796 -- Amend section 503, title 38, USC, to provide that, at election of beneficiary, lump-sum payments of past due monthly payments be considered income for months for which due. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 6/23/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 12965 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide benefits for members of the Armed Forces killed or wounded in disturbances other than war. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 8/15/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13049 -- Amend section 4107, title 38, USC, to pay additional allowance to certain physicians assigned at Veterans' Administration facilities. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 8/19/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13070 -- Eliminate requirement that veterans serve 90 days or more to qualify for benefits under Veterans' Administration. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 8/22/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13100 -- Amend title 38, USC, to pay pension of $200 a month to veterans of World War I aged 60 and who served for 60 days or more. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 8/23/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13178 -- Amend title 38, USC, to increase annual income limitations on pension for disability or death. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/26/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13179 -- Amend section 333, title 38, USC, re veterans who serve 2 or more years in peacetime. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 8/26/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13180 -- Name hospital to replace Veterans' Administration hospital at Oakland, Calif., "Charles C. McGonegal Hospital". MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 8/26/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13200 -- Amend chapter 35, title 38, USC, re war orphans' educational assistance. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 8/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13202 -- Provide that expenses of last illness and burial of a veteran's wife or child not be included in computation of annual income for pension purposes. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 8/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13203 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide in determining eligibility of a veteran to disability pension income of a spouse not be counted. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 8/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13204 -- Provide basis for death pension to a widow or child of a World War I, World War II, or Korean veteran who died on active duty under circumstances held not to be a basis for award of indemnity compensation. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 8/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13205 -- Allow beneficiaries' of World War I veterans to elect payment of pension under provisions of title 38 as in effect on June 30, 1960, or as amended by the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 8/29/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13255 -- Amend title 38, USC, re convalescent, and nursing home care for disabled veterans. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 8/31/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 13277 -- Amend title 38, USC, re termination of education of an eligible veteran of the Korean conflict beyond 8 years after discharge; make January 31, 1965, deadline. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 8/31/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

H J Res 676 -- Designate Veterans' Administration hospital at Chicago, Ill., as A.A. Sprague Memorial Veterans Hospital. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 4/6/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

H J Res 767 -- Provide for a study by Veterans' Administration of problems of veterans, elderly, chronically ill, or otherwise handicapped; establish pilot project of assistance to veterans' organizations operating convalescent centers for disabled veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/21/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

Bills Introduced -- Miscellaneous and Administrative

Astronautics and Atomic Energy

SENATE

S 3084 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261, Atomic Energy Act, 1954, as amended. ANDERSON (D N.M.) (by request) -- 2/23/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

S 3387 -- Authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with Section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 4/19/60 -- Calendar.

S 3460 -- Amend section 143 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to grant access to restricted data to Coast Guard personnel as is granted to certain personnel of agencies of Dept. of Defense. PASTORE (D R.I.), Anderson (D N.M.) (by request) -- 5/2/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

S 3461 -- Amend various sections of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958. PASTORE (D R.I.), Anderson (D N.M.) (by request) -- 5/2/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

S J Res 157 -- Provide for convening of a national conference by President of the U.S. of authorized representatives of institutions of learning to make a survey and formulate a plan for solving engineering, design and other technical problems which can strengthen the space exploration program of the U.S. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 2/8/60 -- Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

S J Res 197 -- Recognize two American scientists who discovered great radiation belt surrounding earth. BEALL (R Md.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa) -- 5/24/60 -- Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

S Con Res 98 -- Oppose transfer of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons secrets to other nations. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 3/28/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

HR 9316 -- Amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to provide life insurance of $100,000 for individuals training for or performing the flight of man in space. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 1/6/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 9484 -- Amend section 305 of National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 entitled "Property Rights in Inventions," and for other purposes. BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/11/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 9524 -- Provide for research into and development of practical means for utilization of solar energy, and for other purposes. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/11/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 9675 -- Amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/18/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 9918 -- Authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction and equipment. BROOKS (D La.) -- 1/26/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 10072 -- Provide for establishment of a Commission on the U.S. Science Adademy. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 2/1/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 10246 -- Authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries, expenses, research, development, construction and equipment. BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/8/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 10656 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261, Atomic Energy Act, 1954, as amended. DURHAM (D N.C.) (by request) -- 2/25/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HR 10746 -- Amend section 307, National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended. BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/29/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 10748 -- Amend Atomic Energy Act, 1954, as amended. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/29/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HR 10809 -- Authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for salaries and expenses, research and development, construction and equipment. BROOKS (D La.) -- 3/1/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 11462 -- Promote conduct of basic and supporting scientific research through contracts entered into by the U.S. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 11654 -- Amend act of Aug. 25, 1959, to pay a monetary award to recipients of National Medal of Science. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Science and Astronautics

HR 11655 -- Establish a Commission on Coordination of Scientific Activities to conduct a study and investigation for coordinating scientific, technological, and engineering programs of the U.S. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 11656 -- Insure that scientific activities which involve or are related to exploration, investigation, and utilization of outer space be conducted to maximum extent practicable for peaceful purposes. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/7/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 11713 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission re section 261 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. DURHAM (D N.C.) -- 4/12/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HR 11979 -- Amend various sections of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958. DURHAM (D N.C.) (by request) -- 4/28/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HR 11980 -- Amend section 143 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to grant access to restricted data to Coast Guard personnel on same basis as to certain personnel of agencies of Dept. of Defense. DURHAM (D N.C.) (by request) -- 4/28/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HR 11985 -- Make American nationals eligible for scholarships and fellowships authorized by National Science Foundation Act of 1950. BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/28/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 12049 -- Amend National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/3/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 12448 -- Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950, as amended. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/31/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 12700 -- Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to create a Special Committee on Marine Sciences; develop and encourage a national program for research, surveys, and education in marine sciences; recommend contracts, grants, or other assistance; encourage cooperation of agencies and evaluate programs of marine research by Federal Government agencies. BROOKS (D La.) -- 6/17/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

HR 13244 -- Establish under National Science Foundation, National Science Academy. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 8/31/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

H J Res 567 -- Effect immediately transfer of Development Operations Division of Army Ballistic Missile Agency to National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SISK (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

H J Res 604 -- Provide for convening of a national conference by President of the U.S. of authorized representatives of institutions of learning to make a survey and formulate a plan for solving engineering, design and other technical problems which can strengthen the space exploration program of the U.S. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

H Con Res 559 -- State that Congress does not favor the proposed transfers from the Department of Defense to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, contained in a transfer plan transmitted to the Congress on January 14, 1960. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

H Con Res 581 -- Establish a joint committee to urge the President of the United States to take positive steps to assure the victory of the United States in the space race. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/4/60 -- Rules.

H Con Res 598 -- Express sense of Congress re distribution of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons secrets to other nations. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 2/25/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

H Con Res 599 -- Similar to H Con Res 598. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/25/60.

H Con Res 600 -- Similar to H Con Res 598. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/25/60.

H Con Res 601 -- Similar to H Con Res 598. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/25/60.

H Con Res 602 -- Similar to H Con Res 598. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 2/25/60.

H Con Res 603 -- Similar to H Con Res 598. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 2/25/60.

H Con Res 606 -- Express sense of Congress re distribution of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons secrets to other nations. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 2/29/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

H Con Res 608 -- Similar to H Con Res 606. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 2/29/60.

H Con Res 609 -- Similar to H Con Res 606. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/29/60.

H Con Res 611 -- Express sense of Congress re distribution of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons secrets to other nations. LANE (D Mass.) -- 3/7/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

H Con Res 612 -- Similar to H Con Res 611. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 3/7/60.

H Con Res 613 -- Express sense of Congress re participation by other nations in space exploration program of the U.S. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

H Con Res 614 -- Similar to H Con Res 611. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60.

H Con Res 615 -- Similar to H Con Res 611. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/8/60.

H Con Res 617 -- Similar to H Con Res 611. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 3/9/60.

H Con Res 635 -- Express sense of Congress re distribution of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons secrets to other nations. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 3/21/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

H Con Res 649 -- Express sense of Congress re distribution of nuclear weapons secrets to other nations. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/29/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

H Con Res 650 -- Similar to H Con Res 649. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 3/29/60.

H Con Res 657 -- Express sense of Congress re participation by other nations in space exploration program of the U.S. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/11/60 -- Science and Astronautics.

Commemorative

SENATE

S 3160 -- Strike medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of Idaho as a territory. DWORSHAK (R Idaho), Church (D Idaho) -- 3/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3326 -- Issue special series of stamps to commemorate 100th anniversary of continuous displaying of flag of the U.S. over Taos Plaza in Taos, N.M. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3439 -- Authorize President to present a gold medal to Robert Frost, a New England poet. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Aiken (R Vt.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 4/28/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3445 -- Issue a special postage stamp honoring apprenticeship. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 4/29/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service,

S 3532 -- Strike medal in commemoration of Century 21 Exposition in Seattle, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3593 -- Authorize Postmaster General to use in first- and second-class post offices a special canceling die bearing "Keep Christ in Christmas." DODD (D Conn.) -- 5/26/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3624 -- Issue special series of postage stamps known as Commercial Fishing Industry Stamps. SMITH (R Maine) -- 6/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3754 -- Issue special postage stamp to commemorate 300 years of operation of hotels in America, and 50th anniversary of American Hotel Association. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 6/27/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3882 -- Issue special series of postage stamps for one-hundredth anniversary of completion of first transcontinental telegraph line; honor Edward Creighton, a pioneer in American communications. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.) -- 8/24/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S J Res 145 -- Designate Tuesday following the second Monday in June each year as National Fraternal Day. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 1/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 146 -- Designate American Marigold (Tagetes erecta) as national floral emblem of the United States. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) (by request) -- 1/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 151 -- Designate 20th day of April 1960 National Urban League Day. McGEE (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 152 -- Authorize creation of a commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in D.C. of an appropriate permanent memorial to the memory of Woodrow Wilson. WILLIAMS (D N.J.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bible (D Nev.), Byrd (D Va.), Case (R N.J.), Case (R S.D.), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Dodd (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Engle (D Calif.), Ervin (D N.C.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Green (D R.I.), Hart (D Mich.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnson (D Texas), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Hawaii), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Robertson (D Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.), Wiley (R Wis.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/21/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 161 -- Extend time for filing of final report of Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. COOPER (R Ky.), Capehart (R Ind.), Church (D Idaho), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 2/15/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 163 -- Authorize President to designate February 16 each year Lithuanian Independence Day. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 2/16/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 164 -- Designate February each year American History Month. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/60 --Judiciary.

S J Res 165 -- Designate August 22 each year as National Children's Day. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 2/18/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 167 -- Memorialize St. Albans raid. AIKEN (R Vt.), Prouty (R Vt.) -- 2/22/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 168 -- Designate June 5-11, 1960, National American Guild of Variety Artists Week. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 169 -- Designate May 24-31, 1960, "All-American Family Week." SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/23/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 180 -- Designate last Tuesday in April each year Teachers Day. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 3/29/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 181 -- Establish Annual Youth Appreciation Week. KEATING (R N.Y.), Bennett (R Utah), Bridges (R N.H.), Javits (R N.Y.), Prouty (R Vt.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 3/30/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 182 -- Designate June 4, 1960, Louisiana State University Centennial Day. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 4/1/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 183 -- Memorialize continuous displaying of flag of the U.S. over Taos Plaza in Taos, N.M. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S J Res 185 -- Designate October 23 each year as Hungarian Independence Day. KEATING (R N.Y.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 4/8/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 186 -- Designate first Tuesday after first Monday in November each year as "National Voters' Day". WILEY (R Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 4/14/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 187 -- Designate September 1960, as "National Wool Month". SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Bridges (R N.H.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 4/14/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 189 -- Designate first full week in May each year "National Employ the Older Worker Week. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 5/2/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 192 -- Designate Sept. 22 each year Emancipation Proclamation Day. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 5/13/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 195 -- Designate 1960 as Sinclair Lewis Year. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/18/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 196 -- Designate June 20, 1960, "National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences Day. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/23/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 199 -- Establish fourth Friday in September every year American Indian Day. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 6/1/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 203 -- Designate first day of May each year Law Day in the U.S. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 6/7/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 204 -- Proclaim July 4, 1960, a day of rededication to responsibilities of freedom. SCOTT (R Pa.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 6/7/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 209 -- Establish annual National Forest Products Week. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 6/20/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 212 -- Designate fourth Wednesday in April National Teachers Recognition Day. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 213 -- Establish a National Shrine Commission for construction of a permanent memorial to veterans of the Civil War. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 6/28/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 214 -- Commemorate with appropriate ceremonies 100th anniversary of admission of state of Kansas into Union. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 6/28/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 220 -- Establish George Washington Carver Centennial Commission. YOUNG (R N.D.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 8/23/60 -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 81 -- Re National Junion Achievement week. JOHNSON (D Texas) 1/14/60 -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 105 -- Recognize Burnside, Ky., as original home and founding place of First American Boy Scout Troop. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 5/5/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 9341 -- Strike medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of Pony Express. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 1/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9749 -- Strike medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of Pony Express. DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/19/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9884 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Mexico. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10297 -- Designate first Sunday of May each year World Friendship Day. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/9/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10553 -- Extend time for filing of final report of Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 2/18/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10815 -- Issue a postage stamp in commemoration of birth of Theodore Herzl. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10907 -- Strike medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of Idaho as a territory. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 3/7/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10956 -- Issue a special postage stamp honoring U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 3/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11241 -- Issue special postage stamp in commemoration of centennial anniversary of birth of Jane Addams. YATES (D Ill.) -- 3/17/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11344 -- Similar to HR 11241. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 3/23/60.

HR 11364 -- Issue a special postage stamp in memory of venerable Bishop John N. Neumann, C.SS.R., DD. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/24/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11620 -- Issue special series of stamps in commemoration of 100th anniversary of continuous displaying of flag of the U.S. over Taos Plaza in Taos, N.M. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 4/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11621 -- Similar to HR 11620. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 4/6/60.

HR 11716 -- Issue a special postage stamp to symbolize American people's aspirations for world peace. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/12/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11720 -- Designate June 4, 1960, as Louisiana State University Centennial Day. HEBERT (D La.) -- 4/12/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11740 -- Coin special 50-cent peices in commemoration of each centennial anniversary of admission of each of states into Union. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 4/13/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11742 -- Similar to HR 11740. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/13/60.

HR 11872 -- Issue a special postage stamp to commemorate 100th anniversary of founding of Vassar College. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 4/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 11949 -- Inter last survivor of Union Army and of Confederate Army within Arlington National Cemetery. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12094 -- Issue a special postage stamp to commemorate 100th anniversary of founding of Vassar College. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 5/5/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 12296 -- Strike medal in commemoration of Century 21 Exposition in Seattle, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12318 -- Permit flying of flag of the U.S. for 24 hours of each day at grave of Francis Bellamy, author of pledge of allegiance to flag. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 5/19/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12694 -- Issue series of special postage stamps to commemorate flags of particular significance in U.S. history. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 6/16/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 12797 -- Strike medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of Idaho as a Territory. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 6/23/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12979 -- Issue special postage stamp commemorating Madam Emma Hart Willard at 150th anniversary of founding of Emma Willard School, Troy, N.Y. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 8/15/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 13065 -- Declare Columbus Day, Oct. 12, a legal holiday. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 8/22/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 13171 -- Issue special postage stamp to honor William Holmes McGuffey. KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 8/26/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

H J Res 541 -- Authorize and request the President to set aside and proclaim the Tuesday following the second Monday in June of each year as National Fraternal Day. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 1/6/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 543 -- Establish a commission to formulate plans for a living memorial to President Woodrow Wilson, President James Madison and other past Presidents of the United States, and provide ways and means of perpetuating our esteem for other distinguished citizens and avoid undue cluttering of the Nation's Capital with statutes of the near-great and forgotten. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 552 -- Provide for establishment of a National Children's Day. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 1/14/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 554 -- Declare Good Friday in each year a legal public holiday. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 555 -- Establish third Thursday in August of every year as Indian Day. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 556 -- Authorize the President of the U.S. to designate the year 1960 as "Pony Express Year." DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 559 -- Designate the 17th day of December in each year as "Wright Brothers Day." MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 560 -- Establish National Zoo Week. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 564 -- Designate fourth Sunday of September as Senior Citizens Day. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 1/20/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 566 -- Authorize President to issue a proclamation designating January 22 of each year as Ukrainian Independence Day. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 568 -- Create a commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of an appropriate permanent memorial to memory of Woodrow Wilson. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 1/21/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 569 -- Similar to H J Res 568. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 570 -- Similar to H J Res 568. CANFIELD (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 571 -- Similar to H J Res 568. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 572 -- Similar to H J Res 568. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 573 -- Similar to H J Res 568. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 574 -- Similar to H J Res 568. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 575 -- Similar to H J Res 568. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 576 -- Similar to H J Res 568. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 577 -- Similar to H J Res 568. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 578 -- Similar to H J Res 568. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 579 -- Similar to H J Res 568. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 580 -- Similar to H J Res 568. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 581 -- Similar to H J Res 568. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 582 -- Similar to H J Res 568. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 1/21/60.

H J Res 584 -- Designate the rose as national flower of the U.S. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/26/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 583 -- Authorize creation of a commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in D.C. of an appropriate permanent memorial to the memory of Woodrow Wilson. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/25/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 585 -- Authorize and request the President to designate the period beginning on February 7, 1960, and ending on February 14, 1960, as Negro History Week. DIGGS (D Mich.) -- 1/26/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 586 -- Similar to H J Res 583. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 1/26/60.

H J Res 587 -- Similar to H J Res 583. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 1/27/60.

H J Res 588 -- Similar to H J Res 584. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 1/27/60.

H J Res 589 -- Provide for establishment of an Annual Youth Appreciation and Honor Week. JONAS (R N.C.) -- 1/27/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 590 -- Similar to H J Res 589. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 1/27/60.

H J Res 591 -- Similar to H J Res 583. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 1/28/60.

H J Res 596 -- Authorize establishment in D.C. of a memorial to Albert Einstein. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 598 -- Extend time of the final report of the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 602 -- Authorize the President to proclaim henceforth the week in May of each year in which falls the third Friday of that month as National Transportation Week. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/4/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 603 -- Designate the rose as national flower of the U.S. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 605 -- Prepare and complete plans for observance of 175th anniversary of formation of Constitution of the U.S. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 2/9/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 607 -- Proclaim first week in May National Horse Week. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/11/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 612 -- Request President to proclaim annually date of April 19 Young Americans' Day. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 2/15/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 616 -- Request President to proclaim annual Senior Citizens' Week. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 623 -- Recognize significance of St. Albans Raid. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 2/22/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 624 -- Designate June 5-11, 1960, National American Guild of Variety Artists Week. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 632 -- Designate May each year Senior Citizens Month. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/29/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 634 -- Designate 1960 Pony Express Year. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/29/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 635 -- Similar to H J Res 632. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 2/29/60.

H J Res 637 -- Designate 7-day period beginning Sunday of last full week in October, each year Cleaner Air Week. HESS (R Ohio) -- 3/1/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 640 -- Issue a proclamation re centennial of birth of General of the Armies John J. Pershing. HULL (D Mo.) -- 3/2/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 644 -- Designate fourth Sunday of September Senior Citizens Day. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 647 -- Authorize a commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in D.C. of an appropriate permament memorial to memory of Woodrow Wilson. GARY (D Va.) -- 3/9/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 650 -- Declare first Tuesday after first Monday of November each even-numbered year a legal public holiday. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/15/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 651 -- Designate October 23 each year Hungarian Independence Day. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/15/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 652 -- Similar to H J Res 650. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 3/17/60.

H J Res 653 -- Declare Inauguration Day a legal holiday. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/18/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 665 -- Designate red rose national flower of the U.S. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 3/21/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 658 -- Re centennial of the birth of Jane Addams, founder and leader of Chicago's Hull House. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 3/23/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 659 -- Similar to H J Res 651. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/23/60.

H J Res 660 -- Designate March 25 Greek Independence Day. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 3/24/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 661 -- Similar to H J Res 658. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/24/60.

H J Res 663 -- Authorize President to designate Sept. 6, 1960, Jane Addams Day. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 666 -- Establish National Children's Day. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/29/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 669 -- Designate last Friday in April as Arbor Day. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 4/4/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 671 -- Designate June 4, 1960, Louisiana State University Centennial Day. MORRISON (D La.) -- 4/4/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 672 -- Authorize President to issue a proclamation re 1960 Pacific Festival. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 4/4/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 673 -- Similar to H J Res 671. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 4/4/60.

H J Res 674 -- Similar to H J Res 671. BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/6/60.

H J Res 675 -- Establish annual Youth Appreciation and Honor Week. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 680 -- Similar to H J Res 671. McSWEEN (D La.) -- 4/7/60.

H J Res 681 -- Memorialize continuous displaying of flag of the U.S. over Taos Plaza in Taos, N.M. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 4/7/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 682 -- Similar to H J Res 681. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 4/7/60.

H J Res 683 -- Similar to H J Res 671. WILLIS (D La.) -- 4/11/60.

H J Res 684 -- Establish a commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Gen. John J. Pershing. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 4/12/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 685 -- Similar to H J Res 650. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 4/12/60.

H J Res 686 -- Similar to H J Res 671. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 4/12/60.

H J Res 689 -- Similar to H J Res 684. HULL (D Mo.) -- 4/13/60.

H J Res 690 -- Similar to H J Res 684. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 4/13/60.

H J Res 694 -- Designate second Sunday in September each year as National Grandparents' Day. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/18/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 695 -- Similar to H J Res 671. BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/27/60.

H J Res 696 -- Designate September 1960, "National Wool Month". McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 4/25/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 697 -- Similar to H J Res 696. MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 4/25/60.

H J Res 698 -- Establish Annual Youth Appreciation Week. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 4/26/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 701 -- Designate first Sunday in June each year Teacher's Day. BATES (D Mass.) -- 4/28/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 702 -- Establish annual Youth Appreciation Week. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 5/9/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 707 -- Similar to H J Res 702. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 5/12/60.

H J Res 708 -- Issue special postage stamp in recognition of efforts of both labor and management in bringing to attention of American public value of apprenticeship system to our national economy. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 5/17/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

H J Res 710 -- Establish third Thursday in August every year as Indian Day. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 5/18/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 711 -- Designate red and white carnation and blue cornflower as national floral emblem of the U.S. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 5/23/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 758 -- Designate week of Nov. 18-24, 1960, National Farm-City Week. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 6/8/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 759 -- Similar to H J Res 758. HOEVEN (R Iowa) -- 6/8/60.

H J Res 761 -- Establish Annual Youth Appreciation Week. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 6/13/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 766 -- Designate week commencing Oct. 2, 1960, "National Public Works Week." LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 6/20/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 773 -- Designate 7-day period beginning third Monday in October each year Patriotic Education Week. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 6/28/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 775 -- Commemorate with appropriate ceremonies 100th anniversary of admission of state of Kansas into Union. REES (R Kan.) -- 6/30/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 776 -- Similar to H J Res 775. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 6/30/60.

H J Res 780 -- Designate fourth Sunday of September as Senior Citizens Day. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 7/2/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 785 -- Set Oct. 4, 1960, as Western Hemisphere Day. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 8/17/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 787 -- Establish a George Washington Carver Centennial Commission. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 8/22/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 798 -- Similar to H J Res 787. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 8/22/60.

H J Res 799 -- Similar to H J Res 787. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 8/23/60.

H J Res 805 -- Celebrate Memorial Day on last Monday of May each year. BARR (D Ind.) -- 8/31/60 -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 511 -- Recognize Burnside, Ky., as home of the first American Boy Scout troop. SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/26/60 -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 557 -- Request the President to proclaim a National Bible Week during October of 1960. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 597 -- Proclaim March 13-20, 1960, DeMolay Week. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 2/23/60 -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 653 -- Designate 1961 Dakota Territory Centennial. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 4/4/60 -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 655 -- Similar to H Con Res 653. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 4/6/60.

H Con Res 658 -- Set aside a week during 1960 as Hungarian Youth Week. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 4/12/60 -- Judiciary.

H Con Res 700 -- Designate first day of May each year Law Day. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/14/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 422 -- Extend greetings and sincere felicitations to members and clergy of African Methodist Episcopal Church on occasion of 200th anniversary of birth of Bishop Richard Allen, founder of African Methodist Episcopal Church. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 424 -- Extend good wishes and felicitations on occasion of unveiling of a bust of Noble Sissle, a great American showman and musician. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 430 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of feasibility of raising and restoring the Union ironclad vessel known as the Monitor. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 1/27/60 -- Rules.

H Res 447 -- Designate February 16 each year as Lithuanian Independence Day. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 2/16/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 462 -- Designate Feb. 16, each year Lithuanian Independence Day. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 491 -- Re Pan American Day. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/29/60 -- Agreed.

H Res 518 -- Print additional copies of "Lest We Forget". MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 5/4/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 592 -- Extend felicitations of House of Representatives to people of Gardner, Mass. on 175th anniversary of their community. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/30/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 597 -- Commemorate 200th anniversary of incorporation of the county of Cumberland, Maine. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 7/2/60 -- Judiciary.

Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights

SENATE

S 2760 -- Establish a library of braille musical scores within the Library of Congress. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/7/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 2782 -- Amend Civil Rights Act to further protect the right to vote in Federal elections. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2783 -- Protect right to vote in Federal elections against denial on account of race, religion, color, or national origin, by providing for appointment of Federal registrars by the President. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 2784 -- Protect against deprivation the right to a fair trial by lynching and for other purposes. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2785 -- Provide for retention, preservation and production of Federal election records, papers, and ballots. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 2786 -- Provide for permissive intervention by United States in cases involving denial of equal protection of the laws. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2814 -- Assure individuals in various states the right to register to exercise their right to vote for President and Vice President and for Members of Senate and House of Representatives regardless of race, religion, color, or national origin. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Hart (D Mich.), McNamara (D Mich.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 1/14/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 2823 -- Provide Federal contribution to cost of election campaign of candidates for Federal offices, conditioned upon effective control and publication of other sources of financing such campaigns; encourage small individual campaign contributions and reduce importance of large contributions in Federal elections; provide Federal financial assistance for state voters' and campaign pamphlets. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/14/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 2868 -- Protect the right to vote in national elections by making unlawful requirement that a poll tax be paid as a prerequisite to voting in such elections. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Allott (R Colo.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Beall (R Md.), Bush (R Conn.), Case (R N.J.), Church (D Idaho), Clark (D Pa.), Cooper (R Ky.), Hart (D Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Long (D Hawaii), McCarthy (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Moss (D Utah), Murray (D Mont.), Muskie (D Maine), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Scott (R Pa.), Williams (D N.J.), Young (D Ohio) -- 1/20/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 2931 -- Amend the Hatch Act to permit certain political activity by federal employees residing in Maryland or Virginia and employed in D.C. or surrounding counties of such states. BEALL (R Md.), Byrd (D Va.) -- 1/28/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 2944 -- Authorize a study and investigation by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission. KEATING (R N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 2/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3001 -- Enforce civil rights; provide schools for military personnel dependents in areas where regular schools are closed by desegregation; providing for voting referees. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Javits (R N.Y.), Prouty (R Vt.), Keating (R N.Y.), Scott (R Pa.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Case (R N.J.), Cooper (R Ky.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Brunsdale (R N.D.), Carlson (R Kan.), Wiley (R Wis.), Fong (R Hawaii), Bush (R Conn.), Morton (R Ky.), Hruska (R Neb.), Bennett (R Utah), Allott (R Colo.), Beall (R Md.), Case (R S.D.), Martin (R Iowa), Aiken (R Vt.), Smith (R Maine), Butler (R Md.) -- 2/8/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3002 -- Publish a United States Treaty Code Annotated. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 2/8/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 3036 -- Authorize distribution of copies of Congressional Record to former Members of Congress requesting such. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 2/15/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 3037 -- Prevent certain political contributions and expenditures by national banks, corporations, and labor organizations. THURMOND (D S.C.), Bennett (R Utah) -- 2/15/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3039 -- Increase penalties under civil rights statues in cases where death or injury occur. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/16/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3045 -- Effectuate and enforce constitutional right to equal protection of laws. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 2/16/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3046 -- Protect right to vote in federal elections. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 2/16/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 3163 -- Amend Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955. BEALL (R Md.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 3165 -- Create a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/10/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3171 -- Provide for use of television broadcasting stations by candidates for office of President of the U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Monroney (D Okla.), Smathers (D Fla.), Pastore (D R.I.), Church (D Idaho), Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- 3/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3184 -- Create a distinguished decoration to be known as Washington Order of Merit. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3638 -- Fix compensation of Members, officers, and employees of Congress at 53 cents per hour. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/7/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3781 -- Further provision concerning ratification of proposed amendments to Constitution of the U.S. by conventions in states. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/29/60 -- Judiciary

S 3782 -- Provide for equitable representation of people in legislatures of states in conformity with requirements of constitution of the U.S. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/29/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3821 -- Strengthen civil rights. KEATING (R N.Y.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 8/8/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3823 -- Establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Scott (R Pa.), Case (R N.J.), Keating (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.), Fong (R Hawaii), Morton (R Ky.), Allott (R Colo.), Wiley (R Wis.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 8/9/60 -- Ordered to lie on table.

S 3829 -- Enforce civil rights. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Allott (R Colo.), Beall (R Md.), Bush (R Conn.), Case (R N.J.), Cooper (R Ky.), Fong (R Hawaii), Keating (R N.Y.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 8/10/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 154 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. reserving to the states exclusive control over public schools. TALMADGE (D Ga.), Byrd (D Va.), Robertson (D Va.), Johnston (D S.C.), Hill (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Eastland (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.), Long (D La.) -- 1/28/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 155 -- Authorize establishment in D.C. of a memorial to Albert Einstein. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 171 -- Authorize Speaker of House of Representatives to confer a medal on John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 2/24/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S J Res 172 -- Authorize striking of a gold medal in honor of J. Edgar Hoover. DODD (D Conn.) -- 2/24/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S J Res 174 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re balancing of budget. BRIDGES (R N.H.), Byrd (D Va.), Curtis (R Neb.) Cotton (R N.H.) -- 3/17/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 176 -- Prepare and print Supplement to Constitution of the U.S. Annotated, as published in 1953 as Senate Document No. 170, 82d Con gress. STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.)-- 3/28/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 177 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. providing for nomination of candidates for President. PROXMIRE (D Wis.)-- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 178 -- Re payment of salaries of employees of Senate. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Bridges (R N.H.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 3/29/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 179 -- Amend Constitution to extend right to vote to citizens 18 or older. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), Byrd (D W.Va.)-- 3/29/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 190 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re making of treaties and executive agreements. ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D La.) -- 5/4/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 205 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 6/8/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 207 -- Suspend for 1960 campaign equal opportunity requirements of Section 315 of the Communications Act of 1934 for nominees for President and Vice President. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 6/8/60 -- Calendar.

S J Res 215 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. to assure equitable representation of people in legislatures of states. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/29/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 219 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re election of President and Vice President. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 8/18/60 -- Judiciary.

S Con Res 80 -- Print additional copies of Part I of hearings on Inquiry into Satellite and Missile Programs. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Con Res 86 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of the hearings on employment, growth, and price levels. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/3/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Con Res 87 -- Similar to S Con Res 86. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/3/60.

S Con Res 88 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of the hearings on energy resources and technology. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/3/60. Rules and Administration.

S Con Res 89 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of the studies on comparisons of United States and Soviet economies. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 2/3/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Con Res 91 -- Print additional copies of hearings before Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 2/23/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Con Res 92 -- Re joint committee on arrangements for Presidential inauguration, Jan. 20, 1961. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 2/24/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Con Res 93 -- Print additional copies of hearings on Transportation Plan for National Capital Region. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/3/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Con Res 112 -- Re adjournment of Congress from July 2 to Aug. 8, 1960. JOHNSON (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 7/2/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 203 -- Re death of Hon. William Langer, late a Senator from the state of North Dakota. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 204 -- Re a committee to notify the President that a quorum is assembled in both chambers of Congress. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 205 -- Re notification to the House that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and is ready to proceed to business. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 206 -- Re hour of daily meeting. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 207 -- Re additional funds for official reporters of the Senate. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 1/7/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 208 -- Re employment of additional clerk by committee on Post Office and Civil Service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S Res 209 -- Re investigtion of the postal service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S Res 210 -- Re additional funds for Select Committee on National Water Resources. KERR (D Okla.) -- 1/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S Res 219 -- Re death of Representative Richard M. Simpson of Pennsylvania. SCOTT (R Pa.) by Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 1/11/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 220 -- Re additional funds for committee on Banking and Currency. ROBERTSON (D Va.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 1/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S Res 221 -- Re investigation of certain matters pertaining to public and private housing by Committee on Banking and Currency. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 1/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S Res 222 -- Re death of Representative Steven V. Carter, of Iowa. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/11/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 223 -- Re death of Representative Alvin R. Bush, of Pennsylvania. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/11/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 224 -- Re death of Representative Charles A. Boyle, of Illinois. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 1/11/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 225 -- Re additional funds for Select Committee on Small Business. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 226 -- Re investigation of national penitentiaries. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 227 -- Print additional copies of committee prints re developments in Military Technology and Foreign Policy in Africa. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 228 -- Print additional copies of committee prints re foreign policy on Asia and Western Europe. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 229 -- Print additional copies of committee prints re foreign policy on worldwide and domestic economic problems and their impact on the foreign policy of the United States. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 230 -- Re investigation of certain matters by Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 1/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S Res 231 -- Re study of Federal Judicial System. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 232 -- Re investigation of juvenile delinquency in the United States. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 233 -- Re study of matters pertaining to constitutional rights. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 234 -- Re study of administrative practice and procedure in Government Departments and Agencies. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 235 -- Re investigation of problems of certain foreign countries arising from flow of escapees and refugees from communist tyranny. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 236 -- Re investigation of the Administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act. EASTLAND (D Miss.)-- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 237 -- Re investigation of matters pertaining to immigration and naturalization. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 238 -- Re investigation of antitrust and monopoly laws. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 239 -- Re study of matters pertaining to constitutional amendments. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 240 -- Re investigation of administration of Patent Office. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/50 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 241 -- Re study of matters pertaining to revision and codification of statutes of the United States. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 242 -- Re investigation of administration of national security laws and matters relating to espionage. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 1/13/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 243 -- Re investigation of certain matters by Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/14/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S Res 244 -- Re study of transportation policies in the United States. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/14/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S Res 245 -- Re assistance to Senators in reception of Foreign Dignitaries. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/14/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 246 -- Re investigation of efficiency and economy of all branches of Government. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 247 -- Re additional funds and clerical assistance for Public Works Committee. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 1/18/60 -- Public Works.

S Res 248 -- Re additional funds for committee on Government Operations. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 249 -- Re extension of time for Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field to file report. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 250 -- Re continuance of study of U.S. foreign policy. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 251 -- Re committee service. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 252 -- Re continuation of Committee on Unemployment Problems. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/18/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 253 -- Create a select committee to study question of jurisdiction of U.S. courts over employees of the Armed Forces outside the territorial limits of the U.S. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.

S Res 254 -- Establish select committee to investigate impact of labor-management disputes and of collective bargaining on national economy and their effect on American public. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 1/19/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S Res 255 -- Re funds for study of interagency coordination. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/20/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 256 -- Re printing of additional copies of unemployment selected readings. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/25/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 257 -- Re additional copies of studies in unemployment. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/25/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 258 -- Re additional copies of hearings held by special committee on unemployment problems. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/25/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 259 -- Print as a Senate document, with illustrations, committee print entitled "Relative Water and Power Resource Development in the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A." MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/25/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 260 -- Similar to S Res 259. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/25/60.

S Res 261 -- Authorize committee on Armed Services to investigate certain matters relating to common defense. STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 1/26/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 262 -- Print as a Senate document, report on cold weather agriculture. GRUENING (D Alaska) -- 1/25/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 263 -- Re authorization for committee on rules and administration to investigate certain matters pertaining to federal elections. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/29/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 264 -- Re death of Hon. David M. Hall, late a Representative from the state of North Carolina. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 2/1/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 265 -- Authorize the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to employ temporarily an additional assistant chief clerk and additional staff and clerical personnel. HILL (D Ala.) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 266 -- Authorize a comprehensive study of problems of the aged. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 267 -- Authorize the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to make a study of any and all matters pertaining to migratory labor. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 269 -- Print as a Senate document with an illustration, the report of the Advisory Council on Public Assistance. KERR (D Okla.) -- 2/4/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 270 -- Print as a Senate document, with an illustration, the report of the Advisory Council on Child Welfare Services. KERR (D Okla.) -- 2/4/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 273 -- Discharge Judiciary Committee from further consideration of S 2391. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/16/60 -- Order to lie over.

S Res 274 -- Discharge Rules and Administration Committee from further consideration of S 2814. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 2/16/60 -- Ordered to lie over.

S Res 276 -- Re membership on Joint Committees on Printing and the Library. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 2/17/60 -- Calendar.

S Res 277 -- Print copies of 10th annual report of Select Committee on Small Business. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 2/22/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 278 -- Print additional copies of "The Aged and Aging in the U.S.: A National Problem." McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 2/23/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 279 -- Re additional expenditures by Committee on Government Operations. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 2/24/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 280 -- Express sense of Senate over air accident in Rio De Janeiro, Feb. 25, 1960. JOHNSON (D Texas), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 281 -- Print copies of "Federal Disaster Relief Manual." HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/26/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 282 -- Re additional funds for Committee on Appropriations. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 2/26/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 283 -- Re daily prayers by Chaplain during continuous session of Senate. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 2/29/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 285 -- Re investigation of certain election charges. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 3/8/60 -- Ordered to lie over.

S Res 286 -- Re death of Hon. Richard L. Neuberger, late a Senator from the state of Oregon. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 3/9/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 296 -- Re death of Hon. Russell V. Mack, late a Representative from Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/28/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 297 -- Re Senator from Oregon (Mr. Lusk) be assigned to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and Committee on Public Works; Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Randolph) be assigned to Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 3/28/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 300 -- Establish Select Committee on Federal Subsidies. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 4/5/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S Res 304 -- Extend greetings of Senate on 70th anniversary of founding of Pan American Union. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Johnson (D Texas), Morse (D Ore.), Aiken (R Vt.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 4/14/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 305 -- Provide a study of uses of government licenses media for dissemination of political opinions. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 4/14/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 321 -- Make a study for determination of policy on national cemeteries. SCOTT (R Pa.), Clark (D Pa.), Moss (D Utah), Smith (R Maine), Randolph (D W.Va.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 5/12/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S Res 325 -- Continue study of relative water resources and related development programs of the U.S. and Russia. MOSS (D Utah), Gruening (D Alaska), Muskie (D Maine) -- 5/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S Res 328 -- Re investigation by Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/26/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S Res 339 -- Re death of Hon. Douglas H. Elliott, late a Representative from the state of Pennsylvania. SCOTT (R Pa.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 6/20/60 -- Agreed.

S Res 358 -- Amend rule relating to cloture. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.) -- 8/10/60 -- Rules and Administration.

HOUSE

HR 9318 -- Establish an agency of legislative branch of Federal Government to conduct elections of Members of Senate and House of Representatives. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Administration.

HR 9452 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 to establish Federal registrars. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/7/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9487 -- Establish a free guide service for U.S. Capitol Building. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/11/60 -- House Administration.

HR 9578 -- Amend Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of the Government to exercise the full responsibility of citizenship and take an active part in the political life of the United States. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 1/13/60 -- House Administration.

HR 9584 -- Establish certain qualifications for election to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. MONAGAN (D Conn.) 1/13/60 -- House Administration.

HR 9924 -- Revise Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in federal elections. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/26/60 -- House Administration.

HR 9938 -- Similar to HR 9924. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9944 -- Similar to HR 9924. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/26/60.

HR 10018 -- Amend the Civil Rights Act of 1957 by providing for court appointment of U.S. voting referees. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10034 -- Similar to HR 10018. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 1/28/60.

HR 10035 -- Similar to HR 10018. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 1/28/60.

HR 10050 -- Authorize a study and investigation by the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/60 -- House Administration.

HR 10070 -- Similar to HR 10050. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 2/1/60.

HR 10140 -- Assure that citizens of the U.S. will not be denied the right to register and vote in federal elections because of their race, color, religion, or national origin. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration

HR 10163 -- Provide that the Federal Government shall not extend any financial or other assistance for housing with respect to which there is or may be discrimination on account of race, creed, or color. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 2/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10198 -- Enforce constitutional rights. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/4/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10301 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re election of President and Vice President. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 2/9/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10327 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 re court appointment of U.S. voting referees. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 2/10/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10328 -- Assure citizens of the U.S. not be denied right to register and vote in federal elections because of race, color, religion, or national origin. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 2/10/60 -- House Administration.

HR 10625 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 by providing for court appointment of U.S. voting referrees. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 2/23/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10940 -- Prescribe a federal policy of fair practice in construction contracts entered into by the U.S. SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/7/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11006 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 by providing for court appointment of U.S. voting referees. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/9/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11042 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 to provide for affirmative relief against discrimination based on race or color. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11053 -- Secure to all qualified voters, regardless of their race or color, right to register and vote in elections. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11076 -- Provide that federal funds not be used for loans, grants, or other financial assistance to provide housing with respect to which there is any discrimination against occupancy on account of race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11077 -- Make unlawful requirement for payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- House Administration.

HR 11078 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11079 -- Withhold federal aid from schools which discriminate between students by reason of race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11081 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to prohibit segregation of passengers on account of race or color. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11083 -- Protect citizens of the U.S. and other persons within the states from mob violence and lynching. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11084 -- Prohibit certain acts involving importation, transportation, possession, or use of explosives with intent to destroy or damage any communal building, residence, or place of business. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11105 -- Provide for enforcement of support orders in state and federal courts, and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce, to avoid compliance with such orders. BURKE (D Mass.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11151 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act to guarantee protection of certain basic civil liberties for employees and agents of contractors with the U.S. and other U.S. citizens. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/14/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11155 -- Similar to HR 11151. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 3/14/60.

HR 11160 -- Amend Civil Rights Act of 1957 by providing for court appointment of U.S. voting referees. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 3/14/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11233 -- Provide for use of television broadcasting stations by candidates for Office of President of the U.S. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 3/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11260 -- Similar to HR 11233. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/18/60.

HR 11411 -- Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to review administrative regulations by committees of Congress prior to promulgation. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/28/60 -- Rules.

HR 11412 -- Establish free guide service for U.S. Capitol Building. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/28/60 -- House Administration.

HR 11741 -- Provide a Capitol Pages' Selection and Residence Board to be responsible for selection of pages for Senate and House of Representatives; provide residence for such pages. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 4/13/60 -- House Administration.

HR 11815 -- Similar to HR 11741. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 4/19/60.

HR 11981 -- Establish and prescribe duties of a Commisson on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 4/28/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12116 -- Provide federal contribution to cost of election campaigns of candidates for federal offices, with effective control and publication of other sources of financing; encourage small individual campaign contributions; reduce importance of large contributions in federal elections; provide federal financial assistance for state voters' and campaign pamphlets. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12439 -- Provide for acquisition and custodianship of statuary and papers of late Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of Woman's Monument. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 5/27/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12561 -- Provide reporting of use of counterpart funds. KYL (R Iowa) -- 6/8/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12562 -- Amend sections 60 and 61 of Revised Statutes (to USC, sec. 102). KYL (R Iowa) -- 6/8/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12593 -- Require full disclosure of expenditures of Government and counterpart funds by Members of Congress traveling in overseas areas. SILER (R Ky.) -- 6/9/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12594 -- Require detailed accounting by Members of House on travel expenses. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 6/9/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12628 -- Re reporting by Members of House of Representatives of expenditures from contingent fund of House and of counterpart funds by Members of Congress. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 6/14/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12654 -- Similar to HR 12628. ALGER (R Texas) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12656 -- Similar to HR 12628. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12672 -- Similar to HR 12628. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12674 -- Similar to HR 12593. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12692 -- Similar to HR 12593. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/16/60.

HR 12706 -- Require detailed accounting by Members of House of Representatives in travel expenses. KING (D Utah) -- 6/17/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12718 -- Similar to HR 12628. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 6/17/60.

HR 12719 -- Repeal law establishing stationery allowance for Members of House of Representatives. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 6/17/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12727 -- Amend act of Oct. 2, 1888, and repeal act of March 4, 1911, re payments from contingent fund of House of Representatives. MACK (D Ill.) -- 6/20/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12730 -- Similar to HR 12706. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/60.

HR 12746 -- Similar to HR 12628. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 6/21/60.

HR 12769 -- Similar to HR 12628. BASS (R N.H.) -- 6/22/60.

HR 12805 -- Similar to HR 12706. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 6/24/60.

HR 12877 -- Provide that Legislative Reference Service of Library of Congress shall conduct additional studies of foreign trade interests within the U.S. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 6/29/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12924 -- Better assure protection of citizens of the U.S. from mob violence and lynching. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12925 -- Make unlawful the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12926 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12928 -- Require President to remain within District of Columbia during at least 3 days of each week while Congress is in session, and to remain within the U.S. during his term of office. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 7/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12936 -- Provide that military personnel stationed in a state, denied the right to vote in certain elections solely by reason of their military status, not be counted in determining such state's representation in House of Representatives. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12975 -- Strengthen civil rights. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 8/15/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12995 -- Similar to HR 12975. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 8/16/60.

HR 13022 -- Establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity Under Government Contracts. MILLIKEN (R Pa.) -- 8/17/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 13023 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 13145 -- Require newspapers give equal space to all political candidates. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 8/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13239 -- Amend section 4369, title 39, USC, to provide newspapers make detailed reports on space devoted to each candidate for public office and each political party. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 8/31/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

H J Res 545 -- Amend joint resolution of March 25, 1953, re electrical and mechanical office equipment for use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives, to remove certain limitations. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 1/12/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 546 -- Authorize Architect of the Capitol to present to Senators and Representative in the Congress from the state of Hawaii the first official flag of the U.S. bearing 50 stars and which is flown over the west front of the U.S. Capitol. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/12/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 547 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re qualifications for election to offices of President and Vice President of the U.S. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/13/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 553 -- Amend joint resolution of March 25, 1953, re electrical and mechanical office equipment for use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives, to remove certain limitations. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 1/18/60 -- House Administration.

H J Res 595 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to state taxation of the income of nonresident individuals. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 601 -- Propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America providing for a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 2/4/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 608 -- Authorize the Speaker of House of Representatives to confer a medal on John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 2/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

H J Res 611 -- Amend Constitution of U.S. re state taxation of the income of nonresident individuals. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/15/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 613 -- Amend Constitution to make former Presidents of the U.S. Members of the Senate. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 2/16/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 614 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. providing for popular election of President and Vice President. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 2/16/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 617 -- Authorize Speaker of House of Representatives to confer a medal on John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 2/17/60 -- Banking and Currency.

H J Res 620 -- Similar to H J Res 617. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 2/17/60.

H J Res 643 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. ALGER (R Texas) -- 3/7/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 654 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re Presidential inability. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 3/21/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 656 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re balancing of the budget. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/21/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 665 -- Amend Constitution of U.S. re balancing of budget. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 3/29/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 668 -- Establish joint committee to investigate cost of living and widening spread between retail prices and prices paid to farmers. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 3/30/60 -- Rules.

H J Res 691 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. empowering Congress to authorize President to approve and disapprove separate items in bills with certain exceptions. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 4/14/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 692 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re disapproval and reduction of items in general appropriation bills. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 4/14/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 693 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. empowering Congress to authorize President to approve and disapprove separate items in any bill. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 4/14/60 -- Judiciary.

H J Res 699 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Mutual Security. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 4/27/60 -- Rules.
H J Res 700 -- Establish a joint committee to investigate cost of living and widening spread between retail prices and prices paid to farmers. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 4/27/60 -- Rules.
H J Res 704 -- Remove copyright restrictions on music "Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag." RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 5/10/60 -- House Administration.
H J Res 709 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 5/18/60 -- Rules.
H J Res 712 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. to abolish death penalty under laws of the U.S., any state, or any place subject to jurisdiction of the U.S. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/23/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 757 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. granting representation in electoral college to District of Columbia. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/8/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 763 -- Similar to H J Res 709. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 6/14/60.
H J Res 764 -- Amend Constitution of U.S. re President's inability to discharge powers and duties of office. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/17/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 772 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. providing that certain unsuccessful candidates for office of President be Members of Senate. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 6/27/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 784 -- Amend act of July 14, 1960, to extend time within which the U.S. Constitution One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary Commission reports to Congress. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 8/15/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 786 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. re voting for presidential and vice presidential electors. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/60 -- Judiciary.
H Con Res 443 -- Re joint session of the House and Senate. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.
H Con Res 444 -- Provide for the reprinting of certain official records relating to the War Between the States. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 449 -- Print as a House document "Facts on Communism -- Volume 1, The Communist Ideology" and additional copies. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/7/60 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 457 -- Authorize printing as a House document a publication re the nomination and election of President and Vice President, including manner of selecting delegates to national political conventions. EVERETT (D Tenn.) -- 1/18/60 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 558 -- Print additional copies of the panel discussions entitled "Income Tax Revision." MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 579 -- Authorize the printing of additional copies of a veterans' benefits calculator. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 586 -- Print additional copies of hearings on civil rights. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 607 -- Print as a House document "Our American Government. What is it? How Does It Function?" PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/29/60 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 659 -- Create a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Policy. WAMPLER (D Ind.) -- 4/14/60 -- Rules.
H Con Res 661 -- Create a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Policy. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/28/60 -- Rules.
H Con Res 662 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/28/60.
H Con Res 664 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 5/2/60.
H Con Res 666 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) -- 5/2/60.
H Con Res 668 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 5/2/60.
H Con Res 669 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 5/2/60.
H Con Res 672 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 5/2/60.
H Con Res 673 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 5/2/60.
H Con Res 678 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. FENTON (R Pa.) -- 5/3/60.
H Con Res 679 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 5/3/60.
H Con Res 680 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. SILER (R Ky.) -- 5/3/60.
H Con Res 681 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 5/3/60.
H Con Res 682 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 5/4/60.
H Con Res 684 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 5/5/60.
H Con Res 686 -- Request Congress to extend greetings and felicitations to Bowling Green State University on 50th anniversary of founding. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 5/5/60 -- Judiciary.
H Con Res 689 -- Establish a Joint Committee on National Security Intelligence. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/10/60 -- Rules.
H Con Res 690 -- Similar to H Con Res 661. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 5/11/60.
H Con Res 691 -- Dispose of certain publications now stored in folding room of House of Representatives and warehouse of Senate. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 5/17/60 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 692 -- Create a Joint Committee on a National Fuels Policy. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 5/23/60 -- Rules.
H Con Res 693 -- Print additional copies of "The Commission on Intergovernmental Relations." DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 5/23/60 -- House Administration.
H Con Res 694 -- Similar to H Con Res 692. DENT (D Pa.) -- 5/23/60.
H Con Res 695 -- Similar to H Con Res 692. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/25/60.
H Con Res 701 -- Establish Joint Committee on Central Intelligence. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 6/14/60 -- Rules.
H Con Res 703 -- Print as a House document "Volume 1: Number of Inhabitants of the 1960 Census of Population"; provide additional copies. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/21/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 398 -- Re committee to notify the President that a quorum of each House has assembled and Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 399 -- Re notification to Senate that a quorum of the House is present and that the House is ready to proceed with business. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 400 -- Re daily hour of meeting. SMITH (D Va.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 401 -- Re death of the Hon. Charles A. Boyle, a Representative from the state of Illinois. O'BRIEN (D Ill.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 402 -- Re death of the Hon. Steven V. Carter, a Representative from the state of Iowa. COAD (D Iowa) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 403 -- Re death of the Hon. Alvin R. Bush, a Representative from the state of Pennsylvania. FENTON (R Pa.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 404 -- Re death of the Hon. William Langer, a Senator of the United States from the state of North Dakota. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 1/6/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 405 -- Extend greetings of House of Representatives on silver jubilee anniversary of founding of Catholic War Veterans of U.S.A., Inc. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Judiciary.
H Res 406 -- Report 1961 appropriations in one consolidated bill. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/6/60 -- Rules.
H Res 407 -- Print additional copies of "Report on Russia by Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, U.S. Navy." CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 408 -- Print additional copies of "Report on the International Geophysical Year (February 1959)." CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 409 -- Provide funds for Judiciary Committee. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 410 -- Amend H Res 136, 86th Congress, as amended by H Res 181, 86th Congress. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 411 -- Provide that new House Office Building be named "Rayburn House Office Building." JUDD (R Minn.) -- 1/6/60 -- Public Works.
H Res 412 -- Create a select committee to investigate labor-management relations. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/6/60 -- Rules.
H Res 413 -- Expend funds for Un-American Activities Committee. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 414 -- Print additional copies of "The Crimes of Khrushchev," parts 1, 2, 3 and 4. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 1/6/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 415 -- Re death of the Hon. Richard M. Simpson, a Representative from the state of Pennsylvania. FENTON (R Pa.) -- 1/7/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 416 -- Create a select committee to investigate and study cost of foreign aid. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/7/60 -- Rules.
H Res 417 -- Re George E. Shipley, of Illinois, be elected a member of the standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Appropriations. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/13/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 418 -- Re assistant superintendent of the press gallery. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/13/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 419 -- Authorize additional expenses for the Select Committee on Small Business. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/14/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 421 -- Amend House Resolution 107, 86th Congress. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 423 -- Provide additional funds for expenses of studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 81. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 1/18/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 425 -- Provide funds for Committee on Judiciary. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/20/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 427 -- Provide for further expenses of investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 101. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/20/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 428 -- Re printing for use of the Joint Committee on Defense Production, U.S. Congress, upon requisition of the chairman thereof, not to exceed 1,000 additional copies of the report entitled "Ninth Annual Report of the Activities of the Joint Committee on Defense Production." BROWN (D Ga.) -- 1/21/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 437 -- Amend House Resolution 146, 86th Congress. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 439 -- Consider HR 9331, a bill to increase the authorized maximum expenditure for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 under the special milk program for children. COLMER (D Miss.) -- 2/4/60 -- Calendar.
H Res 441 -- Provide additional funds for studies and investigations pursuant to H Res 147, 86th Congress. BARDEN (D N.C.) -- 2/8/60 -- House Administration.
H Res 443 -- Amend rules of House of Representatives to permit two or more Members to introduce jointly any public bill, memorial, or resolution. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 2/8/60 -- Rules.
H Res 444 -- Elect Thomas G. Morris (D N.M.) to Science and Astronautics Committee. Elect Newell A. George (D Kan.) to House Administration Committee. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/10/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 459 -- Amend rules of House to require yeas and nays in final action on appropriation bills. BARR (D Ind.) -- 2/25/60 -- Rules.

H Res 460 -- Provide for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI (8) incurred by Government Operations Committee. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 464 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation of textile industry of the U.S. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 2/29/60 -- Rules.

H Res 466 -- Provide additional funds for investigations authorized by H Res 78 of 86th Congress. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/3/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 469 -- Amend clause 6 of rule XXI of Rules of House of Representatives. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 3/7/60 -- Rules.

H Res 471 -- Re death of the Honorable Richard L. Neuberger, a Senator of the United States from the state of Oregon. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 3/9/60 -- Agreed.

H Res 472 -- Print as a House document "Sports-Fishing Industry in California and the Pacific Northwest." MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 3/10/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 473 -- Consider bill S 722. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/60 -- Rules.

H Res 474 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of the Federal Power Commission. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/60 -- Rules.

H Res 478 -- Resolved that Jacob H. Gilbert, of New York, be elected a member of standing Committee of House of Representatives on Post Office and Civil Service. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/17/60 -- Agreed.

H Res 481 -- Create a Committee on Fiscal Planning. BARR (D Ind.) -- 3/21/60 -- Rules.

H Res 482 -- Re contested election, Sixth Congressional District of Kansas. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 3/21/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 483 -- Consider HR 4700. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 3/22/60 -- Rules.

H Res 489 -- Re death of the Honorable Russell V. Mack, late a Representative from Washington. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/28/60 -- Agreed.

H Res 490 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation of Federal Power Commission. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/28/60 -- Rules.

H Res 492 -- Similar to H Res 490. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60.

H Res 494 -- Similar to H Res 490. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 4/4/60.

H Res 495 -- Similar to H Res 490. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 4/4/60.

H Res 496 -- Provide additional copies of hearing held by Committee on Un-American Activities, current session, entitled "Issues Presented by Air Reserve Center Training Manual". WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 499 -- Print additional copies of hearings entitled "Review of the American Educational System". CANNON (D Mo.) -- 4/7/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 503 -- Concur in Senate amendments to bill HR 8601, to enforce constitutional rights. BOLLING (D Mo.) -- 4/12/60 -- Rules.

H Res 505 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation and study of Federal Power Commission. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 4/19/60 -- Rules.

H Res 511 -- Create a select committee to conduct a study of fiscal organization and procedures of the Congress. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/27/60.

H Res 512 -- Amend Rules of House to require the yeas and nays in final action on appropriation bills. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/27/60 -- Rules.

H Res 521 -- Consider bill HR 1253. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/4/60 -- Rules.

H Res 522 -- Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct a special investigation and study on employment, utilization, and retention of older workers in civilian service of Federal Government. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/5/60 -- Rules.

H Res 523 -- Authorize Committee on Agriculture to conduct investigation comparing operations of federal milk marketing orders in New York and New England milksheds. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/60 -- Rules.

H Res 524 -- Print as a House document biography of Taras Shevchenko. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/11/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 529 -- Name and dedicate three House Office Buildings. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 5/16/60 -- Public Works.

H Res 530 -- Amend House Resolution 27, 86th Congress. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- Rules.

H Res 534 -- Print prayers offered by Chaplain, the Reverend Bernard Braskamp, D.D., at opening of daily sessions of House of Representatives during 85th and 86th Congresses. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 5/18/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 537 -- Consider HR 9883. MORRISON (D La.) -- 5/23/60 -- Rules.

H Res 539 -- Authorize Committee on Ways and Means to investigate desirability and effect of repeal of certain excise taxes. BARR (D Ind.) -- 5/24/60 -- Rules.

H Res 544 -- Provide additional mail clerks for Office of Postmaster, House of Representatives. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 5/31/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 545 -- Print "United States Defense Policies in 1958" as a House document. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 6/1/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 547 -- Authorize Committee on House Adminstration to conduct an investigation and study of expenditures from contingent fund of House of Representatives. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60 -- Rules.

H Res 548 -- Create select committee to conduct an investigation and study of commitment of persons to mental institutions. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 6/7/60 -- Rules.

H Res 549 -- Provide funds for expenses authorized by H Res 548. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 6/7/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 551 -- Print as House document "Volume 1; Number of Inhabitants of the 1960 Census of Population"; provide additional copies. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/8/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 566 -- Re death of Hon. Douglas H. Elliott, a Representative from Pennsylvania. FENTON (R Pa.) -- 6/20/60 -- Agreed.

H Res 578 -- Print additional copies of House Report No. 2712 of the 85th Congress, 2nd session, a survey and handbook of Government programs in international education. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 6/25/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 582 -- Authorize salaries and expenses of special and select committees, fiscal year 1960, to be paid from "Miscellaneous items," contingent fund of House. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/28/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 601 -- Provide additional copies of "Communist Target -- Youth," WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/16/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 603 -- Print as a House document statements made in Congress re nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 8/22/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 604 -- Furnish each Member of House of Representatives with 25 copies of 1960 Census of Population. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 8/22/60 -- House Administration.

H Res 622 -- Investigate effects of foreign trade on American economy. DENT (D Pa.) -- 8/23/60 -- Rules.

H Res 625 -- Authorize Committee on Agriculture to study issuance of milk-marketing orders. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 8/25/60 -- Rules.

H Res 626 -- Establish a House Committee on Captive Nations. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 8/25/60 -- Rules.

H Res 627 -- Authorize Committee on Education and Labor to investigate political activity within the National Labor Relations Board. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 8/25/60 -- Rules.

H Res 628 -- Similar to H Res 626. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 8/25/60.

H Res 629 -- Similar to H Res 622. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 8/26/60.

H Res 630 -- Similar to H Res 626. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 8/26/60.

H Res 631 -- Similar to H Res 626. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 8/26/60.

H Res 632 -- Concur in Senate amendments to HR 10128. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 8/26/60 -- Rules.

H Res 635 -- Investigate Department of Defense directive on transportation of household goods of military and civilian personnel. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 8/30/60 -- Rules.

H Res 638 -- Similar to H Res 626. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 8/31/60.

H Res 639 -- Extend felicitations of the House of Representatives to Brookfield, West Brookfield, North Brookfield, East Brookfield, Warren, and New Braintree, Mass., on 300th anniversary of settlement of Quaboag Plantation. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/31/60 -- Judiciary.

H Res 642 -- Authorize Committee on Un-American Activities to conduct a full and complete study of each intelligence agency of the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/31/60 -- Rules.

Government Operations

SENATE

S 2780 -- Amend section 3 of act of June 11, 1946 (60 Stat. 238) to clarify and protect the right of the public to information. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2813 -- Provide for more effective management of the public debt by removing remaining interest rate restrictions on public issues of Government securities, and for other purposes. WILLIAMS (R Del.), Byrd (D Va.) -- 1/14/60 -- Finance.

S 2841 -- Authorize and direct Administrator of General Services to publish on microfilm the original military and naval records of the Civil War, both Union and Confederate. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 1/18/60 -- Government Operations.

S 2849 -- Prescribe a Federal Code of Administrative Practice go govern administrative proceedings of departments and agencies of the U.S. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2993 -- Permit taxation by state or local taxing authority of privately owned personal property situated within federal areas which is used for a trade or business. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/8/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3080 -- Supplement and revise laws prescribing restrictions against conflicts of interest applicable to employees of executive branch of U.S. Government. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 2/23/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3085 -- Establish and prescribe functions of a U.S. Department of Aeronautics and Space. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 2/24/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3096 -- Establish in General Services Administration an office to disseminate general information concerning organization of Federal Government. KEATING (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Fong (R Hawaii), Javits (R N.Y.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 2/25/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3121 -- Establish in the executive branch a Bureau of Productivity Councils. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/29/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3140 -- Establish Commission on Problems of Small Towns and Rural Counties. MUNDT (R S.D.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Case (R S.D.) -- 3/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3154 -- Amend section 402, Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to prescribe procedures to insure that foreign excess property disposed of overseas not be imported into the U.S, to injury of our economy. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 3/8/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3183 -- Amend section 457 of title 28 of the USC to protect right of public to information. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3288 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to dispose of certain surplus property to state fishery agencies. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/29/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3292 -- Establish a Department of Housing and Metropolitan Affairs. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3308 -- Amend section 5 of Administrative Procedure Act. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 4/1/60 -- Juiciary.

S 3319 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to release recapture provisions in conveyance of real property to Little Rock, Ark., and for other purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 4/4/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3325 -- Create a Commission on Noxious Printed and Pictured Material. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 4/4/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3359 -- Amend Administration Procedure Act to provide public disclosure of congressional communications re proceedings conducted by administrative agencies. PROXMIRE (D Wis.) -- 4/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3363 -- Validate overpayments inadvertently made by the U.S. to several States; relieve certifying and disbursing officers from liability. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 4/14/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3471 -- Implement Employment Act of 1946 by providing standby authority to prevent or lessen impact of economic recessions through liberalization and acceleration of certain programs administered by Federal Government. CLARK (D Pa.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McNamara (D Mich.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hartke (D Ind.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 5/3/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3485 -- Amend section 7 of Administration Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to provide payment of travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U.S. and for other purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3486 -- Authorize Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service to civilian officers and employees of the U.S., and for other purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3487 -- Amend antikickback statute to extend to all negotiated contracts. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3488 -- Authorize secretary of Commerce to procure services of experts and consultants. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3489 -- Amend section 203 (j) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 USC 484 (j), to provide that Dept. of Defense may allocate surplus property under its control for transfer only to educational institutions conducting approved military training programs. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3490 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to permit conveyances and grants to states, counties, municipalities, or other duly constituted political subdivisions of states of interests in real property needed for an authorized widening of a public street, highway or alley. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3491 -- Repeal part of act of March 2, 1889, as amended, which requires that grantors furnish, free of all expenses to Government, all requisite abstracts, official certifications, and evidences of title. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3492 -- Amend section 109 (g) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to establish fees for testing of articles and commodities tendered for sale to the Government. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3493 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize use of surplus personal property by state distribution agencies, and for other purposes. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3579 -- Authorize agencies of Government of the U.S. to pay in advance for required publications. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/23/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3580 -- Establish a revolving-type fund in Treasury for Bureau of Reclamation. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3596 -- Establish a U.S. Department of Transportation. CASE (R N.J.) -- 5/26/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3719 -- Authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/22/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3726 -- Eliminate discriminatory employment practices for reasons of age, by Federal Government contractors and subcontractors. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Clark (D Pa.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 6/23/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3736 -- Create a Commission on Noxious and Obscene Matters and Materials". MUNDT (R S.D.), Scott (R Pa.), Green (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Bible (D Nev.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Bush (R Conn.), Moss (D Utah), Keating (R N.Y.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Fong (R Hawaii), Bridges (R N.H.), Murray (D Mont.), Young (R N.D.), Bennett (R Utah), Cooper (R Ky.), Allott (R Colo.), Javits (R N.Y.), Case (R N.J.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Smathers (D Fla.), Carroll (D Colo.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Curtis (R Neb.), Dworshak (R Idaho) -- 6/24/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3747 -- Amend section 303(c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 by imposing certain limitations on transportation of household effects. BYRD (D Va.) -- 6/24/60 -- Calendar.

S 3779 -- Make nationals, American and foreign, eligible for certain scholarships under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) -- 6/29/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3795 -- Prescribe a Federal Code of Administrative Practice to govern administrative proceedings of departments and agencies of the U.S. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Wiley (R Wis.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 7/1/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3887 -- Establish a Commission on Science and Technology. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 8/25/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3911 -- Provide for a First Secretary of Government. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 8/25/60 -- Government Operations.

S J Res 160 -- Provide for a conference consisting of federal, state and local officials, and members of public and private groups or organizations to consider, propose methods, and coordinate action for, combatting the traffic in obscene matters and materials. SCOTT (R Pa.) -- 2/15/60 -- Government Operations.

S J Res 211 -- Establish a commission to study and report on organization of Federal Communications Commission and how electromagnetic spectrum is allocated in agencies and instrumentalities of Federal Government. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 6/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S Res 338 -- Re tenure of office of individuals appointed to administrative and policymaking posts in the Federal Government. JACKSON (D Wash.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Muskie (D Maine), Mundt (R S.D.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 6/20/60 -- Government Operations.

HOUSE

HR 9309 -- Establish a Commission on Federal Real Property, disposal of surplus real property owned by Federal Government. BOW (R Ohio) -- 1/6/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 9347 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to volunteer firefighting organizations. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/6/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 9350 -- Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize review of administrative regulations by committees of Congress prior to promulgation. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/6/60 -- Rules.

HR 9358 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act to require every agency of Federal Government to furnish to additional persons copies of notices or communications. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9463 -- Require annual appropriations to pay interest on public debt. MAHON (D Texas) -- 1/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9511 -- Provide for retirement of $15 billion of the interest-bearing debt of the U.S. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9512 -- Re retirement of the public debt. POAGE (D Texas) -- 1/11/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 9541 -- Amend section 109 (g) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 1/12/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 9600 -- Authorize and direct transfer of certain personal property to state and county agencies engaged in cooperative agricultural extension work. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/13/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 9674 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain Federal real property. ASHLEY (D Ohio) -- 1/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9697 -- Provide for conveyance of certain real property of the U.S. to city of Phoenix, Ariz.. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/18/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 9976 -- Amend section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for retirement of the public debt. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 1/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9983 -- Extend for 2 years the period for which payments in lieu of taxes may be made re certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/27/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 9987 -- Provide for issuance of interest-bearing stamps by Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of obtaining funds to reduce the principal amount of the public debt. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 1/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9996 -- Amend section 402 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, to prescribe procedures to insure that foreign excess property which is disposed of overseas will not be imported into the U.S. to the injury of the economy of this country. DAWSON (D Ill.) -- 1/27/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 10260 -- Establish the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10343 -- Establish a body corporate within Department of Commerce to extend financial assistance to state and local governments or public authorities operating or providing transit and commuter service in major metropolitan areas. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 2/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10493 -- Provide more effective management of public debt by removing remaining interest rate restrictions on public issues of Government securities. MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10517 -- Establish a Commission To Study Small Town Community Problems. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 2/17/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 10575 -- Supplement and revise criminal laws prescribing restrictions against conflicts of interest applicable to employees of executive branch of U.S. Government. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 2/22/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10590 -- Re interest rate restrictions on bonds of the U.S. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/23/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10595 -- Amend act of Oct. 9, 1940, to provide 10-year statute of limitations applicable to claims against the U.S. shall not bar such claims where filed with an appropriate agency of the U.S. during such 10-year period. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/23/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 10603 -- Amend sections 703 and 704, Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, 1949, to extend 2 years period within which payments in lieu of taxes may be made re certain property formerly owned by Reconstruction Finance Corp. or its subsidiaries. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 2/23/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 10615 -- Provide that the U.S. resell certain mineral interests in lands acquired for an aviation trade school and naval hospital at Norman, Okla., to former owners. JARMAN (D Okla.) (by request) -- 2/23/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 10637 -- Establish and prescribe functions of a U.S. Department of Aeronautics and Space. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 10657 -- Establish standards of conduct for agency hearings proceedings of record. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 2/25/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10828 -- Extend for 2 years period payments in lieu of taxes may be made re certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. and its subsidiaries to other Government departments. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/1/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 10936 -- Establish Commission on Problems of Small Towns and Rural Counties. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/7/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 10971 -- Provide that until national debt is retired, not less than 10 percent of the net budget receipts of the U.S. each fiscal year be utilized solely for reduction of national debt. DEVINE (R Ohio) -- 3/8/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11095 -- Authorize Federal Power Commission to delegate functions to its members, officers, and employees. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commece.

HR 11290 -- Amend section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act to provide for retirement of public debt. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11394 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to certain educational institutions. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 3/28/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11437 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of foreign excess property to medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, schools, colleges, and universities. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/29/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11439 -- Transfer certain personal property to state and county agencies engaged in cooperative agricultural extension work. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 3/29/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11463 -- Similar to HR 11437. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 3/30/60.

HR 11465 -- Amend "anti-kickback statute" to extend to all negotiated contracts. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 3/30/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11492 -- Prohibit use of federal funds to further any policy of discrimination. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/31/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11499 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize use of surplus personal property by state distribution agencies. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/31/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 1513 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation and disposal of property to tax-supported public recreation or park agencies. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/4/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11539 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to release recapture provisions in conveyance of certain real property to Little Rock, Ark. ALFORD (D Ark.) -- 4/4/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11579 -- Similar to HR 11394. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 4/5/60.

HR 11645 -- Similar to HR 11394. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 4/7/60.

HR 11660 -- Amend section 107, title 3, USC, to require President to budget for all services, personnel, equipment, and material furnished to White House office by any other department or establishment in executive branch of Federal Government. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 4/7/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11669 -- Amend section 11 of Administrative Procedure Act. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 4/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11682 -- Retire public debt in amounts which reflect annual increases in gross national product. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 4/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11711 -- Require contractors having certain contracts with the U.S. to name subcontractors, material men, and supply men, to quote subcontract and material and supply prices. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 4/12/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11743 -- Repeal portion of act of March 3, 1893, which prohibits employment, in any Government Service or by an officer of the District of Columbia, of any employee of the Pinkerton Detective Agency or any similar agency. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 4/13/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 11773 -- Amend section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act to retire public debt. STEED (D Okla.) -- 4/14/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11918 -- Establish Department of Urban Affairs and prescribe its functions. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 4/26/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12092 -- Amend Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, to provide Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation be subject to annual budget review by Congress. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12106 -- Eliminate discriminatory employment practices on account of age by contractors and subcontractors in performance of contracts with the U.S. and District of Columbia. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/6/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12178 -- Authorize Administrator of General Services to convey all lands comprising Fort Dearborn, and Rye Air Force Base, Rye, N.H., to former owners. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 5/11/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12268 -- Assess and collect fees to cover cost of operation of certain regulatory agencies. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 5/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12273 -- Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, to pay travel and transportation cost for persons selected for appointment to certain positions in the U.S. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 5/17/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12344 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re procurement of property and services. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 5/23/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12357 -- Establish a Department of Public Information. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 5/24/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12358 -- Similar to HR 12357. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 5/24/60.

HR 12361 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain federal real property. DENT (D Pa.) -- 5/24/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12381 -- Increase for a 1-year period public debt limit set forth in section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act; extend for 1 year existing corporate normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12382 -- Similar to HR 12381. MASON (R Ill.) -- 5/25/60.

HR 12391 -- Similar to HR 12361. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 5/25/60.

HR 12425 -- Establish commission on problems of small towns and rural counties. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/26/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12435 -- Similar to HR 12425. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 5/27/60.

HR 12450 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit states and local governments to levy property taxes on real and personal property owned by the U.S. but in possession of and used by private persons in businesses operated for profit. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 5/31/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12490 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable, diversified economies by financial and technical assistance. SILER (R Ky.) -- 6/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12496 -- Amend "anti-kickback statute" to extend to all negotiated contracts. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 6/2/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12508 -- Establish Department of Urban Affairs and prescribe its functions. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12515 -- Provide that until national debt is retired, not less than 10 percent of net budget receipts of the U.S. for each fiscal year be utilized solely for reduction of national debt. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 6/6/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12573 -- Amend Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide retirement of public debt by setting aside first 5 percent of budget receipts of the U.S. for each fiscal year for sole purpose of retirement of public debt. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 6/8/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12604 -- Similar to HR 12496. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 6/13/60.

HR 12699 -- Cancel a deed of trust to the U.S. from predecessor for Gallaudet College and any indebtedness re the transaction; quiet college's title to property belonging to it. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 6/17/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 12731 -- Promote efficient, fair, and independent operation of Civil Aeronautics Board, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, and Securities and Exchange Commission. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12743 -- Prescribe policy and procedure in construction contracts made by executive agencies. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 6/20/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12747 -- Increase salaries of assistant U.S. attorneys and others appointed by Attorney General. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 6/21/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12749 -- Issue savings bonus bonds. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 6/21/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 12772 -- Create a "Commission on Noxious Printed and Pictured Material". OLIVER (D Maine.) -- 6/22/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12813 -- Amend Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide retirement of public debt by setting aside first 5 percent of the budget receipts of the U.S. for each fiscal year for sole purpose of retirement of obligations counted as part of public debt. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 6/24/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 12832 -- Authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 12931 -- Similar to HR 12772. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 7/1/60.
HR 12938 -- Enact Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1960. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 12952 -- Establish Commission on a Department of Science and Technology. BROOKS (D La.) -- 7/2/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 12969 -- Make nationals, American and foreign, eligible for scholarships under Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 8/15/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 13024 -- Establish Department of Urban Affairs. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 8/17/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 13036 -- Establish Department of Consumers. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 13060 -- Amend section 203 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to donate surplus property to volunteer lifesaving corps. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 8/22/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 13067 -- Amend Public Law 86-619 re terms of office of members of certain regulatory agencies. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 8/22/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 13148 -- Amend section 203 of Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949, to provide priority be given in sales of surplus property to persons planning to utilize such property in areas of substantial labor surplus. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 8/25/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 13198 -- Establish a Federal Recreation Service. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 8/29/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 13243 -- Amend Budget and Accounting Act, 1921. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 8/31/60 -- Government Operations.
H Res 593 -- Express sense of House re proposed disposal of land adjacent to Veterans' Administration hospital at Bernards Township, N.J. BARING (D Nev.) -- 7/1/60 -- Government Operations.

Indians, D.C. Territories

SENATE

S 2746 -- Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept a deed conveying land to the United States of America in trust for Jay, Yvonne, Lance and Gregory Olson, Fort Peck Indians. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 1/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2796 -- Adopt in the Nation's Capital the practice of depositing in a special fund 1 mill out of each $1 of tax revenue of the government of the District of Columbia for the National Symphony Orchestra, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, and other nonprofit art programs of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, by amending act of April 29, 1942. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/13/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2803 -- Amend "An act to provide for voluntary apprenticeship in the District of Columbia." RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), Bridges (R N.H.), Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 1/13/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2804 -- Donate to Keweenaw Bay Indian Tribe, L'Anse Reservation of Michigan, a tract of Federal land. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2805 -- Amend act of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 564, 25 USC 386a), re adjustment or cancellation of Indian debts. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2824 -- Make certain benefits provided by Policemen and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act Amendments of 1957, approved August 21, 1957, applicable to widows and certain surviving children of former members of the Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of D.C., the U.S. Park Police force, the White House Police force, and the U.S. Secret Service Division, who were retired or who died in service of any of the said organizations prior to the effective date of such act of August 21, 1957. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/14/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2825 -- Amend Life Insurance Act of the District of Columbia approved June 19, 1934, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 1/14/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2839 -- Establish a Commission on American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 1/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2840 -- Create a Federal planning commission to conduct a study of possible establishment in D.C. of a national fisheries center. BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/18/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2877 -- Reconvey tribally owned lands by the Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of state of Washington to allottees, their heirs, devisees, or assigns. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 1/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2878 -- Adjust Indian and non-Indian land use area in vicinity of the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2889 -- Amend act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the D.C." approved March 3, 1901, eliminate requirement that certain D.C. corporations be required to have a majority of their trustees citizens of D.C. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/22/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2895 -- Provide for regulation of finance charges for retail installment sales of motor vehicles in D.C.; provide the Commissioners of D.C. with additional authority to carry out the purposes of section 7 of the act approved July 1, 1902, as amended; authorize said Commissioners to impose certain requirements on persons licensed under said act of July 1, 1902. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/25/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2953 -- Amend certain provisions of the D.C. tax laws re overpayments and refunds of taxes erroneously collected. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 2/1/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2954 -- Exempt from D.C. income tax compensation paid to alien employees by certain international organizations. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/1/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2955 -- Amend act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901. HARTKE (D Ind.) (by request) -- 2/1/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2962 -- Grant 81 acres of public domain to the Cocopah Indians in Arizona. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2975 -- Establish a National Portrait Gallery. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules and Administration.
S 2979 -- Authorize the Administrator of General Services to make grants in cash and land to the Convalescent Hospital of Washington, D.C. Incorporated for the purpose of enabling the Corporation to establish a convalescent and chronic disease hospital in D.C. BEALL (R Md.) -- 2/4/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2987 -- Amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 2/4/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 2988 -- Similar to S 2987. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 2/4/60.
S 3004 -- Set aside lands in Montana for Indians of Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Flathead Reservation, Mont. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 2/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3013 -- Amend Fire and Casualty Act regulating business of fire, marine, and casualty insurance in District of Columbia. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 2/11/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 3031 -- Regulate retail instalment sales of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 2/15/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 3054 -- Amend certain laws of the U.S. in light of admission of Hawaii into the Union. MURRAY (D Mont.), Allott (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.), Church (D Idaho), Fong (R Hawaii), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Gruening (D Alaska), Kuchel (R Calif.), Long (D Hawaii), Martin (R Iowa), Moss (D Utah) -- 2/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3071 -- Utilize Indian-owned resources by Indians of Three Affiliated Tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3134 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. BEALL (R Md.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 3/3/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 3164 -- Prohibit discrimination in employment in District of Columbia because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 3/10/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 3193 -- Aid in development of a unified and integrated system of transportation for National Capital region; create a temporary National Capital Transportation Agency; authorize creation of National Capital Transportation Corporation; authorize negotiation to create interstate transportation agency. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 3/14/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 3194 -- Amend acts of March 3, 1901 and July 15, 1939, as amended, to exempt District of Columbia from paying fees in any courts of D.C. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/14/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 3195 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of Army Distaff Foundation. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/14/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 3198 -- Amend Indian Long-Term Leasing Act. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 3/14/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3208 -- Pay for individual Indian and tribal lands of Lower Brule Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, required by the U.S. for Big Bend Dam and Reservoir on Missouri River, and for rehabilitation, social and economic development of members of Lower Brule Sioux Tribe. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 3/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3209 -- Pay for individual Indian and tribal lands of Crow Creek Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, required by the U.S. for Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project on the Missouri River, and for rehabilitation, social and economic development of members of Crow Creek Sioux Tribe. MUNDT (R S.D.) -- 3/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3227 -- Amend District of Columbia Business Corporation Act. BEALL (R Md.) -- 3/18/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 3231 -- Terminate federal supervision over Georgetown or Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation Washington. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3232 -- Terminate federal supervision over property of lower Elwha Band of Clallam Tribe of Indians of western Washington, and individual members thereof. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3257 -- Amend District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, to increase fee charged for learners' permits. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/22/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3258 -- Amend District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. BIBLE (D Nev.), Beall (R Md.) (by request) -- 3/22/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3262 -- Amend act of Oct. 31, 1949, re payments to Bernalillo County, N.M., for furnishing hospital care for certain Indians. CHAVEZ (D N.M.), Anderson (D N.M.) -- 3/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3265 -- Amend law re mining leases on tribal Indian lands and federal lands within Indian reservations. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 3/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3266 -- Amend act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 857, 25 USC 406, 407), re sale of Indian timber. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 3/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3272 -- Reimburse termination costs involved in termination of Menominee Tribe from federal jurisdiction. WILEY (R Wis.), Proxmire (D Wis.), 3/23/60 -- Interior and Insulr Affairs.

S 3273 -- Provide that documentary stamp taxes not be applicable to transactions involved in termination of Menominee Tribe from federal jurisdiction. WILEY (R Wis.), Proxmire (D Wis.)-- 3/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3283 -- Provide that unincorporated territories of Virgin Islands and Guam be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to House of Representatives. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 3/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3303 -- Authorize federal loans to assist Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, or its successor entity, in conduct of its affairs. WILEY (R Wis.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 3/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3304 -- Amend act re small claims and conciliation branch of municipal court of District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/31/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3305 -- Amend District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/31/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3309 -- Amend "An act to authorize the purchase, sale, and exchange of certain Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reservation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3310 -- Amend "An act to transfer the maintenance and operation of hospital and health facilities for Indians to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes." MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3311 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to make loans to Yakima Tribes of Indians of Washington for the purpose of purchasing Indian lands. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3321 -- Authorize sale or lease of Indian lands on the Crow Indian Reservation Mont. MURRAY (D Mont.)-- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3322 -- Provide standard procedure for leaving of noncompetent allotted farming and grazing lands on Crow Indian Reservation. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3323 -- Compensate Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana, for certain lands in present boundaries of Crow Indian Reservation, for validation of titles. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3328 -- Grant to Guam certain filled lands, submerged lands, and tidelands. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3337 -- Amend section 3(b), act of May 9, 1958 (72 Stat. 105), re preparation of a roll of Otoe and Missouria Tribe and per capita distribution of judgment funds. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3345 -- Compensate Yakutat local community of Tlingit Indians of Alaska for extinction of original Indian title. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3346 -- Prohibit making, in District of Columbia, of discriminatory advertisements for sale or rental of land or any structure thereon. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3397 -- Dispose of surplus administrative reserves of former Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservation. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3415 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of American Association of University Women, Educational Foundation, Inc., in D.C. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 4/25/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3416 -- Provide for restoration to the U.S. of amounts expended in District of Columbia carrying out Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 4/25/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3417 -- Amend Policement and Firemen's Retirement and Disability Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 4/25/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3418 -- Amend Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of District of Columbia re service of process on nonresidents. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 4/25/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3419 -- Supplement Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of District of Columbia; provide indemnification of persons sustaining injuries from operation of motor vehicles by uninsured motorists, by persons operating vehicle without permission, by hit-and-run drivers. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- District of Columbia.

S 3437 -- Establish municipal arts council representative of local nonprofit or educational organizations and institutions in District of Columbia active in arts; set aside for such activities 1 mill out of each $1 of tax revenue of the D.C. government. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 4/28/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3463 -- Increase annuities to certain annuitants from District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund. BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3467 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955. MORSE (D Ore.) (by request) -- 5/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3517 -- Authorize Commissioners of District of Columbia to plan, construct, operate, and maintain a sanitary sewer to connect Dulles International Airport with D.C. system. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3522 -- Amend act of June 19, 1948, re workweek of Fire Department of District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3523 -- Authorize judicial review by municipal court of appeals for District of Columbia of certain actions taken by Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 5/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3544 -- Amend Menominee Termination Act. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 5/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3561 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to revoke in whole or in part school and agency farm reserve on Lac du Flambeau Reservation. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3562 -- Amend "An act to incorporate the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America," approved March 2, 1907. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 5/18/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3567 -- Dispose of judgment funds of Omaha Tribe of Indians. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 5/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3571 -- Incorporate Metropolitan Police Relief Association of District of Columbia. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 5/19/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3607 -- Declare the U.S. holds in trust for Pueblos of Santa Ana, Zia, Jemez, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, Isleta, and San Ildefonso certain public domain lands. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Chavez (D N.M.) -- 5/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3615 -- Amend Uniform Narcotic Drug Act for District of Columbia. BEALL (R Md.) -- 6/1/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3616 -- Deny to District of Columbia, in suits on claims arising out of negligent operation of vehicles owned or controlled by it and operated by its employees in performance of their official duties, defense of governmental immunity; relieve such employees of liability in such cases to third persons. FREAR (D Del.) (by request) -- 6/1/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3647 -- Amend District of Columbia Business Corporation Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/8/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3648 -- Authorize Commissioners of District of Columbia on behalf of the U.S. to transfer from the U.S. to District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency title to certain real property in District. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/8/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3649 -- Amend District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended, and Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of District of Columbia, as amended, to bring within provisions any person operating a motor vehicle while under influence of a drug rendering person incapable of operating motor vehicle safely. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/8/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3650 -- Supplement and amend act of June 30, 1948, re Fort Hall Indian Irrigation Project; approve an order of Secretary of Interior under act of June 22, 1936. CHURCH (D Idaho), Dworshak (R Idaho) (by request) -- 6/8/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3661 -- Amend District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947 to allow deduction to taxpayer for amounts paid pursuant to a written separation agreement. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request)-- 6/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3662 -- Promote safe driving; eliminate reckless and financially irresponsible driver from highways; indemnify certain persons suffering injury or loss as a result of operation of motor vehicles by uninsured motorists. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3663 -- Amend act of Aug. 11, 1939, to authorize Group Hospitalization, Inc., to enter into contracts with dental hospitals. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3686 -- Provide for administration of unclaimed funds held and owing by life insurance companies in District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/16/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3687 -- Promote safe driving and eliminate reckless and irresponsible driver from District of Columbia by providing that any person operating a motor vehicle while apparently intoxicated be deemed to have given consent to a chemical test of body substances to determine alcoholic content of his blood. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/16/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3688 -- Amend District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, as amended, and act approved Dec. 20, 1944, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/16/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3701 -- Set aside certain lands in Washington for Indians of Quinaielt Tribe. JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 6/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3713 -- Increase salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, and Fire Department of District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police and White House Police. BEALL (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 6/22/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3727 -- Provide for bonding of persons engaging in repair, remodeling, alteration, conversion, or modernization of residential property; impose limitations on assertion of mechanics' liens where payment has been made for such. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/23/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3728 -- Amend the District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/23/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3729 -- Authorize Board of Parole of District of Columbia to discharge a parolee from supervision prior to expiration of maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/23/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3730 -- Establish Juvenile Division within District of Columbia Youth Correctional Center; authorize judge of Juvenile Court of District of Columbia to commit to such, subject to Juvenile Court Act, children 15 years of age or older. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 6/23/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3739 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. FREAR (D Del.) -- 6/24/60 -- Calendar.

S 3832 -- Authorize employment of retired personnel of Federal Government by Board of Education of District of Columbia and employment of retired personnel of Board of Education of District of Columbia, by Federal Government. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 8/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3833 -- Incorporate certain nonprofit corporations in District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/11/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3834 -- Increase maximum amount which may be borrowed by District of Columbia for construction and improvement of its sanitary and combined sewer systems. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/11/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3835 -- Authorize District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission to carry out civic programs to commemorate 100th anniversary of Civil War; authorize D.C. Commissioners, Secretary of Interior and of Defense to make property available. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/11/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3862 -- Provide funds be made available to Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 8/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3867 -- Exempt from taxation property of National Guard Association of the U.S. in District of Columbia. FREAR (D Del.) -- 8/19/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3871 -- Amend section 2 of "An act to amend section 9 of the act of May 27, 1908. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 8/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3907 -- Regulate rates for all casualty, fire, marine and inland marine insurance, except as provided; and rating and advisory organizations within the District of Columbia. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Bible (D Nev.), Morse (D Ore.) -- 8/29/60 -- District of Columbia.

S 3917 -- Apportion expense of Woodrow Wilson memorial Bridge over Potomac River from Jones Point, Va., to Maryland. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 8/31/60 -- District of Columbia.

S J Res 144 -- Authorize District of Columbia to erect a municipal fish market at the waterfront in Southwest Washington. BEALL (R Md.) -- 1/11/60 -- District of Columbia.

S J Res 222 -- Provide a government for American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 8/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S Con Res 82 -- Re extension of Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems. BIBLE (D Nev.) -- 1/14/60 -- District of Columbia.

S Res 330 -- Study conditions in American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 6/3/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 9368 -- Pay a bonus to persons from District of Columbia who served in Armed Forces of the U.S. during World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9379 -- Adopt in the Nation's Capital the practice of depositing in a special fund 1 mill out of each $1 of tax revenue of D.C. government to be used for National Symphony Orchestra, Corcoran Gallery, and other nonprofit art programs of District of Columbia. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/6/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9382 -- Authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on Navaho Reservation. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9451 -- Amend PL 86-333 to provide tax exemption granted property of Veterans of Foreign Wars in D.C. shall be effective re taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1959. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/7/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9573 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide for voluntary apprenticeship in D.C. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/13/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9579 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of the National Guard Association of the U.S. in the District of Columbia. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 1/13/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9691 -- Create a Federal planning commission to conduct a study of possible establishment in D.C. of a national fisheries center. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/18/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9722 -- Similar to HR 9691. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/19/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9726 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide for voluntary apprenticeship in the District of Columbia." BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/19/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9727 -- Similar to HR 9691. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/19/60.

HR 9737 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, to eliminate requirement that certain D.C. corporations be managed by trustees the majority of whom are citizens of D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/19/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9739 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that income derived by an Indian from tribal lands or allotted and restricted Indian lands shall not be subject to income tax. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9876 -- Provide for regulation of finance charges for retail installment sales of motor vehicles in D.C.; provide the Commissioners of D.C. with additional authority to carry out the purposes of section 7 of the act approved July 1, 1902, as amended; authorize said Commissioners to impose certain requirements on persons licensed under said act of July 1, 1902. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/25/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9929 -- Adjust Indian and non-Indian land use areas in vicinity of Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 1/26/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9935 -- Authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on the Torres-Martinez Reservation, in Riverside County, Calif. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 1/26/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9979 -- Create a federal planning commission to conduct a study of possible establishment in D.C. of a national fisheries center. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/27/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 9986 -- Stabilize mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 1/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9990 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to pay for destruction on Uganik and Kodiak Islands of livestock by bears from the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10000 -- Amend further certain provisions of D.C. tax laws re overpayments and refunds of taxes erroneously collected. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/27/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10021 -- Provide a uniform law for transfer of securities to and by fiduciaries in D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 1/28/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10051 -- Authorize establishment of a national showcase of the arts and sciences in D.C. to encourage young American artists and scientists; authorize the holding of an International Olympiad of the Arts and Sciences on a biennial basis in the District of Columbia and thus enhance the prospects of a durable peace. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 2/1/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 10119 -- Establish a national portrait gallery in the Smithsonian Institution. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60 -- House Administration.

HR 10170 -- Provide that the people of Guam shall be represented by a Resident Commissioner in the House of Representatives of the United States. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10183 -- Amend the Fire and Casualty Act regulating the business of fire, marine, and casualty insurance in the District of Columbia. AYRES (R Ohio) -- 2/4/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10208 -- Set aside certain lands in Montana for the Indians of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10245 -- License public parking lots and garages in District of Columbia. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 2/8/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10266 -- Provide for a referendum in Puerto Rico on admission of Puerto Rico into Union as a State; establish procedure for such admission if people of Puerto Rico desire it. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10346 -- Amend District of Columbia Sales Tax Act to increase tax imposed on gross receipts from certain sales. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/10/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10434 -- Amend certain laws of the U.S. re admission of Hawaii into the Union. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10443 -- Similar to HR 10434. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 2/16/60.

HR 10450 -- Provide for reimbursement of termination costs involved in termination of Menominee Tribe from federal jurisdiction. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 2/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10451 -- Provide that documentary stamp taxes not be applicable to transactions involved in termination of Menominee Tribe from federal jurisdiction. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 2/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10456 -- Similar to HR 10434. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/60.

HR 10463 -- Similar to HR 10434. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/16/60.

HR 10471 -- Authorize reconveyance of tribally owned lands by Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of Washington to original allottees, their heirs, devisees, or assigns. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10475 -- Similar to HR 10434. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 2/16/60.

HR 10511 -- Grant an additional benefit to persons receiving cash relief under the Panama Canal Cash Relief Act of July 8, 1937. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 2/17/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10577 -- Govern harvesting of Indian timber. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 2/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10597 -- Amend "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 7, 1906, as amended. FOLEY (D Md.) (by request) -- 2/23/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10619 -- Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/23/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10639 -- Amend section 3 (b) of act of May 9, 1958 (72 Stat. 105), re preparation of a roll of members of Otoe and Missouria Tribe and to per capita distribution of judgment funds. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 2/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10640 -- Donate to Keweenaw Bay Indian Tribe, L'Anse Reservation, Mich., a certain tract of federal land with improvements. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10641 -- Lease certain submarginal lands on Indian reservations. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 2/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10683 -- Regulate finance charges for retail installment sales of motor vehicles in D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/25/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10684 -- Amend sections 1 and 5b of Life Insurance Act for D.C. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) (by request) -- 2/25/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10761 -- Provide for the representation of indigents in judicial proceedings in District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/29/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10868 -- Establish certain conditions for operation of parking lots in District of Columbia. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10921 -- Amend section 35, chapter III, Life Insurance Act for District of Columbia. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) (by request) -- 3/7/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10964 -- Amend Life Insurance Act of District of Columbia approved June 19, 1934, as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/8/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 10968 -- Amend section 412 (b), title 2, Canal Zone Code. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 3/8/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10997 -- Grant to government of Guam certain filled lands, submerged lands, and tidelands. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11098 -- Terminate federal supervision over Georgetown or Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation in Washington. MACK (R Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11104 -- Terminate federal supervision over property of Lower Elwha Band of Clallam Tribe of Indians of Western Washington, and to individual members. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11114 -- Amend law re mining leases on tribal Indian lands and federal lands within Indian reservations. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11115 -- Amend act of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 564, 25 USC 386a) re adjustment or cancellation of Indian debts. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11116 -- Amend act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 857, 2 USC 406, 407), re sale of Indian timber. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11135 -- Aid in development of unified and integrated system of transportation for National Capital region; create temporary National Capital Transportation Agency; authorize creation of National Capital Transportation Corporation; authorize negotiation to create an interstate transportation agency. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/14/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11214 -- Pay for individual Indian and tribal lands of Lower Brule Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, required by the U.S. for Big Bend Dam and Reservoir on Missouri River, and for rehabilitation, social, and economic development of members of Lower Brule Sioux Tribe. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11228 -- Amend District of Columbia Business Corporation Act. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 3/17/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11237 -- Pay individual Indian and tribal lands of Crow Creek Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, required by the U.S. for Big Bend Dam and Reservoir project on Missouri River, and for rehabilitation, social and economic development of members of Crow Creek Sioux Tribe. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 3/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11263 -- Amend section 801 of "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/18/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11274 -- Provide that Virgin Islands and Guam be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to the House of Representatives. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11275 -- Similar to HR 11274. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/21/60.

HR 11276 -- Similar to HR 11274. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/21/60.

HR 11277 -- Similar to HR 11274. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/21/60.

HR 11363 -- Establish a commission to study and make recommendations to Congress re advisability and practicability of retroceding all or part of District of Columbia to Maryland. GEORGE (D Kan.0 -- 3/24/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11370 -- Amend District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 3/24/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11377 -- Amend act of Oct. 31, 1949, re payments to Bernalillo County, N.M., for hospital care for Indians. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/24/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11415 -- Designate portion of District of Columbia as "Plaza of the Americas". SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/38/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11446 -- Authorize federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/29/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11447 -- Similar to HR 11446. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 3/29/60.

HR 11448 -- Similar to HR 11446. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/60.

HR 11449 -- Similar to HR 11446. SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/29/60.

HR 11450 -- Similar to HR 11446. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/29/60.

HR 11451 -- Similar to HR 11446. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/29/60.

HR 11476 -- Authorize federal loans to assist Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, or its successor entity, in conduct of its affairs. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 3/30/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11518 -- Compensate Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana, for lands in present boundaries of Crow Indian Reservation, for validation of titles. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11535 -- Amend District of Columbia Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to provide that class C and D licensees not be prohibited from serving alcoholic beverages when New Year's falls on Sunday. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11545 -- Amend act of Oct. 31, 1949, re payments to Bernalillo County, N.M. for hospital care for Indians. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11564 -- Utilize Indian-owned resources by Indians of three affiliated tribes of Fort Berthold Reservation. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 4/5/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11596 -- Increase annuities to certain annuitants from the District of Columbia Teachers' retirement and annuity fund. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/6/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11597 -- Amend and extend benefits of "An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal," to certain additional civilians and employees. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/6/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11612 -- Amend "An act to authorize the purchase, sale and exchange of certain Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reservation, and for other purposes", approved July 28, 1955. MAY (R Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11613 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to make loans to Yakima Tribes of Indians of Washington for purpose of purchasing Indian lands. MAY (R Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11614 -- Amend "An act to transfer the maintenance and operation of hospital and health facilities for Indians to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes", approved August 5, 1954. MAY (R Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11627 -- Amend act of April 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 44; 25 U.S.C. 635) to promote rehabilitation of Navajo and Hopi Tribes of Indians. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11672 -- Similar to HR 11415. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/11/60.

HR 11690 -- Supplement Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of District of Columbia, to provide indemnification of persons sustaining injuries by uninsured motorists, by persons operating vehicles without permission of the owners and by hit-and-run drivers. SMITH (D Va.) (by request) -- 4/11/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11700 -- Amend "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia", approved March 3, 1901. DAVIS (D Ga.) (by request) -- 4/12/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11782 -- Dispose of judgment funds of Omaha Tribe of Indians. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 4/18/60 -- Interior and Insular ffairs.

HR 11813 -- Amend Menominee Termination Act. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11833 -- Amend act of June 19, 1948, re workweek of Fire Department of District of Columbia. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 4/20/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11839 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, re insurance issued by certain fraternal beneficial associations in District of Columbia. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 4/20/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11840 -- Dispose of surplus administrative reserves of former Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservation. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11870 -- Amend Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act of District of Columbia, approved May 25, 1954. SMITH (D Va.) (by request) -- 4/21/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11931 -- Amend act of March 3, 1901, re time within which a caveat to a will must be filed in District of Columbia. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 4/27/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 11953 -- Assess Indian trust lands and restricted fee patent Indian lands in Lummi Indian diking project on Lummi Indian Reservation in Washington, through drainage and diking district formed under laws of Washington State. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 4/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11962 -- Provide compensation to Yakutat local community of Tlingit Indians of Alaska for extinction of original Indian title. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12003 -- Increase annuities to certain annuitants from District of Columbia teachers' retirement and annuity fund. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12004 -- Provide for examination, licensing, registration, and for regulation of professional and practical nurses, and for nursing education in District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12063 -- Authorize D.C. Commissioners to plan, construct, operate, and maintain a sanitary sewer to connect Dulles International Airport with District of Columbia System. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 5/4/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12073 -- Similar to HR 12063. SMITH (D Va.) -- 5/4/60.

HR 12205 -- Amend section 801 of "An act to establish a code of law for District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12317 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to revoke in whole or in part school and agency farm reserve on Lac du Flambeau Reservation. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 5/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12363 -- Amend act of June 30, 1948, re Fort Hall Indian irrigation project; approve order of Secretary of Interior under act of June 22, 1936. HALEY (D Fla.) (by request) -- 5/24/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12422 -- Regulate credit life insurance and credit accident and health insurance in District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 5/26/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12483 -- Amend section 801 of "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 6/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12485 -- Amend act of May 7, 1906, re regulation of practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons in District of Columbia. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12497 -- Amend District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, as amended, and District of Columbia Business Corporation Act, as amended, re certain foreign corporations. BREWSTER (D Md.) -- 6/2/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12516 -- Amend Uniform Narcotic Drug Act for District of Columbia. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 6/6/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12520 -- Amend act of Aug. 11, 1939, to authorize Group Hospitalization Inc., to enter into contracts with dental hospitals for care and treatment of individuals. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/6/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12535 -- Similar to HR 12520. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 6/7/60.

HR 12563 -- Amend "An act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 17, 1937, as amended. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/8/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12584 -- Similar to HR 12516. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/9/60.

HR 12597 -- Amend District of Columbia Motor Vehicle Parking Facility Act of 1942. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/9/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12601 -- Amend District of Columbia Credit Unions Act. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 6/13/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12634 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct a national aquarium in District of Columbia. KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 6/14/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12668 -- Amend District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act re low-rent housing projects in southeast quadrant of District. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/15/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12687 -- Authorize Board of Parole of District of Columbia to discharge a parolee from supervision prior to expiration of maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced. DOWDY (D Texas) (by request) -- 6/16/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12688 -- Establish Juvenile Division within District of Columbia Youth Correctional Center; authorize judge of Juvenile Court of District of Columbia to commit to such, subject to Juvenile Court Act, children 15 or older. DOWDY (D Texas) -- 6/16/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12693 -- Provide for appointment by Board of Commissioners of District of Columbia of appointive members of National Capital Planning Commission. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/16/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12744 -- Repeal provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1952 re Real Estate Commission of District of Columbia. DOWDY (D Texas) (by request) -- 5/21/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12748 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to transfer from the U.S. to District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency title to certain real property. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/21/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12761 -- Provide for bonding of persons engaging in repair, remodeling, alteration, conversion, or modernization of residential property; impose limitations on assertion of mechanics' liens where payment has been made for work in connection with such. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/21/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12771 -- Allocate costs on Wapato-Satus unit of Wapato Indian irrigation project. MAY (R Wash.) -- 6/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12775 -- Increase relief or retirement compensation of certain former members of Metropolitan Police force, Fire Department of District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force, and U.S. Secret Service; and of their widows, widowers, and children. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 6/22/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12779 -- Increase salaries of officers and members of Metropolitan Police Force, Fire Department of District of Columbia, U.S. Park Police and White House Police. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 6/22/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12784 -- Similar to HR 12779. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/23/60.

HR 12785 -- Similar to HR 12775. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/23/60.

HR 12811 -- Convey properties to Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 6/24/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12871 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/29/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 12970 -- Amend "An act to amend section 9 of the act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312). EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 8/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12993 -- Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955, as amended. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/16/60 -- District of Columbia.

HR 13033 -- Amend Canal Zone Code by defining powers of Panama Canal Company. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 8/18/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 13053 -- Increase salaries of Metropolitan Police force, D.C. Fire Department, U.S. Park Police and White House Police. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 8/19/60 -- District of Columbia.

H J Res 600 -- Authorize the creation of a commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction in the District of Columbia of an appropriate permanent memorial to the memory of Woodrow Wilson. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 2/4/60 -- House Administration.

H Con Res 450 -- Express sense and judgment of Congress re Canal Zone sovereignty. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/11/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H Con Res 454 -- Express sense of Congress re certain Federal responsibilities for care of Indians who leave their reservations. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/14/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

H Res 623 -- Re operation of Panama Line. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 8/24/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Judicial Procedures

SENATE

S 2802 -- Provide a comprehensive study of disposition of claims for just compensation for persons affected by acquisition of property by the U.S. or under Federal programs through condemnation proceedings or otherwise. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 1/13/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2850 -- Appoint one circuit judge for seventh judicial circuit. DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Capehart (R Ind.), Wiley (R Wis.), Hartke (D Ind.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2852 -- Encourage creation of original ornamental designs of useful articles by protecting authors for a limited time against unauthorized copying and preserve copyright protection for creators of artistic works in which copyright subsists. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 1/19/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2932 -- Amend section 3568 of title 18, USC, to provide for reducing sentences of imprisonment imposed upon persons held in custody for want of bail while awaiting trial by the time so spent in custody. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/28/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2961 -- Include officers and employees of the Department of Labor within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the USC re assaults and homicides. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2970 -- Require that federal judgments for condemnation of land by the United States be registered, recorded, docketed, indexed, and cross-indexed in conformity with the law of the state in which such property is situated. ERVIN (D N.C.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2986 -- Clarify the authority of the Commissioner of Patents to compile, publish, and disseminate certain information relating to patents. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3028 -- Amend act of September 2, 1958. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 2/15/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3156 -- Protect interests of the U.S. in basic research re patent rights arising from research conducted under projects financed by the U.S. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3174 -- Authorize civil actions for review of administrative determinations as to use of lands of the U.S. for grazing to be instituted in judicial districts in which lands are. CHURCH (D Idaho), Dworshak (R Idaho) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3182 -- Amend section 491, title 18, USC, prohibiting certain acts involving use of tokens, slugs, disks, devices, papers, or other things which are similar in size and shape to the lawful coins or other currency of the United States. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 3/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3230 -- Amend section 35, title 18, USC to increase punishment for knowingly giving false information concerning destruction of aircraft and motor vehicles. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 3/18/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3338 -- Remove present $5,000 limitation which prevents Secretary of Air Force from settling claims arising out of crash of a U.S. Air Force aircraft at Little Rock, Ark. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Fulbright (D Ark.) -- 4/6/60 -- Judicary.

S 3340 -- Amend title 18, USC, to authorize communications be intercepted in compliance with state law. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3366 -- Amend title 18, USC, sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against successors to Presidency; authorize protection by Secret Service. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 4/14/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3368 -- Permit a civil action against an officer of the U.S. in official capacity, a person acting under him, or an agency of the U.S., in any judicial district of the U.S. where a plaintiff in the action resides. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 4/14/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3390 -- Incorporate Indoor Sports' Club Inc. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/19/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3411 -- Make voluntary admissions and confessions admissible in criminal proceedings and prosecutions in courts of the U.S. and District of Columbia. ERVIN (D N.C.), Byrd (D Va.), McClellan (D Ark.), Johnston (D S.C.) -- 4/25/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3550 -- Establish a national policy for acquisition and disposition of patents upon inventions made chiefly through expenditure of public funds. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 5/16/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3610 -- Prescribe a national policy re acquisition and disposition of proprietary rights in scientific and technical information obtained and inventions made through expenditure of public funds. LONG (D La.) -- 5/31/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3645 -- Establish National Advisory Commission on Interstate Crime. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), McClellan (D Ark.) -- 6/8/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3678 -- Confer jurisdiction on Court of Claims to make findings re amount of compensation to which certain individuals are entitled as reimbursement for damages sustained by them in cancellation of grazing permits by U.S. Air Force; provide payments. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/16/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3690 -- Amend title 18, USC, to prohibit racketeering in professional boxing contests. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 6/17/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3721 -- Amend section 371, title 28, USC, to provide an alternative plan for retirement of justices and judges of the U.S. having 10 or more years' service, after attainment of age 65. KEATING (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 6/22/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3852 -- Simplify payment of miscellaneous judgments and compromise settlements. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 8/16/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3908 -- Provide means for Federal Government to combat interstate crime and assist states in enforcement of criminal laws. CASE (R N.J.) -- 8/29/60 -- Judiciary.
S 3914 -- Amend chapter 235, title 18, USC, to provide for appellate review of sentences imposed in criminal cases arising in district courts of the U.S. HRUSKA (R Neb.) -- 8/30/60 -- Judiciary.
S Res 334 -- Oppose making recess appointments to Supreme Court. HART (D Mich.) -- 6/16/60 -- Judiciary.
S Res 336 -- Extend greetings to Miss Helen Keller on her eightieth birthday. HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 6/18/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 9315 -- Assume the states' liability for activities of members of National Guard engaged in air defense activities on a tactical site under control of Army or Air Force. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 9363 -- Incorporate Sea Cadet Corps of America. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/6/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 9523 -- Simplify payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and payment of certain compromise settlements. WILLS (D La.) -- 1/11/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 9525 -- Encourage creation of original designs of useful articles by protecting authors of such designs for a limited time against unauthorized copying. FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/11/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 9577 -- Waive section 142 of title 28, USC, re holding of court at Kalamazoo, Mich., by U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan. JOHANSEN (R Mich.) -- 1/13/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 9581 -- Incorporate U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/13/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 9676 -- Amend section 4248 of title 18, USC, re termination of custody of mentally incompetent prisoners. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/18/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 9870 -- Encourage creation of original ornamental designs of useful articles by protecting the authors of such designs for a limited time against unauthorized copying and preserve copyright protecting for creators of artistic works in which copyright subsists. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 1/25/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10052 -- Incorporate the Legion of Guardsmen. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10135 -- Include certain officers and employees of the Department of Labor within the provisions of sections 111 and 1114 of title 18 of the USC relating to assaults and homicides. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10138 -- Incorporate the Warrant Officers Association of the United States of America. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10172 -- Strengthen the criminal penalties for the mailing, importing, or transporting of obscene matter. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/2/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10187 -- Amend title 18, USC., sections 871 and 3056, to provide penalties for threats against the succesors to the Presidency and to authorize their protection by the Secret Service. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10188 -- Similar to HR 10135. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/60.
HR 10268 -- Incorporate Hall of Fame of Louisiana Purchase Territory. McSWEEN (D La.) -- 2/8/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10329 -- Clarify certain provisions of Criminal Code re importation or shipment of injurious mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, and reptiles (18 U.S.C., secs. 42(a), 42(b); re transportation or receipt of wild mammals or birds taken in violation of State, National, or foreign laws (18 U.S.C., sec. 43). CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10419 -- Amend the act of September 2, 1958. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 2/15/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10439 -- Similar to HR 10419. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 2/16/60.
HR 10446 -- Incorporate National Service Star Legion. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/16/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10512 -- Establish rule of evidence in expatriation cases. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 2/17/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10521 -- Similar to HR 10419. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 2/17/60.
HR 10547 -- Similar to HR 10419. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/18/60.
HR 10598 -- Clarify certain provisions of Criminal Code re importation or shipment of injurious mammals, birds, amphibians, fish, and reptiles (18 U.S.C. 42(a), 42(b)); and transportation or receipt of wild mammals or birds taken in violation of state, national, or foreign laws (18 U.S.C. 43). HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 2/23/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10618 -- Amend the act of Sept. 2, 1958. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/23/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10624 -- Similar to HR 10618. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 2/23/60.
HR 10648 -- Amend Judicial Code, title 28, USC, to provide for succession in office of U.S. attorneys. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/25/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10771 -- Incorporate Legion of Guardsmen. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 2/29/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10811 -- Provide that district judges for districts of Puerto Rico, Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, and Guam have same tenure of office and retirement rights as U.S. district judges. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 3/1/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10842 -- Amend titles 10 and 32, USC, to codify recent military law, and improve the code. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10843 -- Amend section 142, title 28, USC, re accommodations at places for holding court. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10845 -- Incorporate National Service Star Legion. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/2/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10893 -- Require filing of a registration statement with Federal Bureau of Investigation re each pistol possessed by any private person in the U.S. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/3/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10957 -- Amend sections 1461, 1462, 1463, and 1465, title 18, USC to provide mandatory prison sentences in certain cases for mailing, importing, or transporting obscene material. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 3/8/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10978 -- Provide for settlement of claims against the U.S. by members of uniformed services and civilian officers and employees of the United States for damage to, or loss of, personal property incident to their service. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/8/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 10981 -- Amend section 660, title 18, USC, re misappropriation of funds of common carrier. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/8/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11043 -- Amend chapter 57, title 18, USC, to make it a crime to use certain musical reproductions in the U.S. for commercial purposes. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11051 -- Amend section 1461, title 18, USC, re mailing of obscene matter. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/10/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11147 -- Appoint one additional temporary district judge for middle district of Pennsylvania. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 3/14/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11173 -- Incorporate Indoor Sports' Club, Inc. DOYLE (D Calif.) (by request) -- 3/15/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11280 -- Amend section 1461, title 18, USC, re mailing of obscene matter. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 3/21/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11317 -- Similar to HR 11280. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 3/22/60.
HR 11320 -- Amend section 491, title 18, USC, prohibiting use of tokens, slugs, disks, devices, papers, or other things similar in size and shape to the lawful coins or other currency of the U.S. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 3/22/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11348 -- Include certain officers and employees of Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare within sections 111 and 1114 of title 18, USC, re assaults and homicides. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11359 -- Amend section 4208, title 18, USC, to require a report as to suitability of a federal prisoner for parole. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 3/24/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11375 -- Amend section 35, title 18, USC to increase punishment for knowingly giving false information concerning destruction of aircraft and motor vehicles. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/24/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11395 -- Amend section 5021 of title 18, USC. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11396 -- Withdraw from district courts jurisdiction of suits brought by fiduciaries appointed to create diversity of citizenship between parties. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11403 -- Amend title 28, USC. to grant continuances in district courts to members of state legislatures in accordance with state law. HARDY (D Va.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciry.
HR 11472 -- Amend section 1871 of title 28, USC, to increase mileage and subsistence allowances of grand and petit jurors. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11519 -- Incorporate Legion of Guardsmen. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/4/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11566 -- Amend section 457, title 28, USC to protect right of public to information. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/5/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11567 -- Clarify status of circut and district judges retired from regular active service. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/5/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11571 -- Supplement and revise criminal laws prescribing restrictions against conflicts of interest applicable to employees of executive branch of Government. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/5/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11589 -- Amend chapter 223, title 18, USC to authorize certain communications be intercepted in compliance with state law. CELLER (D N.Y.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11590 -- Amend section 1461, title 18, USC re mailing of obscene matter. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11593 -- Appoint two additional judges for fifth circuit, and two additional judges for southern district of Florida. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/6/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11644 -- Remove present $5,000 limitation which prevents Secretary of Air Force from settling certain claims arising out of crash of a U.S. Air Force aircraft at Little Rock, Ark. ALFORD (D Ark.) -- 4/7/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11652 -- Provide that known sex offenders who travel in interstate commerce shall register as prescribed by Attorney General; make it a crime to travel in interstate commerce for purpose of committing certain sex offenses. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 4/7/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11658 -- Amend chapter 57, title 18, USC, to make it a crime to use certain musical reproductions in the U.S. for commercial purposes. HOLT (R Calif.) (by request) -- 4/7/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11766 -- Amend section 35 of title 18, USC, to increase punishment for knowingly giving false information concerning destruction of aircraft and motor vehicles. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/14/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11838 -- Amend act of March 2, 1907, re incorporation of Hungarian Reformed Federation of America. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 4/20/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11889 -- Amend section 1073, title 18, USC, the Fugitive Felon Act. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/25/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11890 -- Amend title 18, USC, to prevent, through criminal sanctions, interstate transmission of gambling information. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 4/25/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11897 -- Similar to HR 11889. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 4/25/60.
HR 11912 -- Make voluntary admissions and confessions admissible in criminal proceedings and prosecutions in courts of the U.S. and District of Columbia. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 4/26/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11938 -- Adjust retirement benefits of certain retired district judges for district of Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 4/27/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11941 -- Amend section 142, title 28, USC, re accommodations at places for holding court. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 4/27/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11942 -- Waive section 142, title 28, USC, re the U.S. District Court for Eastern District of North Carolina holding court at Fayette, N.C. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 4/27/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12090 -- Increase amount of damages awarded for unjust conviction and imprisonment. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/5/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12110 -- Provide judicial review of agency orders concerning biological products. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 5/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 12208 -- Amend section 3568, title 18, USC, to reduce sentences of imprisonment imposed upon persons held in custody for want of bail while awaiting trial by times so spent in custody. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 5/12/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12241 -- Amend section 376, title 28, USC. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/16/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12331 -- Re recovery by the U.S. of costs and expenses to it arising out of negligent or wrongful acts of third persons. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/23/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12338 -- Amend certain laws of the U.S. to abolish death penalty, and substitute life imprisonment. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/23/60 -- Armed Services.
HR 12366 -- Amend sections 102 and 104 of Revised Statutes to provide misbehaviour in presence of either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, constitute a misdemeanor. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 5/24/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12392 -- Amend section 1114, title 18, USC to include members, officers, and employees of Interstate Commerce Commission among officers and employees of the United States protected against forcible assault and homicide. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/25/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12453 -- Extend application of section 3 of title 4, USC, re misuse of U.S. flag. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 5/31/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12493 -- Provide cost-of-living allowances to judicial employees outside continental U.S., or Alaska and Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 6/2/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12519 -- Amend title 18, USC, to prohibit counterfeiting state obligations in certain cases. HULL (D Mo.) -- 6/6/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12552 -- Appoint additional circuit and district judges. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/8/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12620 -- Amend title 28, "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," USC, to provide defense of suits against federal employees arising out of operation of motor vehicles in their employment. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/14/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12622 -- Amend chapter 85, title 28, USC, re jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 6/14/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12623 -- Similar to HR 12622. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/14/60.
HR 12631 -- Reimburse New York City for expenditure of funds to rehabilitate slip 7 in New York for use by U.S. Army. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/14/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12632 -- Similar to HR 12620. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 6/14/60.
HR 12633 -- Similar to HR 12620. LANE (D Mass.) -- 6/14/60.
HR 12710 -- Amend section 1732 (b), title 28, USC, to permit photographic reproduction of business records in custodial or fiduciary and their introduction in evidence. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 6/17/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12754 -- Relieve certain members of Armed Forces from liability to repay to the U.S. payments erroneously made to them. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 6/21/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12755 -- Amend section 960, title 18, USC. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/21/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 12923 -- Amend chapter 211, title 18, USC. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 13150 -- Amend section 1461, title 18, USC, re mailing of obscene matter. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 8/25/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 13164 -- Recover costs, expenditures and financial obligations of the U.S. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 8/26/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 13168 -- Amend title 28, USC, to prohibit impeachment of witnesses on ground of religious belief. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 8/26/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 13169 -- Implement constitutional principle concerning separation of church and state. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 8/26/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 13242 -- Call upon American people to display flag of the U.S. on election day. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 8/31/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 13262 -- Amend section 1346 of title 28, USC re suits against the U.S. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 622 -- Establish The American's Creed by William Tyler Page as the national creed of the United States. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 2/22/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 648 -- Provide a conference of federal, state, and local officials, and members of public and private groups or organizations to consider methods of, and to coordinate action for, combating traffic in obscene matters and materials. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 3/9/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 664 -- Provide that Assistant Attorney General charged with responsibility for enforcement of federal antitrust laws be appointed for 8 years to give a measure of independence afforded federal judges. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.

Lands, Public Works, Resources

SENATE

S 2745 -- Authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the middle Gila River project. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 1/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2757 -- Supplement the act of June 14, 1926, as amended, to permit any state to acquire certain public lands for recreational use. BENNETT (R Utah), Moss (D Utah) -- 1/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2761 -- Validate payments made for certain emergency conservation measures under the program authorized by the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 1/7/60 -- Judiciary.
S 2766 -- Authorize a monetary contribution for flood control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose developments to be constructed on the Mokelumne River by East Bay Municipal Utility District of Oakland, Calif. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 1/11/60 -- Public Works.
S 2778 -- Amend act relating to Commission of Fine Arts. HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 1/11/60 -- Placed on calendar.
S 2806 -- Revise boundaries of Coronado National Memorial and authorize repair and maintenance of an access road thereto, in state of Arizona, and for other purposes. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) -- 1/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2816 -- Authorize loans for design and construction of sea and brackish water conversion plants, and for other purposes. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Long (D Hawaii), Kuchel (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 1/14/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2820 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Stanislaus River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 1/14/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2842 -- Grant consent and approval of Congress to Northeastern Water and Related Land Resources Compact. BUSH (R Conn.), Bridges (R N.H.), Cotton (R N.H.), Dodd (D Conn.), Green (D R.I.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Muskie (D Maine), Pastore (D R.I.), Prouty (R Vt.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 1/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 2843 -- Further modify lower Mississippi River flood control and improvement project, originally adopted May 15, 1928. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Hennings (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.) -- 1/18/60 -- Public Works.
S 2844 -- Provide for adjustments in the lands or interests therein acquired for Kanopolis Dam and Reservoir, Kansas, by reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to former owners thereof. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) -- 1/18/60 -- Public Works.

S 2858 -- Secure the U.S. from losing essential mineral reserves and preserve an adequate mineral reserve stabilization base for emergencies. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 1/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2859 -- Impose certain requirements upon persons engaging in certain activities re public lands. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2860 -- Provide for a highway bridge over Missouri River west or southwest of Platte, S.D. CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/19/60 -- Public Works.

S 2875 -- Authorize construction of certain improvements in interest of flood control and allied purposes on the Gila and Salt Rivers, Ariz., from Gillespie Dam to Granite Reef Dam. MURRAY (D Mont.), Monroney (D Okla.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 1/21/60 -- Public Works.

S 2881 -- Authorize improvement of Noyo River and Harbor, Calif., in the interest of navigation. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Public Works.

S 2885 -- Establish an Office of Coal Research within the Department of Interior; provide for and encourage research to determine improved means of producing and utilizing coal. CLARK (D Pa.), Murray (D Mont.), McGee (D Wyo.), Carroll (D Colo.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Douglas (D Ill.) -- 1/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2894 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish the Great Salt Lake National Park in Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2898 -- Establish Oregon Coast National Seashore Recreation Are. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) (by request) -- 1/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2900 -- Re relief of certain individuals whose lands were acquired by the U.S. in connection with the construction of the Oahe Dam and reservoir in South Dakota. CASE (R S.D.) -- 1/25/60 -- Judiciary.

S 2906 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Columbus Bend project, Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 1/26/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2909 -- Repeal act entitled "An act extending the time in which to file adverse claims and institute adverse suits against mineral entries in the district of Alaska." BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/26/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 2913 -- Authorize bank protection and channel maintenance of Sacramento River, Calif., in the interest of flood control. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 1/26/60 -- Public Works.

S 2914 -- Authorize purchase and exchange of land interests therein on the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkways. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 1/26/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2919 -- Provide that Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution shall study and investigate desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining a national tropical botanic garden. COTTON (R N.H.) -- 1/27/60 -- Public Works.

S 2937 -- Permit the use, for civil defense purposes, of certain property in Kanawha County, W.Va., heretofore conveyed by the United States to the West Virginia Board of Health, for public health purposes, without payment of compensation to the United States. BYRD (D W.Va.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 1/29/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2947 -- Enable the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co. to convey title to certain lands in Idaho to the Pocatello First Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. DWORSHAK (R Idaho), Church (D Idaho) -- 2/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2949 -- Provide for the conveyance of certain mineral rights to W.W. Simpson Jr. of Carlsbad, N.M. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2959 -- Clarify the right of states to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit. MOSS (D Utah) by Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2976 -- Amend section 44 of PL 86-70, approved June 25, 1959. GRUENING (D Alaska), Long (D Hawaii) -- 2/2/60 -- Public Works.

S 2980 -- Provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to Congress on the advisability of establishing a national park or other unit of the national park system in the Central and North Cascades region of the state of Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2983 -- Amend the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 2985 -- Change the name of the locks and dam No. 41 on the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky. MORTON (R Ky.) -- 2/4/60 -- Public Works.

S 2992 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand research, extend state and interstate water pollution control grants; strengthen enforcement procedures. McCARTHY (D Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 2/8/60 -- Public Works.

S 3020 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of the public interest. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.), Aiken (R Vt.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Moss (D Utah), Prouty (R Vt.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Engle (D Calif.), Hart (D Mich.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hartke (D Ind.), Yarborough (D Texas), McCarthy (D Minn.), Church (D Idaho), Muskie (D Maine), Case (R N.J.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Cooper (R Ky.), Williams (D N.J.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Young (R N.D.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Javits (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 2/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3063 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain upper division of Baker federal reclamation project, Oregon. MORSE (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 2/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3078 -- Establish national historic site at Old Fort Davis, near Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 2/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3092 -- Provide for protection of forest cover for reservoir areas under jurisdiction of Secretary of Army and Chief of Engineers. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 2/24/60 -- Public Works.

S 3093 -- Authorize acquisition of land for expansion of Zachary Taylor National Cemetery, Jefferson County, Ky. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 2/24/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3094 -- Provide for acquisition of a patented mining claim on south rim of Grand Canyon National Park. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.) -- 2/24/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3095 -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Crater-Long Lakes division of Snettisham project, Alaska. GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 2/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3108 -- Provide public hearings on air pollution problems of more than local significance; extend duration of Federal air pollution control law. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.), Clark (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 2/26/60 -- Public Works.

S 3110 -- Compute interest re any unit, participating project, or separable feature thereof, of the Colorado River storage project. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3111 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue patents in fee to certain persons to lands located in Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3112 -- Establish national cemetery on Fort Douglas Military Reservation in Utah. MOSS (D Utah) -- 2/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3116 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in the U.S. through research and development by creating a Coal Research and Development Commission. GORE (D Tenn.) -- 2/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3128 -- Designate as national historic sites Lafayette Square and certain buildings in vicinity thereof, in Washington, D.C. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 3/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3135 -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in main stream of Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 3/3/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3161 -- Exchange certain lands of the U.S. in Valencia County, N.M., for lands within national forests in New Mexico. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 3/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3179 -- Increase authorization for appropriations for construction of facilities for Gorgas Memorial Laboratory. HILL (D Ala.) -- 3/11/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3180 -- Amend Colorado River Storage Project Act re protection of national parks and monuments under the provisions of such act. MOSS (D Utah) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3205 -- Construct recreation facilities in Elephant Butte Reservoir area, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3211 -- Establish Richard L. Neuberger National Seashore. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 3/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3212 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in Nevada to Mineral County, Nev. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 3/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3215 -- Designate John Day lock and dam on Columbia River, Ore., and Wash., Richard L. Neuberger lock and dam. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 3/16/60 -- Public Works.

S 3217 -- Waive certain restrictions of New Mexico Enabling Act re certain sales of lands granted by the U.S.; consent to amend constitution of New Mexico. ANDERSON (D N.M.) (by request) -- 3/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3222 -- Authorize modification or reconstruction of works of the Eklutna project, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 3/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3229 -- Amend Public Buildings Act, 1959, to preserve Dolly Madison House, Benjamin Taylor House, and old Belasco Theater for historical cultural, and civic purposes. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 3/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3234 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey to Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District, Wash., and Tieton Irrigation District, Wash., all right, title, and interest of the U.S. in certain lands with improvements. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 3/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3245 -- Prohibit imposition by any state of migratory waterfowl hunting restrictions which discriminate unduly against citizens of other states. MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 3/21/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3250 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to provide water and sewage disposal facilities to Medora area adjoining Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N.D. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 3/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3254 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to permit occupancy and use by Congressional Club of certain lands in the District of Columbia under jurisdiction of the National Park Service. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Dworshak (R Idaho) -- 3/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3259 -- Authorize adjustment, in public interest, of rentals under leases, entered into for provision of commercial recreational facilities at Lake Cumberland, Ky. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 3/23/60 -- Public Works.

S 3260 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to modify certain leases entered into for provision of recreation facilities in reservoir areas. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 3/23/60 -- Public Works.

S 3264 -- Abolish the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 3/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3267 -- Amend act of Oct. 17, 1940, re disposition of certain public lands in Alaska. MURRAY (D Mont.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 3/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3269 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey certain property to Hawaii. FONG (R Hawaii) -- 3/23/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3279 -- Amend Public Buildings Act of 1959 to provide a study by National Capital Planning Commission, General Services Administration, and Commission of Fine Arts as to best location for a new U.S. Court of Claims Building. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 3/24/60 -- Public Works.

S 3280 -- Amend Public Buildings Act of 1959 to determine feasibility of locating Court of Claims, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and Tax Court of the U.S. near Supreme Court of the U.S. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 3/24/60 -- Public Works.

S 3290 -- Amend section 120(a), title 23, USC. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Anderson (D N.M.), Bible (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.), Gruening (D Alaska), Jackson (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 3/29/60 -- Public Works.

S 3297 -- Donate to pueblos of Zia and Jemez a tract of land in Ojo Espiritu Santo Grant, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.) (by request) -- 3/30/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3299 -- Convey to Maine certain lands in state. SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/30/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3300 -- Require Secretary of Interior to issue new or supplemental patents where lands have been classified as nonphosphate. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 3/30/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3302 -- Amend River and Harbor Act of 1945. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 3/30/60 -- Public Works.

S 3316 -- Amend Act of September 16, 1959 (73 Stat. 561), re construction, operation, and maintenance of the Spokane Valley project, Wash., under federal reclamation laws. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 4/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3320 -- Authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways under title 23, USC. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 4/4/60 -- Public Works.

S 3324 -- Direct Secretary of Army to convey part of Lock and Dam No. 10, Kentucky River, Madison County, Ky. to Pioneer National Monument Association for an historic site. MORTON (R Ky.), Cooper (R Ky.) -- 4/4/60 -- Public Works.

S 3331 -- Allocate portions of costs of Davis Dam and Reservoir to servicing Mexican Water Treaty. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 4/5/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3353 -- Provide a study and report to Congress on establishing a national park in Sawtooth Mountain region of Idaho. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 4/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3358 -- Broaden coverage of Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 to include losses from volcanic lava flow. LONG (D Hawaii), Fong (R Hawaii) -- 4/8/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3369 -- Establish procedure to determine economic justification of inland waterway improvement projects. CAPEHART (R Ind.), Frear (D Del.) -- 4/14/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3381 -- Amend National Cultural Center Act, as amended, to enlarge site within which National Cultural Center may be built. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) -- 4/19/60 -- Public Works.

S 3386 -- Provide for acquisition or construction of a building to be used as a residence for pages of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, for a Capitol Pages' Residence Board. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 4/19/60 -- Public Works.

S 3392 -- Construct a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn. BUSH (R Conn.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3399 -- Exchange certain property within Shenandoah National Park, in Virginia. BYRD (D Va.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3402 -- Authorize partition or sale of inherited interests in trust and restricted allotted lands and restricted purchased allotted lands in Minnesota. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 4/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3403 -- Amend Public Buildings Act of 1959 to study the best location for a new building for certain courts of the U.S.; preserve Dolly Madison House and other historic buildings near White House. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/21/60 -- Public Works.

S 3407 -- Amend authorization for construction, operation, and maintenance of Pine Ridge irrigation unit, White division, Missouri River Basin project. CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.) -- 4/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3409 -- Amend National Cultural Center Act, as amended, to enlarge site for National Cultural Center. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 4/25/60 -- Public Works.

S 3412 -- Amend title 23, USC, re highways and certain projects constructed on Federal-aid system by Federal agencies. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 4/25/60 -- Public Works.

S 3424 -- Provide for application and disposition of net revenues from power development on Grand Valley Federal reclamation project, Colo. ALLOTT (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 4/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3431 -- Authorize modification for future water supply of project for flood control in Red-Ouachita River Basin. KERR (D Okla.) -- 4/27/60 -- Public Works.

S 3433 -- Give consent of Congress to compact between Arizona and Nevada establishing a boundary between them. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- 4/27/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3434 -- Facilitate selection by Alaska pursuant to act of July 7, 1958, of public lands under outstanding mineral lease or permit. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 4/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3435 -- Clarify rights of states to select public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 4/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3438 -- Provide additional lands at, and change name of, the Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, Pa. SCOTT (R Pa.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 4/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3441 -- Similar to S 3438. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 4/28/60.

S 3442 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue a patent conveying lands in Powell, Wyo., with improvements, to Shoshone Irrigation District. McGEE (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 4/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3446 -- Amend act of July 3, 1952, as amended re research, development and utilization of saline water. CASE (R S.D.) -- 4/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3457 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell reserved mineral interests of the U.S. in lands in Florida to record owners of surface thereof. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 4/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3468 -- Amend section 2455 of Revised Statutes. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/3/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3469 -- Amend act of March 8, 1922, as amended, to extend to public sales. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 5/3/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3473 -- Provide advance consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service and state wildlife agencies before beginning any federal program using pesticides or other chemicals for mass biological controls. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/3/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3480 -- Further amend act authorizing conveyance of certain lands to Miles City, Mont., to extend the authority for 1 year. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 5/5/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3495 -- Provide for an appropriation not exceeding $175,000 to make a survey of a national parkway from Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee to Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky, and Natchez Trace Parkway in Tennessee. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 5/5/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3497 -- Convey a tract of land in Harris County, Texas, to former owner. JOHNSON (D Texas), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 5/5/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3510 -- Remove restriction re public use upon certain land held by Minidoka Irrigation District in Rupert, Idaho. DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 5/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3514 -- Transfer a Bureau of Reclamation bridge across Colorado River near Needles, Calif., to San Bernardino County, Calif., and Mohave County, Ariz. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3524 -- Provide a Commission on Presidential Office Space. CASE (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Hruska (R Neb.) -- 5/11/60 -- Public Works.

S 3534 -- Revise boundaries of Dinosaur National Monument; provide entrance roads thereto. MOSS (D Utah) -- 5/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3537 -- Similar to S 3534. CARROLL (D Colo.) -- 5/12/60.

S 3545 -- Amend section 4 of act of Jan. 21, 1929, 48 U.S.C. 354a (c). GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 5/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3546 -- Amend act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986). MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 5/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3554 -- Convey certain land to California. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 5/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3557 -- Expand and extend saline water conversion program under direction of Secretary of Interior; provide for accelerated research, development, demonstration, and application of practical means for economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. JOHNSON (D Texas), Anderson (D N.M.) -- 5/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3574 -- Strengthen enforcement provisions of Federal Water Pollution Control Act and extend duration of authorization of grants for state water pollution control programs. CASE (R S.D.) -- 5/19/60 -- Public Works.

S 3601 -- Modify project for Coralville Reservoir on Iowa River in Iowa to provide a highway bridge across Coralville Reservoir. MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 5/26/60 -- Public Works.

S 3602 -- Repeal act of Oct. 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293), as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.) -- 5/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3611 -- Erect Freedom Monument symbolizing ideals of democracy. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 5/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3623 -- Designate and establish portion of Hawaii National Park on island of Maui, in Hawaii, as Haleakala National Park. FONG (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii) -- 6/3/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3625 -- Establish Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 6/6/60 -- Public Works.

S 3631 -- Facilitate administration of fishery loan fund established by section 4 of Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3634 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to Michigan. McNAMARA (D Mich.) -- 6/7/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3651 -- Establish Prairie National Park, in Kansas. SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 6/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3652 -- Establish Resources Planning Commission for Lower Colorado River Basin. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 6/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S3674 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Waurika reclamation project, Oklahoma. KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) -- 6/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3681 -- Authorize Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority to combine for financing purposes bridge across West passage of Narragansett Bay with Newport Bridge and any other project acquired or constructed by authority. GREEN (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.) (by request) -- 6/16/60 -- Public Works.

S 3708 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of U.S. in lands in Florida to record owners of the surface. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3710 -- Withdraw from public domain certain lands in Granite Creek Area, Alaska, for use by Dept. of Army at Fort Greely, Alaska. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3711 -- Withdraw from public domain certain lands in Big Delta Area, Alaska, for continued use by Dept. of Army at Fort Greely. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3717 -- Enlarge Arlington National Cemetery; provide land therein be reserved for interment of persons who have served with great distinction and valor in Armed Forces of the U.S. MUSKIE (D Maine), Anderson (D N.M.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Beall (R Md.), Capehart (R Ind.), Case (R S.D.), Dodd (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Fong (R Hawaii), Green (D R.I.), Gruening (D Alaska), Humphrey (D Minn.), Javits (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.), Lusk (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah), Morse (D Ore.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Symington (D Mo.), Young (R N.D.), McGee (D Wyo.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 6/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3720 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the U.S. in lands in Florida to the record owners of the surface. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3731 -- Modify John Day lock and dam project, Oregon; authorize Secretary of Army to raise level of a portion of Umatilla, Ore.; convey the filled lands to the municipality. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 6/23/60 -- Public Works.

S 3732 -- Reimburse Arlington, Ore. for loss of taxes on certain property acquired by the U.S. in John Day Dam project. MORSE (D Ore) -- 6/23/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3740 -- Convey certain lands which are a part of Fort Baker Military Reservation in California to California. ENGLE (D Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 6/24/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3742 -- Withdraw from public domain certain lands in Ladd-Eielson area, Alaska, for use by Dept. of Army as Yukon Command Training Site, Alaska. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/24/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3743 -- Repeal act of Oct. 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293; 43 U.S.C., 351-355, 357-360), and Act of Sept. 22, 1922 (ch. 400, 42 Stat. 1012; 43 U.S.C., 356); require entrymen of lands in Nevada under Desert Land Act be resident citizens of Nevada. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/24/60 -- Inteior and Insular Affairs.

S 3744 -- Amend act of July 14, 1954, providing for conveyance of certain lands to Armory Board of Florida. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 6/24/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3762 -- Withdraw certain public lands 40 miles east of Fairbanks, Alaska, for use by Dept. of Army as a Nike range. MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) -- 6/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3777 -- Restate terms of grant covering Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve to permit it to comply with current Louisiana law. LONG (D La.) -- 6/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3783 -- Authorize emergency appropriation for prosecution of Barkley Dam project, Ky. COOPER (R Ky.), Morton (R Ky.) -- 6/29/60 -- Public Works.

S 3791 -- Amend section 205, title 23, USC to provide for system of forest development roads and trails needed for utilization and protection of lands administered by Forest Service. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/30/60 -- Public Works.

S 3794 -- Assist certain states bordering Mississippi River in construction of Great River Road. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/30/60 -- Public Works.

S 3801 -- Convey certain lands in Harris County, Texas to Texas. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 7/1/60 -- Government Operations.

S 3804 -- Designate reservoir formed by dam across Red Willow Creek in Nebraska, as Hugh Butler Lake. HRUSKA (R Neb.), Curtis (R Neb.), Aiken (R Vt.), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 7/1/60 -- Public Works.

S 3809 -- Establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3813 -- Provide an appropriation not exceeding $175,000 to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina and Tennessee to Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky, and Natchez Trace Parkway in Tennessee. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3814 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to lease certain lands in Utah to Joseph A. Workman. MOSS (D Utah) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3822 -- Construct Savery-Pot Hook project. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 8/8/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3830 -- Establish Roger Williams National Monument. GREEN (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 8/10/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 3838 -- Authorize beach erosion control in San Diego County, Calif. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 8/10/60 -- Public Works.

S 3842 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to exchange property in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 8/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3846 -- Establish National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board of Smithsonian Institution; expand Smithsonian Institution's facilities for portraying contributions of Armed Forces of the U.S. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- 8/15/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 3848 -- Amend section 2324 of Revised Statutes to change period for doing annual assessment work on unpatented mineral claims so that it will run from Dec. 31 of 1 year to Dec. 31 of succeeding year. CASE (R S.D.) -- 8/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3851 -- Amend Submerged Lands Act to establish seaward boundaries of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending three marine leagues into Gulf of Mexico. HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 8/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3877 -- Amend title 23, USC, to provide more effective coordination between highway planning and other community and land-use planning. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 8/23/60 -- Public Works.

S 3880 -- Guarantee consumers in Pacific Northwest first call on electric energy generated at federal plants. LUSK (D Ore.) (by request) -- 8/24/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3886 -- Enforce regulations at water supply projects in District of Columbia and environs. CHAVEZ (D N.M.) (by request) -- 8/25/60 -- Public Works.

S 3893 -- Authorize Tennessee Valley Authority to establish Institute for Resources Development Training. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 8/26/60 -- Public Works.

S 3894 -- Amend act of May 18, 1956, to pay for rights-of-way for Ainsworth unit, Missouri River Basin project. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 8/26/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3901 -- Erect a memorial in District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing. SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Hennings (D Mo.) -- 8/26/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S 3909 -- Construct, operate and maintain Savery-Pot Hook Federal reclamation project, Colorado-Wyoming. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), McGee (D Wyo.), Allott (R Colo.), Carroll (D Colo.) -- 8/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S 3925 -- Grant certain oil and gas lessees a preference lease right upon revocation of Public Land Order No. 2199, dated Aug. 29, 1960. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 8/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S J Res 147 -- Provide that Commission of Fine Arts render advice and comment on matters within its jurisdiction re parks and structures in the metropolitan area of the D.C., and for other purposes. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/11/60 -- Public Works.

S J Res 150 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the Third Division, Riverton Federal reclamation project, Wyoming. McGEE (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- 1/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S J Res 162 -- Authorize Secretary of the Interior during calendar years 1960 and 1961 to continue to deliver water to lands in certain irrigation districts in Washington state. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 2/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S J Res 156 -- Authorize Architect of Capitol to permit certain temporary and permanent construction work, on Capitol grounds in connection with the erection of a building on privately owned property adjacent thereto. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 2/18/60 -- Public Works.

S J Res 175 -- Defer reclassification of certain lands of Malta Irrigation District, Milk River Federal reclamation project, Montana. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 3/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S J Res 184 -- Conserve ocean fish and shellfish. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S J Res 191 -- Establish former dwelling house of Alexander Hamilton as a national monument. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 193 -- Authorize construction of a hotel and related facilities in Mount Rainier National Park. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 5/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

S J Res 202 -- Designate the week commencing Oct. 2, 1960 National Public Works Week. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/6/60 -- Judiciary.

S J Res 218 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish the Cold Spring Harbor Marine Biological Reserve. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 8/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 9311 -- Provide for adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for Clark Hill Reservoir, Ga., by reconveyance of such to former owners. BROWN (D Ga.) -- 1/6/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9337 -- Dredge a channel 20 feet deep in Merrimack River from Lawrence, Mass., to Atlantic Ocean. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/6/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9342 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate advisability of establishing a national park in central and north Cascades of Washington State. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9360 -- Similar to HR 9342. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/6/60.

HR 9361 -- Establish a comprehensive 10-year program of oceanographic research and surveys. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/6/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9364 -- Stimulate production and conservation of coal in the U.S. through Coal Research and Development Commission. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9377 -- Protect forest cover for reservoir areas under jurisdiction of Secretary of the Army and Chief of Engineers. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/6/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9386 -- Improve Snohomish River, Wash. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/6/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9453 -- Improve Little Pass, Clearwater Bay, Fla. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 1/7/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9457 -- Similar to HR 9364. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/7/60.

HR 9497 -- Authorize a monetary contribution for the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose developments to be constructed on the Mokelumne River by the East Bay Municipal Utility District of Oakland, Calif. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/11/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9499 -- Encourage and stimulate production and conservation of coal in the U.S. through research and development by authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Mines, to contract for coal research. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 1/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9505 -- Similar to HR 9497. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 1/11/60.

HR 9508 -- Provide for a national cemetery at Bong Air Force Base, in Wisconsin. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 1/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9516 -- Authorize and direct Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors to review reports on East Pass Channel at Destin, Fla., with a view to widening, deepening the channel at its present or at a different location, and constructing rubble mound or other type protective jetties. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/11/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9517 -- Determine need for navigable channel in Black Creek, a tributary of the Apalachicola River, Fla., in vicinity of Liberty-Franklin County lines. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/11/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9518 -- Determine need for a navigable channel across Santa Rosa Peninsula to connect East Pass with Santa Rosa Sound, Fla. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/11/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9521 -- Provide certain real property of the U.S. shall be made part of Saguaro National Monument. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9543 -- Revise boundaries and change name of Stones River National Military Park, Tenn., and for other purpose. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 1/12/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs..

HR 9569 -- Declare national policy on conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources, and for other purposes. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9583 -- Similar to HR 9497. MILLER, GEORGE (D Calif.) -- 1/13/60.

HR 9586 -- Amend title 23 of USC entitled "Highways" as revised, codified, and enacted by Public Law 85-767, re effective competition in construction of Federal aid highway systems. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/13/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9589 -- Amend Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 to increase certain acreage limitations re state of Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9597 -- Lessen dependency of the U.S. upon foreign sources of minerals, and for other purposes. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9598 -- Secure the U.S. mineral reserves; preserve adequate reserve stabilization base for emergencies. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9628 -- Provide for a highway bridge across Fort Randall Reservoir in South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/14/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9641 -- Authorize loans for design and construction of sea and brackish water conversion plants, and for other purposes. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 1/14/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9642 -- Similar to HR 9641. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/14/60.

HR 9643 -- Similar to HR 9641. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 1/14/60.

HR 9644 -- Similar to HR 9641. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/14/60.

HR 9645 -- Similar to HR 9641. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 1/14/60.

HR 9646 -- Similar to HR 9641. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 1/14/60.

HR 9708 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9721 -- Authorize adjustment, in the public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for provision of commercial recreational facilities at the John H. Kerr Reservoir, Va-N.C. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 1/19/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9723 -- Impose certain requirements upon persons engaging in certain activities re public lands. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 1/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9724 -- Similar to HR 9708. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/19/60.

HR 9729 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to Tullahoma, Tenn. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 1/19/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 9740 -- Similar to HR 9708. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/19/60.

HR 9742 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of public interest. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9747 -- Similar to HR 9708. WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/19/60.

HR 9750 -- Supplement act of June 14, 1926, as amended, to permit any state to acquire certain public lands for recreational use. DIXON (R Utah) -- 1/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9772 -- Provide that withdrawals and reservations of public lands for nondefense uses shall take effect only upon certain conditions. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9773 -- Similar to HR 9708. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/20/60.

HR 9776 -- Re relief of city of New York. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/20/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9779 -- Authorize construction of certain improvements in interest of flood control and allied purposes on the Gila and Salt Rivers, Ariz., from Gillespie Dam to Granite Reef Dam. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 1/20/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9783 -- Determine need for a canal across Santa Rosa Island, Fla., in vicinity of Navarre to connect Santa Rosa Sound with the Gulf of Mexico. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/20/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9802 -- Prohibit Secretary of Commerce from approving plans, specifications, and estimates for a portion of a route on the Interstate System in Nevada, and prohibit further obligation or expenditure of Federal funds in connection with such route. BARING (D Nev.) -- 1/21/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9827 -- Authorize improvement of Noyo River and Harbor, Calif., in the interest of navigation. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9828 -- Similar to HR 9708. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9830 -- Similar to HR 9708. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9837 -- Further modify the lower Mississippi River flood control and improvement project, originally adopted May 15, 1928. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 1/21/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9838 -- Similar to HR 9742. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9860 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9864 -- Similar to HR 9742. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/25/60.

HR 9922 -- Authorize a monetary contribution for flood control accomplishments of multiple purpose developments to be constructed on the Mokelumne River by the East Bay Municipal Utility District of Oakland, Calif. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/26/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9930 -- Modify lower Mississippi River flood control and improvement project, originally adopted May 15, 1928. PASSMAN (D La.) -- 1/26/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9933 -- Authorize extension of time for final proof under desert land laws under certain conditions. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 1/26/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9937 -- Authorize establishment of a national historic site at La Belle Point at the confluence of the Arkansas and Poteau Rivers, Fort Smith, Ark. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/26/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9940 -- Authorize construction of a federal office building in Cleveland, Ohio. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 1/26/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9942 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands and personal property to state of Washington. WESTLAND (R Wash.) (by request) -- 1/26/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9943 -- Similar to HR 9864. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9949 -- Permit use, for civil defense purposes, of certain property in Kanawha County, W.Va., heretofore conveyed by the U.S. to the West Virginia Board of Health for public health purposes. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 1/26/60 -- Public Works.

HR 9969 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Columbus Bend project, Texas. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 1/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 9999 -- Grant the consent and approval of Congress to the northeastern water and related land resources compact. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/27/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10022 -- Similar to HR 9999. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 1/28/60.

HR 10025 -- Similar to HR 9860. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 1/28/60.

HR 10027 -- Prohibit Secretary of the Army from disposing of certain lands of Camp Maxey Military Reservation, Texas, until it is determined whether or not the lands are required in connection with proposed improvements for flood control, water supply, and allied purposes on Sanders Creek, Texas. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/28/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10030 -- Similar to HR 9860. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 1/28/60.

HR 10056 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10058 -- Authorize bank protection and channel maintenance of the Sacramento River, Calif., in the interest of flood control. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/1/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10061 -- Amend title 23 of the USC entitled "Highways" as revised, codified, and enacted by PL 85-767, to provide for effective competition in the construction of Federal-aid highway systems. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 2/1/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10062 -- Re the relief of LaSalle County, Ill. MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10064 -- Similar to HR 10056. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/1/60.

HR 10098 -- Stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10099 -- Amend Section 8 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to strengthen the enforcement procedures for that act. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/2/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10102 -- Clarify the right of states to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit. KING (D Utah) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10106 -- Authorize payment to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments re certain federal real property. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 2/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10110 -- Similar to HR 10099. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10116 -- Similar to HR 10056. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10121 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, insure the protection of the public interest. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10127 -- Designate the Navarro Mills Reservoir, in the state of Texas, as the Dawson Reservoir. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 2/2/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10131 -- Similar to HR 10121. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10164 -- Change the name of the locks and dam No. 41 on the Ohio River at Louisville, Ky. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 2/2/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10165 -- Similar to HR 10121. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10192 -- Similar to HR 10121. DWYER (R N.J.) -- 2/4/60.

HR 10207 -- Provide for a highway bridge over the Missouri River west of Platte, S.D. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/4/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10215 -- Repeal an act entitled "An act extending the time in which to file adverse claims and institute adverse suits against mineral entries in the district of Alaska," approved June 7, 1910 (36 Stat. 459). RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10243 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand research, extend state and interstate water pollution control grants; strengthen enforcement procedures. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 2/8/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10244 -- Similar to HR 10243. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/8/60.

HR 10257 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10262 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of the public interest. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10264 -- Similar to HR 10262. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/8/60.

HR 10309 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to prohibit rate increase from becoming effective, subject to bond, before a pending rate increase proceeding has been finally determined. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 2/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10311 -- Provide certain provisions of PL 335 dated October 7, 1949 (63 State. 724), apply to Mercedes division of lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project, Texas. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 2/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10312 -- Provide a national cemetery at or near Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah. KING (D Utah) -- 2/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10313 -- Authorize bank protection and channel maintenance of Sacramento River, Calif., in interest of flood control. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/9/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10314 -- Amend section 44, PL 86-70, approved June 25, 1959. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/9/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10336 -- Clarify right of states to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit. DIXON (R Utah) -- 2/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10348 -- Amend National Cultural Center Act to provide a National Ballet School and National Ballet Company. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 2/10/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10351 -- Similar to HR 10243. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10352 -- Establish a national historic site at Old Fort Davis near town of Fort Davis, Jeff Davis County, Texas. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 2/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10354 -- Similar to HR 10262. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 2/10/60.

HR 10383 -- Similar to HR 10243. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 2/11/60.

HR 10386 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey lands and personal property to Washington State. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10402 -- Provide for withdrawal and reservation by the Department of the Air Force of certain public lands of the U.S. at Nellis Air Force Range, Nev., for defense purposes. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 2/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10412 -- Establish a public policy re oceanographic surveys, and provide for coordination of efforts of federal agencies re oceanographic surveys. MILLER, GEORGE (D Calif.) -- 2/15/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10418 -- Revise boundaries of Coronado National Memorial; authorize repair and maintenance of an access road thereto. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10422 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey to Sunnyside Valley Irrigation District, Washington, and to the Yakima-Tieton Irrigation District, Washington, all right, title, and interest of the United States in certain lands and improvements. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10433 -- Amend Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1960. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10444 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand research, extend state and interstate water pollution control program grants, and strengthen enforcement procedures. JOHNSON (D Wis.) -- 2/16/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10455 -- Similar to HR 10433. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/16/60.

HR 10467 -- Similar to HR 10433. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 2/16/60.

HR 10495 -- Authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1962 and 1963 for construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the USC. FALLON (D Md.) -- 2/17/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10498 -- Amend Additional House Office Building Act of 1955 to provide for construction of a heliport on top of building authorized to be constructed. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/17/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10513 -- Grant consent of Congress to Kansas and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact re apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 2/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10519 -- Save and preserve, for public use and benefit, certain portions of shoreline areas of the U.S. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10534 -- Amend section 105 of the River and Harbor Act of 1958 to require that value to national defense be included in survey reports made by the Secretary of the Army. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 2/18/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10536 -- Provide for national cemeteries in central west coast area of Florida. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 2/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10546 -- Similar to HR 10412. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 2/18/60.

HR 10552 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the upper division of the Baker Federal reclamation project, Oregon. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 2/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10554 -- Provide for a parkway connection between Mount Vernon and Woodlawn Plantations. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 2/18/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10578 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand research, extend state and interstate water pollution control program grants, and strengthen enforcement procedures. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/22/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10581 -- Establish public policy re oceanographic surveys; provide for coordination of efforts of federal agencies therein. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/22/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10602 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to negotiate and execute amendatory repayment contracts with Quincy-Columbia Basin Irrigation District, East Columbia Basin Irrigation District and South Columbia Basin Irrigation District. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10613 -- Provide for acquisition of a patented mining claim on south rim of Grand Canyon National Park. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 2/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10617 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Bridge Canyon project. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 2/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10621 -- Establish a national wilderness preservation system. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10642--- Amend River and Harbor Act of 1945. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/25/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10651 -- Authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1962 and 1963 for construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23, USC. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/25/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10671 -- Similar to HR 10642. HEBERT (D La.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10696 -- Provide public hearings on air pollution problems of more than local significance, extend duration of federal air pollution control law. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 2/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10755 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Bridge Canyon project. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10762 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve national transportation system, insure protection of public interest. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10765 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to survey streams in Marin County, Calif., flowing into Richardson Bay, including Coyote Creek and Aroyo Corte Madera del Presidio Creek, for flood control and allied purposes. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/29/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10779 -- Provide for a survey, conducted by Secretary of Army, re certain possible projects for recreation on Tallahatchie River, Coldwater River, Yocana River, and Yalobusha River in Mississippi. WHITTEN (D Miss.) -- 2/29/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10787 -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Crater-Long Lakes division of Snetisham project, Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10824 -- Authorize appropriation of funds for carrying out provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act; enable Secretary of Agriculture to construct timber access roads; permit maximum economy in harvesting national forest timber. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/1/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10831 -- Acquire certain lands for addition to Harpers Ferry National Monument. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10832 -- Designate a certain dam and reservoir on Elk River in West Virginia as Cleveland M. Bailey Dam and Reservoir. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/1/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10846 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish a fishery extension service in Fish and Wildlife Service of Department of Interior to carry out cooperative fishery extension work with states, territories, and possessions. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 3/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10857 -- Revise boundaries and change name of Scotts Bluff National Monument, Neb. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 3/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10862 -- Provide for construction of recreation facilities in Elephant Butte Reservoir area, N.M. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10864 -- Similar to HR 10846. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 3/2/60.

HR 10923 -- Establish Washington's Western Lands National Monument in West Virginia. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 3/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10935 -- Construct, operate and maintain a dam and incidental works in main stream of Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/7/60 -- Interior and Insulr Affairs.

HR 10938 -- Amend act of Oct. 17, 1940, re disposition of public lands in Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10939 -- Amend act of Aug. 11, 1939, to provide a percentage of funds available be apportioned among states and paid to states agencies for projects pertaining to commercial fisheries. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/7/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10943 -- Utilize and dispose of certain lands now occupied by Scotts-Bluff County School District No. 11, Neb. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 3/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10962 -- Modify project for improvement of Missouri River between Sioux City, Iowa, and the mouth. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 3/8/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10973 -- Authorize loans for design and construction of sea and brackish water conversion plants. DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/8/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 10980 -- Provide a navigation survey of Point Roberts, Wash. area. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/8/60 -- Public Works.

HR 10995 -- Stabilize mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11009 -- Similar to HR 10995. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 3/9/60.

HR 11039 -- Amend title 23, USC, to pay for certain improvements on lands of the U.S. taken for rights-of-way on the Interstate System. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 3/10/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11099 -- Authorize exchange of certain lands of the U.S. in Valencia County, N.M., for lands within national forests in New Mexico. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11111 -- Increase authorization of appropriations for construction and equipment of facilities for Gorgas Memorial Laboratory. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 3/11/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 11121 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Interior to provide planning, construction, maintenance, and operation of suitable public recreation facilities within national wildlife refuge system. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/11/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11123 -- Similar to HR 11111. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/11/60.

HR 11135 -- Re relief of Princess Anne County School Board, Virginia. DOWNING (D Va.) -- 3/14/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11142 -- Designate the Green Peter Dam and Reservoir on Middle Santiam River, Ore., Richard Neuberger Dam and Reservoir. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 3/14/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11161 -- Donate to pueblos of Zia and Jemez a tract of land in Ojo del Espiritu Santo grant, N.M. MORRIS (D N.M.) (by request) -- 3/14/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11200 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to sell reserved mineral interests of the U.S. in lands located in Florida to the record owners of surface. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 3/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11204 -- Establish Richard L. Neuberger National Seashore. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 3/16/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11227 -- Convey certain public lands in Nevada to Mineral County, Nev. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11240 -- Amend title 23, USC, for participation of Federal-aid highway funds in construction of approach roads to ferry facilities on federal-aid systems. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/17/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11259 -- Provide adjustments in lands or interests therein acquired for Kanopolis Dam and Reservoir, Kan., by reconveyance to former owners thereof. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 3/18/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11265 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to provide water and sewage disposal facilities to Medora area adjoining Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N.D. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 3/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11269 -- Stabilize mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian and other lands. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 3/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11272 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to permit occupancy and use by Congressional Club of certain lands in District of Columbia under jurisdiction of National Park Service. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11273 -- Similar to HR 11272. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/21/60.

HR 11279 -- Acquire land for donation to Pan American Health Organization as headquarters. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 3/21/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11298 -- Establish a research program to determine means of improving conservation of game fish in dam reservoirs. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 3/21/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11314 -- Authorize an appropriation for construction of a nonsectarian chapel and shrine as memorial to Dr. George Washington Carver. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11345 -- Adjust in the public interest, rentals under leases, entered into for commercial recreational facilities at Lake Cumberland, Ky. SILER (R Ky.) -- 3/23/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11351 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand research, extend state and interstate water pollution control program grants, and strengthen enforcement procedures. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 3/23/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11379 -- Amend act of Dec. 29, 1916, to prevent mining and removal of coal and other mineral deposits in certain stockraising homesteads. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/24/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11392 -- Amend section 1 of act of April 16, 1934, as amended by act of June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1458). BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11399 -- Similar to HR 11272. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 3/28/60.

HR 11400 -- Designate Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kan., the Willard J. Breidenthal Reservoir. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 3/28/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11410 -- Issue a federal fishing stamp, to give consent of Congress to a compact re use of a Federal-State fishing stamp with noncommercial fishing licenses for nonresidents of states. MILLER, GEORGE (D Calif.) -- 3/28/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11430 -- Amend Migratory Bird Treaty Act to increase penalties for violation of such act. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/29/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11445 -- Amend Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 898). RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11452 -- Provide a survey of Meramec Basin, Mo. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/29/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11470 -- Provide flood control activities in Chicopee River Basin. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 3/30/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11489 -- Strengthen and improve national transportation system; insure protection of public interest. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 3/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11496 -- Require Secretary of Interior to issue new or supplemental patents where lands have been classified as nonphosphate. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 3/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 11500 -- Similar to HR 11470. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/31/60.

HR 11502 -- Provide advance consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service and with state wildlife agencies before beginning any federal program using pesticides or other chemicals for mass biological controls. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/31/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11504 -- Similar to HR 11489. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60.

HR 11512 -- Similar to HR 11489. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 4/4/60.

HR 11515 -- Provide a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn. GIAIMO (D Conn.) -- 4/4/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11521 -- Amend Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand research, extend state and interstate water pollution control program grants. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 4/4/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11522 -- Amend act of Aug. 26, 1935, to permit certain real property of the U.S. to be conveyed to states, municipalities, and other political subdivisions for highway purposes. JONES (D Ala.) -- 4/4/60 -- Public Works.

HR 11534 -- Amend section 120 (a), title 23, USC. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/4/60 -- Public Works.
HR 11537 -- Similar to HR 11522. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11541 -- Abolish Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11546 -- Modify or reconstruct works of Eklutna project, Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11585 -- Construct certain improvements in interest of flood control and allied purposes on Redwood River at Marshall, Minn. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 4/6/60 -- Public Works.
HR 11600 -- Amend Federal Flood Insurance Act of 1956 to provide insurance against volcanic eruption damage. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 4/6/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11601 -- Provide for a study by Secretary of Army of constructing works to protect lives and property from lava flows. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 4/6/60 -- Public Works.
HR 11602 -- Amend laws of the U.S. re admission of Hawaii into Union. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11624 -- Convey to Maine certain lands located in state. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 4/6/60 -- Armed Services.
HR 11626 -- Authorize classification, segregation, and disposal of public lands chiefly valuable for urban purposes. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11649 -- Authorize appropriation of $150,000 for acquisition of Huron Cemetery, Kansas City, Kan. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/7/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11674 -- Similar to HR 11430. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 4/11/60.
HR 11675 -- Provide a study of establishing West Coast Skyline National Parkway. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 4/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11678 -- Amend Public Buildings Act of 1959 to study best location for a new building for certain courts of the U.S.; preserve Dolly Madison House and other historic buildings near White House. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 4/11/60 -- Public Works.
HR 11686 -- Relieve Elmore County, Ala. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 4/11/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11691 -- Similar to HR 11678. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/11/60.
HR 11696 -- Allocate portions of costs of Davis Dam and Reservoir to servicing Mexican Water Treaty. BARING (D Nev.) -- 4/12/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11706 -- Extend time for final proof under desert land laws. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 4/12/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11721 -- Similar to HR 11515. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 4/12/60.
HR 11726 -- Consolidate Vicksburg National Military Park; provide certain adjustments necessitated by park tour road. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 4/12/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11762 -- Further amend section 2276 of Revised Statutes of U.S. (43 U.S.C. 852) re lands granted to states and territories for public lands. DIXON (R Utah) -- 4/14/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11768 -- Provide for acquisition by Secretary of Army of real property for expansion of national cemetery at Grafton, W.Va. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 4/14/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11770 -- Amend Bonneville Project Act to establish Bonneville Power Corporation. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 4/14/60 -- Public Works.
HR 11784 -- Authorize appropriation of $5,000 for works for protection of banks of Kansas River against erosion. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/18/60 -- Public Works.
HR 11807 -- Exchange certain property within Shenandoah National Park in Virginia. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 4/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11821 -- Amend act of Sept. 16, 1959 (73 Stat. 561), re construction, operation, and maintenance of Spokane Valley project, Washington, under Federal reclamation laws. HORN (R Wash.) -- 4/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11842 -- Save and preserve for public benefit a portion of remaining undeveloped seashore of U.S. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11846 -- Establish Fire Island National Park. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 4/20/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11860 -- Similar to HR 11521. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/21/60.
HR 11865 -- Provide additional lands at, and change name of, Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, Pa. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 4/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11871 -- Amend National Cultural Center Act, as amended, to enlarge site within which National Cultural Center may be built. JONES (D Ala.) -- 4/21/60 -- Public Works.
HR 11873 -- Similar to HR 11515. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 4/21/60.
HR 11876 -- Establish Fort Bowie National Historic Site in Arizona. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 4/21/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11892 -- Relieve Frederick, Md. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/25/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11899 -- Permit Secretary of Army to acquire property to expand national cemetery at Grafton, W.Va. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 4/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11901 -- Cancel a deed of trust and note, and quiet title of property belonging to Gallaudet College. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 4/25/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 11932 -- Give consent of Congress to a compact between Arizona and Nevada establishing a boundary between them. BARING (D Nev.) -- 4/27/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11945 -- Convey certain lands of the U.S. to Cuba Independent Rural Board of Education, Cuba, N.M. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 4/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11951 -- Authorize navigation project for Calcasieu River and Pass, La. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 4/27/60 -- Public Works.
HR 11957 -- Facilitate selection by Alaska, pursuant to act of July 7, 1958, of public lands under outstanding mineral lease or permit. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 4/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11963 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue a patent conveying lands in Powell, Wyo., with improvements to Shoshone Irrigation District. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 4/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11986 -- Clarify rights of states to select certain public lands subject to any outstanding mineral lease or permit. DIXON (R Utah) -- 4/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 11989 -- Amend title 23 of USC, re highways and certain projects constructed on Federal-aid system by Federal agencies. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 4/28/60 -- Public Works.
HR 11999 -- Amend title 23 of USC, re highways, and certain projects constructed on Federal-aid system by federal agencies. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 5/2/60 -- Public Works.
HR 12002 -- Similar to HR 11999. BELCHER (R Okla.) -- 5/2/60.
HR 12010 -- Similar to HR 11932. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 5/2/60.
HR 12012 -- Similar to HR 11999. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 5/2/60.
HR 12014 -- Similar to HR 11871. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 5/2/60.
HR 12015 -- Similar to HR 11999. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 5/2/60.
HR 12016 -- Similar to HR 11999. STEED (D Okla.) -- 5/2/60.
HR 12017 -- Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Pine Ridge irrigation unit, White Division, Missouri River Basin project. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 5/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12070 -- Re vertical clearance of bridges to be constructed across the Mississippi River. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/4/60 -- Public Works.
HR 12091 -- Further amend act authorizing conveyance of lands to Miles City, Mont., to extend the authority for 1 year. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/5/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12131 -- Acquire lands to construct an approach road into Ozette Lake region in Olympic National Park in Washington. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12139 -- Transfer Bureau of Reclamation bridge across Colorado River near Needles, Calif., and Mohave County, Ariz. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12148 -- Provide a Commission on Presidential Office Space. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 5/10/60 -- Public Works.
HR 12151 -- Similar to HR 11932. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/10/60.
HR 12165 -- Similar to HR 11515. BOWLES (D Conn.) -- 5/11/60.
HR 12167 -- Establish a national wilderness preservation system. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12179 -- Similar to HR 11515. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 5/11/60.
HR 12183 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey property in N.D. to Bismarck, N.D. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 5/11/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12197 -- Prohibit the Secretary of Commerce from approving plans, specifications, and estimates for a portion of Interstate System in New York, known as Lower Manhattan Expressway; prohibit further obligation or expenditure of federal funds therein. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/12/60 -- Public Works.
HR 12202 -- Amend Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, to provide extension of U.S. Capitol shall provide for a heliport on Capitol Grounds. MACK (D Ill.) -- 5/12/60 -- Public Works.
HR 12237 -- Authorize Secretary of Army to make surveys re floods aggravated by intense and unusual storms in Winthrop, Nahant, and Revere, Mass. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/16/60 -- Public Works.
HR 12242 -- Amend Flood Control Act of 1958 re certain reservoir projects in Texas. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 5/16/60 -- Public Works.
HR 12253 -- Designate reservoir to be constructed on Angelina River near Jasper, Texas, "Lake McAlister." DOWDY (D Texas) -- 5/17/60 -- Public Works.
HR 12254 -- Change name of bridge in DeKalb County, Tenn., now known as Hurricane Bridge, to P.C. Crowley Memorial Bridge. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 5/17/60 -- Public Works.
HR 12258 -- Convey certain lands to California. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 5/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12274 -- Amend section 4 of the act of Jan. 21, 1929 (48 U.S.C. 354a (c), RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 5/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12288 -- Establish a national wilderness preservation system. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 5/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12309 -- Strengthen enforcement provisions of Federal Water Pollution Control Act and extend duration of authorization of grants for state water pollution control programs. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 5/19/60 -- Public Works.
HR 12327 -- Erect Freedom Monument symbolizing ideals of democracy. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 12342 -- Similar to HR 12327. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/23/60.
HR 12343 -- Strengthen enforcement provisions of Federal Water Pollution Control Act; extend duration of grants for state water pollution control programs. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 5/23/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12362 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to Brighton School District, Kansasville, Wis. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 5/24/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12390 -- Promote development research for beryl, chromite, and columbium-tantalum from domestic mines. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12421 -- Modify project for Coralville Reservoir on Iowa River in Iowa to provide for a highway bridge across Coralville Reservoir. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 5/26/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12424 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to Los Angeles County, Calif. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 5/26/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12438 -- Expand and extend saline water conversion program under direction of Secretary of Interior. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 5/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12447 -- Repeal act of Oct. 22, 1919 (41 Stat. 293), as amended. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12449 -- Amend Migratory Bird Treaty Act to increase penalties for violation. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/31/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12452 -- Expand and extend saline water conversion program under direction of Secretary of Interior. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 5/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12454 -- Establish a Resources Planning Commission for Lower Colorado River Basin. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 5/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12462 -- Similar to HR 12452. HOLIFIELD (D Calif.) -- 6/1/60.

HR 12464 -- Provide for a national cemetery at or near Fort Hood, Texas. POAGE (D Texas) -- 6/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12467 -- Grant consent of Congress to northeastern water and related land resources compact. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 6/1/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12488 --- Similar to HR 12467. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 6/2/60.

HR 12507 -- Amend National Cultural Center Act, as amended, to enlarge site within which National Cultural Center may be built. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 6/3/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12511 -- Similar to HR 12507. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 6/3/60.

HR 12530 -- Authorize adjustment of rentals under leases entered into for commercial recreational facilities at John H. Kerr Reservoir, Virginia-North Carolina. ABBITT (D Va.) -- 6/7/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12531 -- Change name of St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 6/7/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12532 -- Compensate certain property losses in Tuttle Creek Reservoir project, Kan. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 6/7/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12533 -- Similar to HR 12449. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 6/7/60.

HR 12538 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. to Michigan. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 6/7/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12539 -- Implement section 4 of act approved Dec. 22, 1944 (PL 78-534) as amended. SISK (D Calif.) -- 6/7/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12555 -- Similar to HR 12452. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/8/60.

HR 12558 -- Similar to HR 12539. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 6/8/60.

HR 12564 -- Authorize multiple-purpose development at Victory Reservoir site, Vt. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 6/8/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12565 -- Establish national cemetery in Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, in Georgia. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 6/8/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12567 -- Similar to HR 12539. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 6/8/60.

HR 12569 -- Similar to HR 12452. ROGERS (D Texas) -- 6/8/60.

HR 12571 -- Establish national cemetery in Middlesex County, Mass. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 6/8/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12583 -- Establish Prairie National Park, in Kansas. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 6/9/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12629 -- Establish a Resources Planning Commission for the Lower Colorado River Basin. SHEPPARD (D Calif.) -- 6/14/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12630 -- Similar to HR 12629. UTT (R Calif.) -- 6/14/60.

HR 12664 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Waurika reclamation project, Okla. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 6/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12689 -- Authorize Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority to combine for financing purposes bridge across west passage of Narragansett Bay with Newport Bridge and any other project acquired or constructed by authority. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 6/16/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12707 -- Require Secretary of Army to confine within a conduit a portion of Dunlap Creek in Brownsville, Pa. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 6/17/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12709 -- Authorize appropriation of $200,000 for construction of a U.S.S. Arizona memorial. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/17/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12711 -- Issue exchange noncompetitive oil and gas leases. ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) -- 6/17/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12776 -- Enlarge Arlington National Cemetery and provide land therein be reserved for interment of persons who have served with greatest distinction and valor in Armed Forces of the U.S. MITCHELL (D Ga.) -- 6/22/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12780 -- Similar to HR 12452. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 6/22/60.

HR 12787 -- Provide that grave of Anna Ella Carroll at old Trinity Church, Cambridge, Md., be a national shrine. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 6/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12791 -- Modify John Day lock and dam project, Oregon; authorize Secretary of Army to raise level of a portion of Umatilla, Ore., and convey the filled lands to the municipality. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/23/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12792 -- Reimburse Arlington, Ore., for loss of taxes on certain property acquired by the U.S. in the John Day Dam project. ULLMAN (D Ore.) -- 6/23/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12798 -- Convey certain lands which are part of Fort Baker Military Reservation in California to California. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 6/23/60 -- Government Operations.

HR 12808 -- Authorize erection of a memorial in District of Columbia to Gen. John J. Pershing. HULL (D Mo.) -- 6/24/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12810 -- Amend title III of act of March 3, 1933, commonly referred to as the Buy American Act, re determining when cost of articles, materials, or supplies is unreasonable. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 6/24/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12823 -- Amend title 10, USC, re loans or gifts of condemned or obsolete material to certain organizations; establish an Armed Forces Museum. BENNETT (D Fla.) -- 6/27/60 -- House Administration.

HR 12824 -- Similar to HR 12798. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 6/27/60.

HR 12827 -- Establish Wilbur Wright National Historic Site in Liberty, Henry County, Ind. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 6/27/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12829 -- Designate reservoir formed by Canyon Dam on Guadalupe River, Comal County, Texas as Ed Cape Reservoir. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 6/27/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12830 -- Similar to HR 12829. YOUNG (D Texas) -- 6/27/60.

HR 12848 -- Eliminate certain unpaid interest and penalty charges from repayment obligation of Pathfinder Irrigation District, Neb. and others. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 6/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12873 -- Establish portion of Hawaii National Park on island of Maui, in Hawaii, as Haleakala National Park. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 6/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12876 -- Amend section 110 of River and Harbor Act of 1958 re Illinois and Mississippi Canal. MICHEL (R Ill.) -- 6/29/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12935 -- Retrocede to Utah concurrent jurisdiction over certain lands within state under jurisdiction of the U.S. DIXON (R Utah) -- 7/1/60 -- Armed Services.

HR 12951 -- Establish a National Wilderness Preservation System. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 7/2/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12964 -- Amend section 4 of Submerged Lands Act re seaward boundaries of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana as extending three marine leagues into Gulf of Mexico. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 8/15/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12966 -- Similar to HR 12964. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 8/15/60.

HR 12972 -- Similar to HR 12964. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 8/15/60.

HR 12976 -- Waive certain restrictions of New Mexico Enabling Act re sales of lands granted to state by the U.S.; consent to amending N.M. constitution. MORRIS (D N.M.) (by request) -- 8/15/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 12994 -- Similar to HR 12964. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 8/16/60.

HR 12996 -- Similar to HR 12964. McSWEEN (D La.) -- 8/16/60.

HR 12997 -- Similar to HR 12964. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 8/16/60.

HR 12998 -- Authorize beach erosion control in San Diego County, Calif. UTT (R Calif.) -- 8/16/60 -- Public Works.

HR 12999 -- Similar to HR 12998. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 8/16/60.

HR 13025 -- Amend title III of act of March 3, 1933, the Buy American Act. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 8/17/60 -- Public Works.

HR 13032 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to exchange certain property in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 8/18/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 13055 -- Establish a Water Resources Commission for Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 8/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 13068 -- Increase public benefits from national fish and wildlife conservation areas. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 8/22/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 13102 -- Amend act of May 18, 1956, to pay for rights-of-way used for Ainsworth unit, Missouri River Basin project. McGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 8/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 13107 -- Similar to HR 13068. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 8/23/60.

HR 13108 -- Withdraw public lands 40 miles east of Fairbanks, Alaska, for Dept. of Army as Nike range. PFOST (D Idaho) (by request) -- 8/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 13109 -- Withdraw from public domain lands in Big Delta area, Alaska, for Dept. of Army at Fort Greely. PFOST (D Idaho) (by request) -- 8/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 13110 -- Withdraw from public domain lands in Granite Creek area, Alaska, for Dept. of Army at Fort Greely, Alaska. PFOST (D Idaho) (by request) -- 8/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 13111 -- Withdraw from public domain lands in Ladd-Eielson area, Alaska, for Dept. of Army as Yukon Command Training site, Alaska. PFOST (D Idaho) (by request) -- 8/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 13139 -- Establish a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission. MACK (D Ill.) -- 8/24/60 -- Public Works.

HR 13151 -- Relieve Capitol Hill merchants. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 8/25/60 -- Public Works.

HR 13172 -- Permit Stockton, Calif., to have entire cost of proposed transient labor center included as a local noncash grant-in-aid. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 8/26/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 13174 -- Provide a national cemetery in Orange or Rockland County, N.Y. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 8/26/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13176 -- Convey certain public lands to Flushing, Mich. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 8/26/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13199 -- Similar to HR 12964. BROOKS (D La.) -- 8/29/60.
HR 13201 -- Promote harmony between the U.S. and states with administration of water. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 8/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13207 -- Similar to HR 13025. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 8/29/60.
HR 13210 -- Provide for preference to existing applicants in leasing of oil and gas resources of public lands on San Nicolas Island, Calif. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 8/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13218 -- Construct, operate, and maintain Savery-Pot Hook federal reclamation project, Colorado-Wyoming. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 8/30/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 13225 -- Similar to HR 13218. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 8/30/60.
HR 13237 -- Reconvey to former owners lands or interests therein acquired for Bull Shoals Reservoir project, Arkansas-Missouri. BROWN (D Mo.) -- 8/31/60 -- Public Works.
HR 13245 -- Convey to Maine certain lands. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 8/31/60 -- Armed Services.
HR 13260 -- Relieve New Hampshire. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 8/31/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 13269 -- Amend act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 682), re reduction of pollution in New England waters. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 8/31/60 -- Public Works.
HR 13271 -- Establish Ozark Rivers National Monument in Missouri. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 8/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 544 -- Provide that the Commission of Fine Arts render advice and comment on matters within its jurisdiction re parks and structures in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/11/60 -- Public Works.
H J Res 549 -- Permit Secretary of Interior to continue to deliver water to lands in the third division, Riverton Federal reclamation project, Wyoming. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/13/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 557 -- Convey lands to states for recreational purposes. KING (D Utah) -- 1/19/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 625 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior during calendar years 1960 and 1961 to continue to deliver water to lands in certain irrigation districts in Washington. MAY (R Wash.) -- 2/23/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 662 -- Authorize Architect of Capitol to permit certain construction work, on Capitol Grounds with erection of a building on privately owned property adjacent. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 3/28/60 -- Public Works.
H J Res 703 -- Direct Secretary of Interior and Secretary of Army to investigate and report on alternatives of Kinzua Reservoir project, New York. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 705 -- Promote conservation of ocean fish and shellfish. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/10/60 -- Ways and Means.
H J Res 706 -- Similar to H J Res 705. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/11/60.
H J Res 717 -- Establish former dwelling house of Alexander Hamilton as national monument. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/25/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H J Res 724 -- Similar to H J Res 717. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 6/1/60.
H J Res 774 -- Authorize construction of a hotel and related facilities in Mount Rainier National Park. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 6/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
H Con Res 708 -- Express sense of Congress re reconsideration of criteria applied under Buy American Act. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 7/2/60 -- Public Works.
H Res 567 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re administration by Secretary of Commerce of Federal-aid highway program. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/22/60 -- Public Works.
H Res 568 -- Similar to H Res 567. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 6/22/60.
H Res 579 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re administration by Secretary of Commerce of federal-aid highway program. CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) -- 6/27/60 -- Public Works.
H Res 580 -- Similar to H Res 579. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/60.

Post Office and Civil Service

SENATE

S 2749 -- Amend section 104(b) of the Postal Policy Act of 1958. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 1/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2750 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act so as to permit inclusion of military pay in computation of average salary for annuity purposes. MOSS (D Utah) -- 1/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2800 -- Provide for appointment by Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 1/13/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2818 -- Allow credit under Civil Service Retirement Act for service performed by persons in American Samoa. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/14/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2828 -- Authorize Postmaster General to waive collections on raised money orders cashed by banks and other business concerns, and for other purposes. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 1/14/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2856 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to grant Members of Congress and employees eligibility for benefits under act after performance of 5 years of any combination of creditable civilian service. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2857 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for refunds of contribution of annuitants whose length of service exceeds amount necessary to provide maximum annuity allowable. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2869 -- Restore size and weight limitations on fourth-class matter mailed to or from Alaska and Hawaii which existed prior to their admission as states. LONG (D Hawaii), Johnston (D S.C.), Fong (R Hawaii), Bartlett (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 1/20/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2893 -- Permit weekly publications to suspend publication for not more than two issues in any one calendar year without loss of second-class mail privileges. McGEE (D Wyo.) -- 1/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2899 -- Extend benefits of Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to employees of the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 1/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2943 -- Suspend certain postal rates. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 2/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2960 -- Establish the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2963 -- Provide for the transportation of first-class mail to and from the states of Alaska and Hawaii by the most expeditious means available. GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska), Fong (R Hawaii), Long (D Hawaii), Johnston (D S.C.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2971 -- Extend the benefits of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended, to employees of the agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2972 -- Amend section 505 (i) (3) of the Classification act of 1949 to eliminate the exemption of the Office of Defense Mobilization from the requirement that appointments in grades 16, 17, and 18 be approved by the Civil Service Commission. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 2984 -- Authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to place certain positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 2/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3043 -- Re rates of postage on second- and third-class matter mailed by civic organizations. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/16/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3057 -- Amend Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956 to increase salary of Governor of American Samoa. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 2/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3099 -- Extend benefits of Civil Service Retirement Act, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to employees of Agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees. YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 2/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3109 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase, for children attending school, 18 to 21, maximum age for receiving benefits. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 2/27/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3129 -- Provide that minimum passing grade for scheme examinations of postal field employees be 93 percent. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3132 -- Prevent use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in postal service. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 3/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3139 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 3/5/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3141 -- Make permanent certain temporary increases in rates of basic salary for postal field service employees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3147 -- Re interest rates payable on obligations of the U.S. purchased by Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3149 -- Provide free mailing privileges for Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Inc. BYRD (D Va.), Robertson (D Va.) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3172 -- Broaden scope of postal fraud statutes to cover enterprises operating under false pretenses. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 3/10/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3192 -- Readjust postal rates. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/14/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3214 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/16/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3239 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, re position descriptions and salary. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 3/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
S 3277 -- Readjust postal rates on first-class mail and airmail. MARTIN (R Iowa) -- 3/24/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3295 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, re recognition of organizations of employees in federal civil service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/30/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3348 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to include additional compensation within term "basic salary". McNAMARA (D Mich.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 4/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3360 -- Amend sections 22, 23, and 24, title 13, USC. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 4/11/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3365 -- Provide further for permissible writing and printing on third- and fourth-class mail matter. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 4/11/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3380 -- Provide further for permissible writing and printing on third- and fourth-class matter. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 4/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3396 -- Extend educational materials postal rate to certain printed plastic educational reference charts. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/20/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3420 -- Provide further for permissible writing and printing on third- and fourth-class matter. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 4/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3421 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3427 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended, to make benefits more realistic in present wage rates. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 4/27/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3482 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, re position descriptions and salary. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 5/5/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3501 -- Promote greater equity in pay systems of employees in Veterans' Administration by providing for certain adjustments in compensation. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) -- 5/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3575 -- Amend Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to eliminate any discrimination against married female employees. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 5/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3583 -- Amend Section 507 of Classification Act of 1949, as amended, re preservation of basic compensation in downgrading actions. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 5/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3584 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide eligibility for annuities for employees serving at enactment of act of May 22, 1920. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) (by request) -- 5/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3604 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in present wage rates. PROUTY (R Vt.) -- 5/27/60 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

S 3629 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to include service performed in federal-State cooperative programs financed in whole or in part by federal funds. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 6/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3654 -- Amend act of July 27, 1956, re detention of mail for temporary periods. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 6/9/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

S 3672 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of officers and employees of Federal Government. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 6/15/60 -- Calendar.

S Res 301 -- Commend Postmaster General's campaign against obscene literature. WILEY (R Wis.) -- 4/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

HR 9312 -- Adjust compensation of classified, postal and other officers and employees of Federal Government. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9320 -- Extend benefits of Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees. GATHINGS (D Ark.) -- 1/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9338 -- Equalize increases in annuity for retired employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9339 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to include certain additional types of compensation within the meaning of "basic salary." LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9343 -- Increase compensation for good service workers and laundry workers under Veterans' Administration. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9374 -- Make permanent certain increases in annuities payable from civil service retirement and disability fund. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9375 -- Similar to HR 9374. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 1/6/60.

HR 9454 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9488 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail, and for other purposes. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 1/11/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9507 -- Authorize Postmaster General to waive collections on raised money orders cashed by banks and other business concerns, and for other purposes. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 1/11/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9514 -- Similar to HR 9507. REES (R Kan.) -- 1/11/60.

HR 9519 -- Provide additional compensation in the postal field service required to qualify on scheme examinations. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 1/11/60 Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9520 -- Make permanent certain temporary increases in rates of compensation of employees of the postal field service, and for other purposes. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 1/11/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9551 -- Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in recognition of governmental and private efforts to promote highway safety. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 1/12/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9570 -- Provide for free transmission in the mails of magazines sent by certain nonprofit organizations in the U.S. to similar organizations overseas. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 1/13/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9576 -- Place on permanent basis certain temporary increases in rates of basic salary for employees of the postal field service. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 1/13/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9631 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to extend to substitute postal employees the provisions of such act re overtime and holiday pay, and for other purposes. CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/14/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9672 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to reduce from 10 hours to 9 hours length of period in which 8 hours of work per day be performed. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9705 -- Provide for investment of civil service retirement and disability fund, for appropriations to such fund. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9733 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to permit the inclusion of military pay in computation of average salary for annuity purposes. KING (D Utah) -- 1/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9741 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9804 -- Include holders of star route and other contracts for carrying of mail under provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9817 -- Amend section 204(d), Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, to provide special rates of postage for transmission in mails of certain official school records of students. GREEN (D Ore.) -- 1/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9826 -- Similar to HR 9817. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9840 -- Promote greater equity in administration of pay systems of employees in VA under prevailing rate schedules by providing for certain adjustments in compensation. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9873 -- Restore size and weight limitations on fourth-class matter mailed to or from Alaska and Hawaii which existed prior to their admission as states. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9883 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. MORRISON (D La.) -- 1/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9886 -- Similar to HR 9883. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/25/60.

HR 9887 -- Amend section 6 (c) of Civil Service Retirement Act re retirement of employees engaged in investigation, apprehension, or detention of persons suspected or convicted of violations of criminal laws of the U.S. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9889 -- Eliminate mandatory requirements for penalty charges on short paid mail. REES (R Kan.) -- 1/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9890 -- Make permanent the temporary increases in rates of basic salary provided for employees in postal field service. REES (R Kan.) -- 1/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9892 -- Similar to HR 9873. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/25/60.

HR 9932 -- Authorize use of air carriers to facilitate the expeditious transportation of mail to and from Alaska. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/26/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9950 -- Similar to HR 9883. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9951 -- Similar to HR 9883. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9952 -- Similar to HR 9883. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9953 -- Similar to HR 9883. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9954 -- Similar to HR 9883. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9955 -- Similar to HR 9883. WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9973 -- Make permanent certain increases in annuities payable from the civil service retirement and disability fund. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/27/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 9974 -- Similar to HR 9883. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 1/27/60.

HR 9977 -- Similar to HR 9883. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/27/60.

HR 9980 -- Similar to HR 9883. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 1/27/60.

HR 9981 -- Similar to HR 9883. GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/27/60.

HR 9984 -- Similar to HR 9883. LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 1/27/60.

HR 9994 -- Similar to HR 9883. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 1/27/60.

HR 9997. Similar to HR 9883. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 1/27/60.

HR 10029 -- Prevent use of stop watches or other measuring devices in postal service. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 1/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10032 -- Similar to HR 9883. WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/28/60.

HR 10033 -- Similar to HR 10029. WIER (D Minn.) -- 1/28/60.

HR 10043 -- Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide annuities for surviving spouses without deduction from original annuities. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 2/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10046 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. DENT (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10055 -- Similar to HR 10046. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/1/60.
HR 10071 -- Similar to HR 10046. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 2/1/60.
HR 10073 -- Suspend certain postal rates. WEIS (R N.Y.)-- 2/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10083 -- Similar to HR 10046. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10091 -- Similar to HR 10046. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10100 -- Similar to HR 10046. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10101 -- Amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10112 -- Similar to HR 10046. MILLER, GEORGE (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10114 -- Amend the Classification Act of 1949 to authorize the placement in grade 18 of the general schedule of 20 positions of hearing examiner in the Federal Trade Commission. MORRISON (D La.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10120 -- Similar to HR 10046. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10124 -- Similar to HR 10073. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10125 -- Similar to HR 10046. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10132 -- Similar to HR 10046. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10133 -- Prevent the use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in the postal service. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10139 -- Similar to HR 10046. FEIGHAN (D Ohio) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10168 -- Authorize use of air carriers to facilitate the expeditious transportation of mail to and from Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 2/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10169 -- Similar to HR 10046. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10173 -- Similar to HR 10046. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10174 -- Similar to HR 10046. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 2/2/60.
HR 10186 -- Similar to HR 10046. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 2/4/60.
HR 10196 -- Clarify the law re transportation of airmail. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 2/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10197 -- Provide for establishment of rates of compensation for positions in the Federal Government in appropriate relationship to local prevailing rates for similar positions. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 2/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10204 -- Similar to HR 10046. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 2/4/60.
HR 10206 -- Similar to HR 10046. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/4/60.
HR 10212 -- Similar to HR 10046. QUIGLEY (D Pa.) -- 2/4/60.
HR 10216 -- Similar to HR 10046. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/4/60.
HR 10217 -- Require an act of Congress for public land withdrawals in excess of 5,000 acres in the aggregate for any project or facility of any department or agency of the Government. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 10219 -- Similar to HR 10046. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 2/4/60.
HR 10248 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of officers and employees of Federal Government. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10256 -- Prevent use of stopwatches, work-measurement programs, or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in postal service. GRANAHAN (D Pa.)-- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10258 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10263 -- Provide free mailing privileges for physically handicapped persons. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10265 -- Permit weekly publications to suspend publication for not more than two issues in any one calendar year without loss of second-class mail privileges. KING (D Utah) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10277 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail. WIER (D Minn.) -- 2/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10298 -- Similar to HR 10248. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/9/60.
HR 10317 -- Provide a health benefits program for retired employees of Government. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/9/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10318 -- Similar to HR 10248. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 2/9/60.
HR 10337 -- Similar to HR 10248. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/60.
HR 10347 -- Bring employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees within purview of Civil Service Retirement Act, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959. McSWEEN (D La.) -- 2/10/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10353 -- Similar to HR 10248. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 2/10/60.
HR 10382 -- Similar to HR 10248. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/60.
HR 10384 -- Similar to HR 10256. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 2/11/60.
HR 10385 -- Similar to HR 10248. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/60.
HR 10389 -- Similar to HR 10248. POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 2/11/60.
HR 10403 -- Provide for determination of compensation of firefighting personnel in accordance with prevailing rates. BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 2/15/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10406 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/15/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10411 -- Similar to HR 10406. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 2/15/60.
HR 10413 -- Similar to HR 10406. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 2/15/60.
HR 10416 -- Bring employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees within purview of Civil Service Retirement Act, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 2/15/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10435 -- Similar to HR 10406. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 2/16/60.
HR 10440 -- Provide additional compensation for employees in postal field service required to qualify on scheme examinations. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 2/16/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10442 -- Re rates of postage on second- and third-class matter mailed by civic organizations. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10445 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, re position descriptions, salary. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/16/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10454 -- Similar to HR 10406. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/16/60.
HR 10462 -- Similar to HR 10406. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 2/16/60.
HR 10464 -- Provide free mailing privileges for veterans in Veterans' Administration hospitals. SILER (R Ky.) -- 2/16/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10468 -- Similar to HR 10406. TOLL (D Pa.) -- 2/16/60.
HR 10496 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912 re recognition of organizations of employees in the federal civil service. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 2/17/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10503 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re reemployment service. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 2/17/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10504 -- Similar to HR 10406. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 2/17/60.
HR 10507 -- Clarify policy of Congress re postal-rate structure and provide certain adjustments in postage rates for second-class mail matter. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 2/17/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10538 -- Similar to HR 10406. HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) -- 2/18/60.
HR 10540 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 to correct certain inequities re supervisory and other postal field service employees. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10541 -- Modify Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 re certain salary levels, position descriptions, and service credit for automatic step increases of supervisory and other postal field service employees. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 2/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10544 -- Prevent use of stopwatches, work measurement programs or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in postal service. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10545 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 2/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10583 -- Permit weekly publications to suspend publication for not more than two issues in any calendar year without loss of second-class mail privileges. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 2/22/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10599 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 2/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10636 -- Similar to HR 10599. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/25/60.
HR 10659 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide retirement computation be based on amount of gross earned salary. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 2/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10663 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide retirement on full annuity after 40 years service. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 2/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10664 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act, 1955, to correct certain inequities re supervisory and other postal field service employees. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 2/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10665 -- Modify Postal Field Service Compensation Act, 1955, re certain salary levels, position descriptions, and service credit for automatic step increases of supervisory and other postal field service employees. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 2/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10687 -- Bring employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees within purview of Civil Service Retirement Act, Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959. MORRISON (D La.) -- 2/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10688 -- Similar to HR 10599. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 2/25/60.
HR 10690 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10692 -- Similar to HR 10599. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/25/60.
HR 10693 -- Prevent use of stopwatches, work measurement programs or other performance standards operations as measuring devices in postal service. MURPHY (D Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10695 -- Provide for rotation in overseas assignments of civilian employees under Defense Establishment having career-conditional and career appointments in competitive civil service. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10699 -- Promote efficiency and economy in Postal Establishment by providing for timely revision of classification, rates of postage, zones, weight limits, and other conditions of mailability for certain mail matter. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HR 10752 -- Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 2/29/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10768 -- Make permanent temporary increases in basic salary for employees in postal field service. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 2/29/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10785 -- Amend section 202(a), Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, to permit employees whose basic compensation is not more than maximum grade GS-15 to request overtime pay or compensatory time for overtime work. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 2/29/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10812 -- Similar to HR 10752. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 3/1/60.
HR 10822 -- Amend section 204 (d), Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948, to limit, re recordings, applicability of special postage rates to religious, educational, and scientific sound recordings. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10827 -- Similar to HR 10752. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/1/60.
HR 10829 -- Provide for rotation in overseas assignments of civilian employees under Defense Establishment having career-conditional and career appointments in competititve civil service. REES (R Kan.0 -- 3/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10847 -- Provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of Government. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 3/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10849 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 to authorize reclassification in grade 18 of positions of trial examiners in National Labor Relations Board. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 3/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10853 -- Similar to HR 10752. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/2/60.
HR 10865 -- Similar to HR 10752. PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 3/2/60.
HR 10869 -- Amend section 6, act of Aug. 24, 1912, re recognition of organizations of employees in federal civil service and postal employees. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 3/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10890 -- Similar to HR 10752. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 3/3/60.
HR 10896 -- Similar to HR 10869. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/3/60.
HR 10897 -- Establish in General Services Administration an office to disseminate general information concerning organization of Federal Government. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10908 -- Provide that rural carriers in postal service be appointed without regard to political affiliations and solely on basis of fitness to perform duties of position. COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10915 -- Clarify policy of Congress re postal-rate structure and provide certain adjustments in postage rates for second-class mail matter. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10916 -- Use air carriers to facilitate expeditious transportation of first-class mail to and from Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 3/7/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 10917 -- Similar to HR 10752. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10920 -- Similar to HR 10687. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10991 -- Similar to HR 10693. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 10993 -- Similar to HR 10752. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/9/60.
HR 10996 -- Authorize use of certified mail for transmission or service of matter required by certain federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/9/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11037 -- Similar to HR 10752. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/10/60.
HR 11085 -- Similar to HR 10752. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11101 -- Similar to HR 10693. PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11106 -- Similar to HR 10752. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 3/11/60.
HR 11117 -- Prohibit use of distribution guides system in Post Office Department. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 3/11/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11137 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 3/14/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11140 -- Readjust postal rates. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/14/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11141 -- Broaden scope of postal fraud statutes to cover enterprises operating under false pretenses. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 3/14/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11143 -- Similar to HR 11141. REES (R Kan.) -- 3/14/60.
HR 11181 -- Adjust basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/15/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11203 -- Similar to HR 11137. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 3/16/60.
HR 11205 -- Similar to HR 10996. REES (R Kan.) -- 3/16/60.
HR 11231 -- Similar to HR 11181. COOK (D Ohio) -- 3/17/60.
HR 11232 -- Similar to HR 11181. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 3/17/60.
HR 11247 -- Similar to HR 10687. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 3/18/60.
HR 11256 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11258 -- Similar to HR 10768. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 3/18/60.
HR 11262 -- Similar to HR 10693. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 3/18/60.
HR 11278 -- Similar to HR 10693. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/21/60.
HR 11286 -- Similar to HR 11181. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 3/21/60.
HR 11328 -- Prohibit transmission of coins in mails under certain circumstances. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11335 -- Similar to HR 11181. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/23/60.
HR 11336 -- Similar to HR 10687. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 3/23/60.
HR 11343 -- Similar to HR 11181. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 3/23/60.
HR 11349 -- Similar to HR 11181. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 3/23/60.
HR 11350 -- Similar to HR 11140. REES (R Kan.) -- 3/23/60.
HR 11360 -- Similar to HR 11140. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 3/24/60.
HR 11365 -- Similar to HR 11140. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 3/24/60.
HR 11368 -- Amend Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958 to grant increases in compensation to employees of agricultural stabilization and conservation county committees. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 3/24/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11369 -- Similar to HR 10687. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 3/24/60.
HR 11371 -- Similar to HR 10693. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 3/24/60.
HR 11416 -- Readjust postal rates. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 3/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11417 -- Similar to HR 11416. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 3/28/60.
HR 11438 -- Similar to HR 11416. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11440 -- Provide allowance for work clothing for certain postal field service employees. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 3/29/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11466 -- Modernize certain provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act re immediate retirement. FOLEY (D Md.) (by request) -- 3/30/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11468 -- Similar to HR 11181. NIX (D Pa.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11490 -- Similar to HR 11416. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 3/31/60.
HR 11494 -- Similar to HR 11440. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/31/60.
HR 11498 -- Readjust third-class postal rates. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 3/31/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11506 -- Clarify law with respect to transportation of airmail. BUDGE (R Idaho) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11508 -- Similar to HR 11506. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11516 -- Create a judicial officer for Post Office Department. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11520 -- Similar to HR 10693. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11523 -- Similar to HR 11181. KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11524 -- Similar to HR 11506. KING (D Utah) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11531 -- Amend "An act authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust certain claims of postmasters for loss by burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty," approved March 17, 1882, as amended. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11532 -- Similar to HR 11181. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11533 -- Similar to HR 11531. REES (R Kan.) -- 4/4/60.
HR 11542 -- Increase rates on third-class mail which consists of circulars, merchandise, books, catalogs, seeds, plants, etc., in parcels weighing less than 16 ounces. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/4/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11565 -- Similar to HR 11140. CEDERBERG (R MICH.) -- 4/5/60.
HR 11577 -- Similar to HR 11181. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 4/5/60.
HR 11591 -- Similar to HR 11181. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/6/60.
HR 11595 -- Equalize increases in annuity for employees retired before Oct. 1, 1956, under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, with annuities of other employees. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 4/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11599 -- Similar to HR 11181. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 4/6/60.
HR 11603 -- Similar to HR 11140. JACKSON (R Calif.) -- 4/6/60.
HR 11604 -- Similar to HR 11181. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60.
HR 11618 -- Similar to HR 11181. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 4/6/60.
HR 11625 -- Similar to HR 11181. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 4/6/60.
HR 11650 -- Similar to HR 11181. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/7/60.
HR 11653 -- Similar to HR 11181. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 4/7/60.
HR 11695 -- Provide health benefits program for retired employees of Government. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 4/12/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11707 -- Similar to HR 11140. UTT (R Calif.) -- 4/12/60.
HR 11722 -- Similar to HR 10687. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 4/12/60.
HR 11752 -- Similar to HR 11181. SISK (D Calif.) -- 4/13/60.
HR 11755 -- Amend section 6(c) of Civil Service Retirement Act re retirement of employees engaged in investigation, apprehension, or detention of persons suspected or convicted of violations of criminal laws of the U.S. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 4/13/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11772 -- Provide career status as rural carriers without examination to certain qualified substitute rural carriers of record. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 4/14/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11798 -- Establish in General Services Administration an office to disseminate general information re organization of Federal Government. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 4/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11801 -- Amend act of July 27, 1956, re detention of mail for temporary periods in public interest. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11835 -- Amend Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended, re position descriptions, salary. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/20/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11875 -- Similar to HR 11181. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 4/21/60.

HR 11884 -- Similar to HR 11140. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 4/25/60.
HR 11911 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to grant annuities of surviving spouses for lifetimes in certain cases. ADAIR (R Ind.) -- 4/26/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11916 -- Establish a system for public and legal recognition of engineers and scientific personnel on projects sponsored by Federal Government. FOLEY (D Md.) (by request) -- 4/26/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11933 -- Increase compensation for food-service and laundry workers under Veterans' Administration. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 4/27/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11934 -- Promote greater equity in pay systems of employees in Veterans' Administration by providing adjustments in compensation. ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 4/27/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 11948 -- Provide post office boxes without charge to certain patrons without delivery service. SHIPLEY (D Ill.) -- 4/27/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11984 -- Provide salary adjustments in basic salary of postal field service employees in certain areas. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 4/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12007 -- Extend educational materials postal rate to certain printed plastic educational reference charts. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 5/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12011 -- Amend act of March 3, 1879, to permit free postage of certain publications mailed to subscribers in county where publications are prepared in whole or in part for printing. BECKWORTH (D Texas) -- 5/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12037 -- Provide greater privacy in furnishing information required in 1970 and subsequent decennial censuses of population, unemployment, and housing. BOSCH (R N.Y.) (by request) -- 5/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12042 -- Evaluate work performance of Government employees. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12043 -- Amend sections 22, 23, and 24, title 13, USC. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12044 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to include service performed in Federal-State cooperative programs financed in whole or in part by federal funds. REECE (R Tenn.) -- 5/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12045 -- Similar to HR 12042. REES (R Kan.) -- 5/3/60.
HR 12046 -- Similar to HR 12043. REES (R Kan.) -- 5/3/60.
HR 12048 -- Similar to HR 12007. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 5/3/60.
HR 12084 -- Provide free transmission in mails of magazines sent by certain nonprofit organizations in the U.S. to similar organizations overseas. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 5/5/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12289 -- Prevent use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in postal service. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 5/18/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12322 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 to establish hazardous duty pay in certain cases. WALLHAUSER (R N.J.) -- 5/19/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12333 -- Extend to nonprofit sport fishing or fishing fair or contest organizations and associations third-class mail rates applicable to certain categories of nonprofit organizations or associations. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 5/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12335 -- Amend Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12336 -- Amend section 507 of Classification Act of 1949, as amended, re preservation of basic compensation in downgrading actions. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12337 -- Provide for allotment and advancement of pay re civilian employees of the U.S. in emergency evacuations from certain areas. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12339 -- Similar to HR 12335. REES (R Kan.) -- 5/23/60.
HR 12340 -- Similar to HR 12337. REES (R Kan.) -- 5/23/60.
HR 12365 -- Require all pieces of third-class matter in bulk bear sender's pledge to pay return postage. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 5/24/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12368 -- Credit past service of secretarial and clerical assistants to U.S. commissioners for purposes of Civil Service Retirement Act. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/24/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12371 -- Similar to HR 12336. REES (R Kan.) -- 5/24/60.
HR 12383 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in present wage rates. WIER (D Minn.) -- 5/25/60 -- Education and Labor.
HR 12384 -- Similar to HR 12383. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/25/60.
HR 12385 -- Similar to HR 12383. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 5/25/60.
HR 12386 -- Similar to HR 12383. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 5/25/60.
HR 12387 -- Similar to HR 12383. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 5/25/60.
HR 12423 -- Revise classification, rates of postage, zones, weight limits, and other conditions for certain mail matter. GUBSER (R Calif.) -- 5/26/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12466 -- Similar to HR 12383. COHELAN (D Calif.) -- 6/1/60.
HR 12468 -- Amend title 39, USC, re Postal Service. FOLEY (D Md.) -- 6/1/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12484 -- Correct inequities in compensation of certain postal field service employees exercising supervisory functions. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 6/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12492 -- Provide additional opportunity for postal field service employees to obtain career appointments under act of July 30, 1956, who lost opportunity because of administrative error. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 6/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12495 -- Provide health benefits for certain retired employees of Government. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/2/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12506 -- Similar to HR 12495. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 6/3/60.
HR 12509 -- Correct certain inequities in supervisory and other postal field service employees. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/3/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12522 -- Provide annuities from civil service retirement and disability fund for certain widows and widowers by reducing required period of marriage from 5 years to 2 years. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 6/6/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12556 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize annuities for survivors of employees who die after completing at least 5 years of civilian and military service. FORD (R Mich.) -- 6/8/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12595 -- Clarify law re transportation of airmail. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 6/9/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12663 -- Preserve rates of basic salary of postal field service employees involving reductions in salary standing. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/15/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12704 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 6/17/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12732 -- Provide to maximum extent practicable, postage rates for second-class and third-class mail cover costs. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 6/20/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12734 -- Amend title 39, USC, postal service. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 6/20/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12741 -- Provide a reduced third-class (bulk) mail rate for local mailings of small business. ANDERSEN (R Minn.) -- 6/21/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12790 -- Provide free post office boxes to patrons without delivery service. PROKOP (D Pa.) -- 6/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12844 -- Safeguard employment benefits of custodial employees in postal field service by retention of such in Post Office Department. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12845 -- Preserve benefits of custodial employees in postal field service by prohibiting transfer of such from Post Office Department. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/68 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12850 -- Adjust compensation of employees in postal field service; establish a temporary Commission on Federal Civilian Employees Compensation Policy. REES (R Kan.) -- 6/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12855 -- Amend section 202 of Classification Act of 1949 as amended, re compensation of ship pilots employed by Panama Canal Company. MORRISON (D La.) -- 6/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12859 -- Authorize administrative adjustment from time to time, of compensation of postal field service and classified employees on basis of living costs. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 6/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12897 -- Prohibit transfer to General Services Administration of custodial employees in postal field service. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12900 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to authorize retirement of employees after 30 years of service without reduction in annuity. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 12903 -- Similar to HR 12850. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 6/30/60.
HR 12929 -- Similar to HR 12850. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 7/1/60.
HR 12968 -- Prevent use of stopwatches or other measuring devices in postal service. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 8/15/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 13099 -- Amend Federal Executive Pay Act of 1956 re annual salary of U.S. member of the Board for the Validation of German Bonds in the U.S. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 8/23/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
HR 13206 -- Modernize laws re transportation of mail. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 8/29/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

Bills Introduced -- Taxes and Economic Policy

Business and Commerce

SENATE

S 2755 -- Assist in promotion of economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Monroney (D Okla.), Long (D La.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 1/7/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 2774 -- Foster national defense, postal service, development of civil aeronautics, air commerce in the U.S. and abroad, and for other purposes by providing for Government guarantee of loans to certain air carriers for purchase of efficient, newly developed, modern cargo aircraft and components of a cargo airlift system. MONRONEY (D Okla.) -- 1/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 2811 -- Amend certain sections of title 14, USC, re personnel matters in U.S. Coast Guard, and for other purposes. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- (by request) -- 1/14/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 2812 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 re painting and illumination of radio towers. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 1/14/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 2916 -- Simplify the admeasurement of small vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 2933 -- Re accumulation of income by certain charatable trusts and corporations. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 1/28/60 -- Finance.

S 2935 -- Amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, insure the protection of the public interest. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Douglas (D Ill.), Aiken (R Vt.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Moss (D Utah), Prouty (R Vt.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Engle (D Calif.), Hart (D Mich.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Hartke (D Ind.), Yarborough (D Texas), McCarthy (D Minn.), Church (D Idaho), Muskie (D Maine), Case (R N.J.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Cooper (R Ky.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 1/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 2958 -- Amend section 4(k) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by relieving the Federal Communications Commission of the duty of making the annual report of personnel as now required by subsection (3) of section 4 (k). MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 2998 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to extend life of certain vessels from 20 to 25 years. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3018 -- Authorize Maritime Administration to make advances on Government-insured ship mortgages. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3019 -- Provide certain pilotage requirements in navigation of U.S. waters of Great Lakes. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3047 -- Amend section 15(7) of Interstate Commerce Act as amended to require suspension of certain rates pending hearing and decision concerning their lawfulness. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/16/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3048 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act re reasonable differentials in favor of joint rates for through transportation by rail and water. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/16/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3069 -- Authorize Federal Power Commission to delegate its functions. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3077 -- Provide for designation, under provisions of section 1109(b) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958, of Port Erie Airport, Erie, Pa., as a port of entry for civil aircraft. CLARK (D Pa.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 2/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3090 -- Amend section 3 title 4, USC, to extend its effect; prohibit use, in advertising for a commercial purpose, of a uniform of any of the Armed Forces of the U.S. SYMINGTON (D Mo.) -- 2/24/60 -- Armed Services.

S 3106 -- Change the title of Assistant Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 2/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3107 -- Facilitate protection of consumers of articles of merchandise composed in whole or in part of gold or silver from fraudulent misrepresentation concerning the quality. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Pastore (D R.I.) -- 2/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3115 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to give Federal Communications Commission certain regulatory authority over television receiving apparatus. PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) -- 2/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3126 -- Authorize construction of an oceangoing hydrofoil vessel to demonstrate commercial application of hydrofoil seacraft. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 3/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3157 -- Amend Small Business Act to provide that a small business concern which is independently owned and operated not be denied benefits of act solely because of an agency or other contractual relationship with another concern. ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 3/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3158 -- Exempt state controlled banks belonging to Federal Reserve System from statutory limits on number of directors. FREAR (D Del.) -- 3/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3181 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to authorize issuance of radio operator licenses to nationals of the U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3185 -- Strengthen free competitive enterprise in marketing gasoline and other petroleum products, motor-vehicle parts, equipment, accessories, and supplies by providing for filing of certain contracts and reports with Federal Trade Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3186 -- Strengthen public policy and law by providing for independent competitive enterprise in marketing of gasoline and other petroleum products, motor-vehicle parts, equipment, accessories, and supplies. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3187 -- Re certain practices in distribution of motor vehicle parts, equipment, accessories, and supplies which tend to cause destructive and unfair methods of competition. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3188 -- Make more uniform laws governing coastwise trade of the U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3189 -- Further amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of a rebuilt vessel unless entire rebuilding is effected within the U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Butler (R Md.) (by request) -- 3/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3206 -- Construct oceangoing hydrofoil vessel to demonstrats commercial application of hydrofoil seacraft. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/15/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3228 -- Amend provisions of part II of Interstate Commerce Act which authorize operations in a state as a common carrier by motor vehicle in interstate or foreign commerce if state authorized. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 3/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3268 -- Require use of air carriers authorized as such under provisions of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 for transportation of persons and freight. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3281 -- Amend part II of Interstate Commerce Act to require proof of payment of state and local taxes to transfer certificate or permit to a carrier by motor vehicle. LAUSCHE (D Ohio) -- 3/24/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3298 -- Confer on Federal Maritime Board authority to determine postal rates for ocean mail transportation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/30/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3342 -- Clarify powers of Civil Aeronautics Board re consolidation of certain proceedings. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3343 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to give Federal Communications Commission certain authority over radio receiving antennas. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3344 -- Amend act of Oct. 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1030, 1039) re concessions granted at Washington National Airport. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

s 3389 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide civil liability for violations by common carriers by motor vehicle and freight forwarders. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/19/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3410 -- Repeal legislation re purchase of silver. GREEN (D R.I.), Pastore (D R.I.), Bush (R Conn.), Dodd (D Conn.) -- 4/25/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3429 -- Amend section 216(b) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to permit appointments of U.S. nationals to Merchant Marine Academy. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3483 -- Make antitrust laws and Federal Trade Commission Act applicable to organized baseball; limit applicability to exempt certain aspects of organized professional baseball, football, basketball, and hockey. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 5/5/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3496 -- Amend section 362 (b) of Communications Act of 1934. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/5/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3516 -- Admit vessels "Fort Town", "Maple City", and "Windmill Point" to American registry and permit use in coastwise trade. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3527 -- Amend section 1114, title 18, USC to protect members, officers, and employees of Interstate Commerce Commission. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3528 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to provide Federal Communications Commission with additional authority. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3529 -- Amend Sec. 302(e) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 747), to establish wartime relationships between Federal Aviation Agency and Dept. of Defense. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/11/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3530 -- Authorize Attorney General to maintain records of fraudulent and other unethical business practices. KEATING (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3539 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to utilize funds from state and local governments and private organizations and individuals for special meteorological services. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/12/60 -- Foreign Commerce.

S 3540 -- Provide for exceptions to rules of navigation in certain cases. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/12/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3542 -- Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act by excluding express companies from fourth section. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/12/60 -- Foreign Commerce.

S 3563 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to give Civil Aeronautics Board review authority over Administrator of Federal Aviation Agency. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 5/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3564 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 re authority of Administrator of Federal Aviation Agency over airmen's certificates. ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 5/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3578 -- Amend parts I and III of Interstate Commerce Act to make unlawful discriminatory rates, charges, and practices. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) (by request) -- 5/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3590 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to provide fair competitive acts, practices, and methods of competition. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) (by request) -- 5/24/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3603 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958. THURMOND (D S.C.), Bennett (R Utah), Morton (R Ky.), Butler (R Md.), Long (D La.) -- 5/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3605 -- Amend sections 4504, 4511, 4520, and 4549 of Revised Statutes re shipping articles. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 5/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3608 -- Establish Inland Navigation Commission; authorize fair and reasonable charges for use of inland waterway navigational improvements constructed, maintained, or operated with federal funds. BEALL (R Md.) -- 5/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3612 -- Import crude oil and propane gas sufficient to meet requirements of small business organizations. SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/31/60 -- Finance.

S 3618 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to exempt from regulation transportation of bulk commodities by railroad. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/2/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3632 -- Revise section 4166, Revised Statutes (46 U.S.C. 35), to permit documentation of vessels sold or transferred abroad. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3635 -- Establish Driver Records Clearance Center in Dept. of Commerce. CASE (R N.J.), Keating (R N.Y.) -- 6/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3639 -- Relieve domestic shrimp industry. LONG (D La.), Smathers (D Fla.), Talmadge (D Ga.), Butler (R Md.) -- 6/7/60 -- Finance.

S 3658 -- Amend act authorizing use for fishery research of 30 percent of collected custom duties on fishery products to increase to 60 percent. GRUENING (D Alaska), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Lusk (D Ore.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 6/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3673 -- Provide emergency authority for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in national defense. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/15/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3683 -- Amend section 302 (i) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to extend time for which individuals may serve on Advisory Committees appointed by Administrator. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 6/16/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3689 -- Amend Small Business Act. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Hart (D Mich.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 6/16/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3702 -- Amend section 14(b) of Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from Treasury. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 6/20/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3714 -- Adjust accounts of outstanding old series currency. ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 6/22/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3715 -- Establish a country industrial agent program. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/22/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3769 -- Amend certain provisions of Securities Act of 1933, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/28/60 -- Calendar.

S 3770 -- Amend certain provisions of Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/28/60 -- Calendar.

S 3771 -- Amend certain provisions of Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/28/60 -- Calendar.

S 3772 -- Amend certain provisions of Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/28/60 -- Calendar.

S 3773 -- Amend certain provisions of Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 6/28/60 -- Calendar.

S 3785 -- Amend Small Business Investment Act of 1958. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Long (D La.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Bible (D Nev.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Engle (D Calif.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Williams (D N.J.), Moss (D Utah) -- 6/30/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3796 -- Authorize Federal Mutual Savings Banks. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Bush (R Conn.) (by request) -- 7/1/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3803 -- Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and Social Security Act to provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy of the U.S. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 7/1/60 -- Finance.

S 3828 -- Limit term "waterproof" applied to cotton cloth or fabric. PASTORE (D R.I.) -- 8/9/60 -- Finance.

S 3890 -- Amend section 10 of Act of July 5, 1946, to encourage national advertising by small business concerns through trademark licensing. WILEY (R Wis.) (by request) -- 8/26/60 -- Judiciary.

S 3903 -- Amend Small Business Act. PROXMIRE (D Wis.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 8/27/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3918 -- Assist business enterprises, communities, and individuals to make adjustments required by changed economic conditions from trade policies of the U.S. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Finance.

S J Res 158 -- Establish a National Advisory Committee on Rail Transportation. JAVITS (R N.Y.), Keating (R N.Y.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Williams (D N.J.) -- 2/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S J Res 206 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to sell 10 liberty type merchant vessels to citizens of the U.S. for conversion into barges. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S J Res 208 -- Provide a commission to study and report on influence of foreign trade upon business and industrial expansion in the U.S. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/13/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S J Res 216 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to construct a modern stern ramp trawler for research and authorize appropriation of funds. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/30/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S Con Res 113 -- Express sense of Congress in favor of granting relief to domestic carpet industry. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 7/2/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 9310 -- Protect consumers against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of decorative hardwood or imitation hardwood products. BRAY (D Ind.) -- 1/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9349 -- Similar to HR 9310. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/6/60.

HR 9353 -- Prohibit introduction in interstate commerce of certain animals which have been fed, treated, or otherwise implanted with stilbestrol unless branded or marked to show such feeding, treatment, or implantation. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9356 -- Supplement Sherman Act and the Federal Trade Commission Act by prohibiting automobile manufacturers from engaging in financing and insuring automobiles purchased by consumers. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9357 -- Fortify antitrust policy of the U.S. against concentration of economic power and abuse of that power to the detriment of the national economy by preventing manufacturers of motor vehicles from financing sales of their products. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/6/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9362 -- Amend section 502(d) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/6/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9448 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 re allocation and continuing reservation of non-commercial educational television broadcast channels. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 1/7/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9486 -- Amend Clayton Act to prohibit concentration of control of a substantial portion of television and radio broadcasting facilities and a substantial portion of news publications in any section of the country. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9493 -- Repeal section 502 (d) and a portion of section 509 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, which requires bids by Pacific coast shipbuilders be approved under certain circumstances. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/11/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9504 -- Amend Small Business Act. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9515 -- Assist in promotion of economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9547 -- Amend act of July 24, 1956, to promote continued efficient and economical operation of public transportation facilities of the D.C. and the Washington metropolitan area by amending or repealing certain provisions of that act requiring D.C. Transit System, Inc., to abandon streetcars, and for other purposes. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/12/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9548 -- Amend title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re Federal ship mortgage insurance, to include floating drydocks, graving docks, and basins under definition of the term "vessel" in such title. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 1/12/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9549 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, as amended; establish minimum standards of public service programming for broadcasting stations; further broadcasting of educational and cultural programs; establish a system of competitive bidding for broadcasting licenses, and for other purposes. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 1/12/60.

HR 9627 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, re hours of operation of certain broadcasting stations. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 1/14/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9630 -- Amend section 11 (e) of Bankruptcy Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/14/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9692 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization, define and restrain certain unfair methods of distribution and confirm and define rights of producers and resellers in distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks. MADDEN (D Ind.) -- 1/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9777 -- Require air carriers to inspect for destructive substances all articles taken aboard certain aircraft operated by them in air transportation; permit persons injured by failure of an air carrier to so inspect to bring an action for damages against air carrier. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 1/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9778 -- Amend section 601(a) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require air carriers to maintain route maps in conjunction with certain weather information for benefit of passengers. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/20/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9825 -- Require disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. MEYER (D Vt.) -- 1/21/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9831 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to increase amount of wages entitled to priority to $1,800; provide pension and welfare benefits earned by an employee shall have same priority as direct wages. O'NEILL (D Mass.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9833 -- Amend title V of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to remove certain limitations on construction differential subsidy. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9839 -- Provide additional punishment for corporate officers violating the antitrust laws; provide that such officers may be barred for not more than 1 year from serving in such corporate capacity. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/21/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9877 -- Authorize and direct the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to make a study and report to Congress of devices and procedures for protection of persons and property from injury or damage resulting from destructive devices or substances placed on aircraft operated in interstate, overseas, of foreign air commerce. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 1/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9893 -- Strengthen public policy and law providing for independent competitive enterprise in marketing of gasoline and other petroleum products, motor-vehicle parts, equipment, accessories, and supplies. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9894 -- Re certain practices in distribution of motor vehicle parts, equipment, accessories, and supplies which tend to cause destructive and unfair methods of competition. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9895 -- Strengthen free competitive enterprise in marketing of gasoline and other petroleum products, motor-vehicle parts, equipment, accessories, and supplies by providing for filing of certain contracts and reports with the Federal Trade Commission. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9896 -- Amend section 7 of the Clayton Act to provide for prior notification and suspension of certain acquisitions. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/25/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 9898 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit vertical integration in the food industry. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 1/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9899 -- Amend sections 502 (d) and 509 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, re approval of certain bids by Pacific coast shipbuilders. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 1/25/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9914 -- Provide that no member of the Board of Directors of the FDIC be the Comptroller of the Currency or a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or members of their staff. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/26/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 9916 -- Simplify the admeasurement of small vessels. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/26/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9917 -- Give effect to Convention between the U.S.A. and Cuba for the conservation of shrimp, signed at Havana, August 15, 1958. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/26/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 9923 -- Similar to HR 9899. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 1/26/60.

HR 9931 -- Amend section 601 (a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require placement of recording devices in certain aircraft as an aid to air accident investigation. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 1/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 9992 -- Amend title XI of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit sale by coin-operated machines of insurance policies covering loss of life or personal injury suffered in aircraft accidents by airline passengers. SMITH (D Iowa) -- 1/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10028 -- Authorize construction of an oceangoing hydrofoil vessel in order to demonstrate the commercial application of hydrofoil seacraft. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 1/28/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10048 -- Amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise, by providing for fair competitive acts, practices, and methods of competition. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 2/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10049 -- Amend section 7 of the Clayton Act to provide for prior notification and suspension of certain acquisitions. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10092 -- Provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in the production of articles imported into the United States. DORN (D S.C.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10095 -- Amend section 601 (a) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require air carriers to maintain route maps in conjunction with certain weather information for the benefit of their passengers. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10103 -- Similar to HR 10092. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10111 -- Increase from $75 to $85 per month the amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of the Lighthouse Service; eliminate the requirement that certain of such widows must have married the employee before his retirement. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 2/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10129 -- Amend title V of the Merchant Marine Act 1936, to remove certain limitations on the construction differential subsidy under such title. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10194 -- Require that warnings be printed on certain plastic bags shipped in interstate commerce. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10201 -- Re the distribution of automobiles in interstate commerce. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/4/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10235 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise, by providing for fair competitive acts, practices and methods of competition. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10236 -- Similar to HR 10235. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 2/8/60.

HR 10237 -- Similar to HR 10235. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60.

HR 10238 -- Similar to HR 10235. STEED (D Okla.) -- 2/8/60.

HR 10239 -- Similar to HR 10235. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 2/8/60.

HR 10240 -- Similar to HR 10235. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 2/8/60.

HR 10241 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, by adding a new section to prohibit broadcasting material intended to deceive listening or viewing public. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10242 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to strengthen effectiveness of Federal Communications Commission in assuring that broadcasting licenses operate in accordance with public interest. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10261 -- Amend section 4(k) Communications Act, 1934, to relieve Federal Communications Commission of duty of making an annual report re personnel as now required. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10275 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, re hours of operation of broadcasting stations. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 2/8/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10315 -- Authorize exchange of certain war-built vessels for more modern and efficient war-built vessels owned by the U.S. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/9/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10340 -- Promote economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 2/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 10423 -- Amend Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, re applicability to certain vessels. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 2/15/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10470 -- Authorize Maritime Administration to make advances on Government-insured ship mortgages. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/16/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10477 -- Amend National Firearms Act to include pistols and revolvers within purview of act. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 2/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10499 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise, by providing for fair competitive acts, practices and methods of competition. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 2/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10518 -- Amend section 3 of title 4, USC, to extend effect of that section; prohibit the use, in advertising for a commercial purpose, of a uniform of any of the Amred Forces of the United States. KING (D Utah) -- 2/17/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10584 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act, 1958, to add provisions re through bills of lading and liability for loss, damage, or injury to property. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 2/22/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10593 -- Provide certain pilotage requirements in navigation of U.S. waters of Great Lakes. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/23/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10605 -- Amend the Communications Act, 1934, to protect individuals, corporations, companies, and other organizations against defamatory or injurious statements made in interview or discussion programs purporting to be spontaneous and unrehearsed. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 2/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 10609 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to establish Federal matching grants for construction of television facilities used for education. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 2/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10638 -- Permit free marketing of gold. BARING (D Nev.) -- 2/25/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10643 -- Change title of Assistant Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/25/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10644 -- Similar to HR 10129. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/25/60.
HR 10645 -- Amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide U.S. funds be expended for construction of certain vessels only when carried out by Secretary of Commerce. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/25/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10646 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to extend life of certain vessels from 20 to 25 years. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 2/25/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10653 -- Protect consumers against misbranding and false advertising of decorative hardwood or imitation products. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10686 -- Similar to HR 10499. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 2/25/60.
HR 10706 -- Similar to HR 10584. YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 2/25/60.
HR 10753 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to prohibit a rate increase from becoming effective, subject to bond, before a pending rate increase proceeding has been finally determined. HECHLER (D W.Va.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10759 -- Designate, under section 1109 (b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, Port Erie Airport, Erie, Pa., as a port of entry for civil aircraft. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10772 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise by providing for fair competitive acts, practices, and methods. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10782 -- Protect consumers of articles composed in whole or in part of gold or silver from fraudulent misrepresentation concerning quality. MACK (D Ill.) -- 2/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10808 -- Establish a body corporate within Department of Commerce to extend financial assistance to state or local governments or public authorities for transit and commuter service in major metropolitan areas. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 3/1/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10810 -- Similar to HR 10808. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 3/1/60.
HR 10817 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to authorize Federal Communications Commission to prescribe minimum performance capabilities for television receivers. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10821 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit advertisements falsely representing prices at which commodities are offered for sale to be the wholesale prices. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 3/1/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 10833 -- Similar to HR 10808. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 3/1/60.
HR 10840 -- Amend PL 85-626 re dual rate contract agreements. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 10844 -- Permit free marketing of gold. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 3/2/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10852 -- Similar to HR 10808. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 3/2/60.
HR 10863 -- Similar to HR 10808. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/60.
HR 10870 -- Similar to HR 10808. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 3/2/60.
HR 10875 -- Similar to HR 10808. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 3/3/60.
HR 10885 -- Similar to HR 10808. GRANAHAN (D Pa.) -- 3/3/60.
HR 10886 -- Amend Small Business Investment Act of 1958. KING (D Utah) -- 3/3/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10914 -- Similar to HR 10753. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10922 -- Similar to HR 10772. MONTOYA (D N.M.) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10932 -- Similar to HR 10753. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10934 -- Similar to HR 10808. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 3/7/60.
HR 10967 -- Amend Small Business Act to provide that a small business concern which is independently owned and operated not be denied benefits of act solely because of an agency or other contractual relationship with another concern. MORRIS (D N.M.) -- 3/8/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 10972 -- Stabilize domestic prices of lead and zinc. DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/8/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 10975 -- Assist in promotion of economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. O'HARA (D Ill.) -- 3/8/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11032 -- Similar to HR 10808. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 3/10/60.
HR 11036 -- Similar to HR 10808. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/10/60.
HR 11040 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, re rebroadcasting activities. KING (D Utah) -- 3/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11041 -- Amend Communications Act, 1934, to establish jurisdiction in Federal Communications Commission over community antenna systems. KING (D Utah) -- 3/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11046 -- Amend section 407(e), Federal Aviation Act, to empower Board to inspect books and records of foreign air carriers located in the U.S. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 3/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11102 -- Authorize exchange of certain war-built vessels for more modern and efficient war-built vessels owned by the United States. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 3/11/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 11163 -- Further amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of a rebuit vessel unless entire rebuilding is effected within the U.S. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 3/1/460 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 11199 -- Similar to HR 11163. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 3/16/60.
HR 11207 -- Amend Small Business Act to authorize additional $150 million for loans to small business. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 3/16/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11230 -- Similar to HR 10808. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/17/60.
HR 11251 -- Similar to HR 10808. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/18/60.
HR 11254 -- Similar to HR 10808. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 3/18/60.
HR 11257 -- Amend Bank Holding Company Act to prohibit the approval by Federal Reserve Board of bank holding company operations unauthorized by state law or disapproved by state authorities. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 3/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11300 -- Similar to HR 10753. COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/21/60.
HR 11333 -- Similar to HR 11040. DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/23/60.
HR 11340 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to place additional limitations on transfer of broadcast licenses, provide for regulation of national networks. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11341 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to require a public hearing before granting broadcast licenses; regulate "payoffs" and "swapoffs" between applicants; grant authority to suspend licenses; make more effective requirement re announcements as to broadcast matter which is paid for; prohibit certain deceptive practices in the case of quiz programs. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 3/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11347 -- Confer on Federal Maritime Board authority to determine postal rates for ocean mail transportation. BONNER (D N.C.) -- 3/23/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
HR 11397 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 by adding a new section to prohibit commercial bribery to induce broadcast performance of musical works. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11398 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to strengthen effectiveness of Federal Communications Commission in assuring that broadcast licenses, filing renewal applications, continue to operate in public interest. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11405 -- Provide for treatment of income from discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 205) commenced before January 1, 1960. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/28/60 -- Ways and Means.
HR 11441 -- Amend section 610 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard commercial aircraft operating within the U.S. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 3/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11455 -- Establish a county industrial agent program. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11469 -- Similar to HR 10753. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11623 -- Amend Federal Power Act to prohibit Federal Power Commission from treating propaganda advertising, lobbying, and other political expenditures as operating expenses in computing rates and charges by licensees and public utilities; require licensees and public utilities to report such expenditures; require Commission to investigate and report upon such expenditures by licensees and public utilities. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 4/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11667 -- Similar to HR 10753. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 4/11/60.
HR 11703 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to strengthen independent competitive enterprise by providing fair competitive acts, practices, and methods of competition. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/12/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11704 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to provide issuance of temporary cease-and-desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of Federal Trade Commission proceedings. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/12/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11717 -- Similar to HR 11704. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 4/12/60.
HR 11718 -- Similar to HR 11703. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 4/12/60.
HR 11719 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, to promote quality and price stabilization; define and restrain unfair methods of distribution; confirm and define rights of producers and resellers in distribution of goods identified by distinguishing brands, names, or trademarks. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 4/12/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11744 -- Repeal certain legislation re purchase of silver. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 4/13/60 -- Banking and Currency.
HR 11753 -- Similar to HR 11703. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 4/13/60.
HR 11754 -- Similar to HR 11704. STUBBLEFIELD (D Ky.) -- 4/13/60.
HR 11763 -- Improve commerce and industrial development through establishment of a county industrial agent. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 4/14/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
HR 11764 -- Similar to HR 11703. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 4/14/60.
HR 11765 -- Similar to HR 11704. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 4/14/60.
HR 11788 -- Similar to HR 11703. SISK (D Calif.) -- 4/18/60.
HR 11789 -- Similar to HR 11704. SISK (D Calif.) -- 4/18/60.
HR 11805 -- Similar to HR 11704. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60.

HR 11806 -- Similar to HR 11703. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60.

HR 11814 -- Further amend shipping laws to prohibit operation in coastwise trade of a rebuilt vessel unless entire rebuilding is effected within the U.S. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 11859 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require that packages of fruits and vegetables be labeled to show state where grown. GLENN (R N.J.) -- 4/21/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11867 -- Supplement national policy against unfair competition and deceptive acts or practices in commerce by requiring full disclosure of finance charges in connection with extensions of credit. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 4/21/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11877 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, re control of erection, establishment, or continued existence of antennas used to receive radio signals. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/21/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11915 -- Amend Bankruptcy Act to employ investigators in certain cases. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 4/26/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 11921 -- Similar to HR 11704. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 4/26/60.

HR 11922 -- Similar to HR 11703. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 4/26/60.

HR 11936 -- Prohibit advertising in commerce of any article produced in a foreign country unless it clearly states country of origin. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 4/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 11977 -- Similar to HR 11704. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/28/60.

HR 11978 -- Similar to HR 11703. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 4/28/60.

HR 11982 -- Similar to HR 11704. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 4/28/60.

HR 11983 -- Similar to HR 11703. HOGAN (D Ind.) -- 4/28/60.

HR 12018 -- Establish within U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey a National Oceanographic Data Center; National Instrumentation Test and Calibration Center. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12051 -- Similar to HR 10808. MILLIKEN (R Pa.) -- 5/3/60.

HR 12087 -- Similar to HR 11703. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 5/5/60.

HR 12088 -- Similar to HR 11704. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 5/5/60.

HR 12095 -- Similar to HR 11703. JOHNSON (D Colo.)- - 5/5/60.

HR 12096 -- Similar to HR 11163. SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 5/5/60.

HR 12109 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to provide transportation of bulk commodities by railroad be exempt from regulation. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/6/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12114 -- Similar to HR 11704. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 5/6/60.

HR 12121 -- Amend section 406 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958, so as to eliminate authority for the payment of subsidies for domestic trunk air transportation. MACK (D Ill.) -- 5/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12122 -- Similar to HR 12121. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 5/9/60.

HR 12130 -- Amend part II of Interstate Commerce Act to require proof of payment of state and local taxes as a condition to transferring a certificate or permit issued to a carrier by motor vehicle. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 5/10/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12132 -- Provide certain subcontracts be entered into only in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by Small Business Administration. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 5/10/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12133 -- Similar to HR 10753. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12136 -- Similar to HR 11703. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12137 -- Similar to HR 11704. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12138 -- Similar to HR 11704. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12141 -- Amend act of Aug. 11, 1939, re allocation of funds available. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 5/10/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12142 -- Similar to HR 12141. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12143 -- Similar to HR 12141. LENNON (D N.C.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12144 -- Similar to HR 12141. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12145 -- Similar to HR 12141. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12146 -- Similar to HR 12141. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12147 -- Similar to HR 12141. THOMPSON (D La.) -- 5/10/60.

HR 12171 -- Promote economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in extensions of credit. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 5/11/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12186 -- Amend title XII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12188 -- Authorize Attorney General to maintain records of fraudulent and other unethical business practices. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 5/11/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12204 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to protect individuals, corporations, companies, and others against defamatory or injurious statements in interview or discussion programs purporting to be spontaneous and unrehearsed. MOSS (D Calif.) -- 5/12/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12211 -- Similar to HR 11704. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 5/12/60.

HR 12212 -- Provide that certain subcontracts may be entered into only in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by Small Business Administration. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 5/12/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12215 -- Similar to HR 12141. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/12/60.

HR 12234 -- Amend section 406 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958, to eliminate authority for payment of subsidies for domestic trunk air transportation. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 5/16/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12239 -- Similar to HR 11704. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 5/16/60.

HR 12240 -- Amend sections 4504, 4511, 4520 and 4549 of Revised Statutes, re shipping articles. MILLER, G.P. (D Calif.) -- 5/16/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12249 -- Similar to HR 11704. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 5/17/60.

HR 12267 -- Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act by excluding express companies from fourth section. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/17/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12297 -- Amend section 303 of Communications Act to direct Federal Communications Commission to consult with interested persons in small communities and rural and isolated areas on technical and other problems in providing adequate television service at a reasonable cost. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12346 -- Amend section 14(b) of Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from Treasury. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/23/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12369 -- Amend section 362 of Communications Act of 1934 re annual inspection of radio equipment on ships. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 5/24/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12395 -- Establish Inland Navigation Commission; authorize fair and reasonable charges for use of inland waterways constructed, maintained, or operated with federal funds. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) -- 5/25/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12412 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to establish Committee on Safety Regulations under Civil Aeronautics Board to review safety regulations issued by Administrator of Federal Aviation Agency. O'NEILL (D Mass.) (by request) -- 5/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12413 -- Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, to extend to railroads a conditional exemption from economic regulation comparable to that for motor carriers engaged in transportation of ordinary livestock, fish, or agricultural commodities. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 5/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12414 -- Provide for economic regulation of certain motor vehicles heretofore conditionally exempt under provisions of section 203 (b) (6) of Interstate Commerce Act, as amended. ROSTENKOWSKI (D Ill.) -- 5/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12440 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 re authority of Administrator of Federal Aviation Agency over airmen's certificates. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12441 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to give Civil Aeronautics Board certain review authority over Administrator of Federal Aviation Agency. WILLIAMS (D Miss.) -- 5/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12460 -- Protect position of Government under Government-insured ship mortgages; prevent unfair competition in cargo preference shipments by certain vessels having Government-insured ship mortgages. DINGELL (D Mich.) (by request) -- 6/1/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12465 -- Provide simpler method of determining assessments under Federal Deposit Insurance Act. SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 6/1/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12521 -- Similar to HR 12460. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 6/6/60.

HR 12536 -- Re treatment of charges for local advertising in determining manufacturer's sale price. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12537 -- Similar to HR 12536. MASON (R Ill.) -- 6/7/60.

HR 12554 -- Similar to HR 11703. DORN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 6/8/60.

HR 12625 -- Amend "an act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes," approved Oct. 15, 1914; amend "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890 to prohibit loss leader sales. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 6/14/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12626 -- Similar to HR 11704. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/14/60.

HR 12627 -- Similar to HR 11703. LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 6/14/60.

HR 12658 -- Similar to HR 11703. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12662 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to prohibit disseminating advertisements falsely representing prices to be wholesale prices. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 6/15/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12667 -- Similar to HR 11703. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12676 -- Similar to HR 11703. RANDALL (D Mo.) -- 6/15/60.

HR 12686 -- Amend Shipping Act, 1916, to confer authority on Federal Maritime Board to disapprove agreements amongs common water carriers where rate on imports is noncompensatory and contributes to underselling of American manufacturers. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 6/16/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12691 -- Re determination of stock ownership of personal holding companies. KING (D Calif.) -- 6/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12708 -- Similar to HR 11703. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 6/17/60.

HR 12714 -- Similar to HR 11704. KING (D Utah) -- 6/17/60.

HR 12715 -- Similar to HR 11703. KING (D Utah) -- 6/17/60.

HR 12788 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for certification of air freight forwarders. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 6/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12789 -- Amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to clarify status of air freight forwarders as air carriers. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 6/23/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12831 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to require drug advertisements contain certain information. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 6/27/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12851 -- Amend section 1263, title 18, USC to require interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors be accompanied by bill of lading or other document showing certain information in lieu of requiring such to be marked on package. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 6/28/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12854 -- Promote redevelopment of economically depressed areas by establishing a government corporation which will provide a secondary market for industrial mortgages in those areas. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/28/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12856 -- Amend Federal Alcohol Administration Act to require imported wines meet same standards as domestic wines re size and fill of container. MILLER, CLEM (D Calif.) -- 6/28/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12878 -- Amend section 7 of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 6/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12894 -- Amend section 601(a) and section 901 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to issue rules and regulations for elimination or minimization of aircraft noise nuisance and hazards to persons or property on the ground; provide penalties for violation. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 12898 -- Construct, maintain, and operate an interoceanic canal over Nicaraguan territory. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/30/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 12902 -- Promote economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges in extension of credit. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 6/30/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12913 -- Authorize federal mutual savings banks. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 12914 -- Similar to HR 12913. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 7/1/60.

HR 12915 -- Similar to HR 12913. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60.

HR 12916 -- Similar to HR 12913. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60.

HR 12917 -- Similar to HR 12913. BARRETT (D Pa.) -- 7/1/60.

HR 12918 -- Similar to HR 12913. RAINS (D Ala.) (by request) -- 7/1/60.

HR 12919 -- Similar to HR 12913. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 7/1/60.

HR 12922 -- Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and Social Security Act to assist communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy of the U.S. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12934 -- Prohibit importation into the U.S. of commercial sponges less than 5 inches in diameter. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13038 -- Provide hydraulic brake fluid meet certain specifications prescribed by Secretary of Commerce. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 8/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13039 -- Amend Small Business Act to promote development of a sound U.S. economy. SCHWENGEL (R Iowa) -- 8/18/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 13041 -- Amend Investment Act of 1940. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 8/18/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13052 -- Re documentation and inspection of vessels of the U.S. KILGORE (D Texas) -- 8/19/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 13066 -- Amend section 4(a) of Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 8/22/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13163 -- Amend section 1002(a) of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency and Civil Aeronautics Board to grant hearings on complaints. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 8/26/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 13170 -- Amend section 10 of act of July 5, 1946, to encourage national advertising by small business concerns through trademark licensing. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 8/26/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 13261 -- Amend part I, title III, Communications Act of 1934, re unauthorized deletions from broadcasting matter. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H J Res 606 -- Establish National Advisory Committee on Rail Transportation. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H J Res 804 -- Construct a modern stern ramp trawler; authorize appropriation of funds. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 8/30/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H Con Res 710 -- Re operation of the Panama Line. SULLIVAN (D Mo.) -- 7/2/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Taxes and Tariffs

SENATE

S 2754 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a personal exemption for a foreign student who resides in his home while in the United States attending high school. WILLIAMS (R Del.) -- 1/6/60 -- Finance.

S 2789 -- Amend effective date of section 2 (b) of PL 86-376 re inter alia, subchapter S of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code. COTTON (R N.H.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 1/13/60 -- Finance.

S 2851 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1961, suspension of duties on metal scrap. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/19/60 -- Finance.

S 2879 -- Provide special tax credit against social security taxes to employers who employ individuals who are 45 years of age or over. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 1/21/60 -- Finance.

S 2883 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide same treatment for prepaid dues income received by a nonprofit motor club as provided for prepaid subscription income. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/22/60 -- Finance.

S 2905 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Clark (D Pa.), Neuberger (D Ore.) -- 1/25/60 -- Finance.

S 2938 -- Amend section 4456 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the method of paying the tax on playing cards. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 1/29/60 -- Finance.

S 2995 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code 1954, to restore competitive equality to retailers and other distributors re certain sales to business and other organizations. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 2/8/60 -- Finance.

S 2996 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1939 to provide a credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers in the case of decedents dying after December 31, 1947. GREEN (D R.I.) -- 2/8/60 -- Finance.

S 3005 -- Amend act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1426), re length of time by which the Federal Maritime Board may suspend tariff schedules. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Gruening (D Alaska) -- 2/9/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 3021 -- Amend section 309(a) (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. ENGLE (D Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) -- 2/11/60 -- Finance.

S 3026 -- Provide that states and political subdivisions which operate liquor stores not be required to pay more than one tax as a retail dealer in liquor. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 2/15/60 -- Finance.

S 3035 -- Impose additional duties on excess imports of certain live animals, meats, and meat products. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 2/15/60 -- Finance.

S 3103 -- Amend section 461, Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide limitation on acceleration of accrual of taxes. WILLIAMS (D Del.) -- 2/26/60 -- Finance.

S 3133 -- Re rate of duty on primary aluminum pig. MURRAY (D Mont.) -- 3/3/60 -- Finance.

S 3138 -- Extend Export Control Act of 1949 for 2 additional years. ROBERTSON (D Va.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 3/5/60 -- Banking and Currency.

S 3144 -- Re rate of duty on primary aluminum pig. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Finance.

S 3145 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Finance.

S 3178 -- Amend section 170 (b) (1), Internal Revenue Code, 1954, re certain charitable contributions to historical societies or agencies. McCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 3/11/60 -- Finance.

S 3200 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide taxpayer's personal exemption for an individual not related to him be allowed if individual resides in his home for major part of taxable year, making special provision where such individual is a child living with him for duration of school year. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 3/15/60 -- Finance.

S 3204 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to establish country-by-country quotas for importation of shrimps and shrimp products; impose a duty on all unprocessed shrimp imported in excess of applicable quota; impose a duty on processed shrimp and prohibit its importation in excess of applicable quota. ELLENDER (D La.), Long (D Hawaii), Eastland (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 3/15/60 -- Finance.

S 3220 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow deduction for payments of redeemable ground rent and for real property taxes paid on property subject to redeemable ground rent. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 3/17/60 -- Finance.

S 3240 -- Re credit against estate tax for amount of gift tax paid on a gift of property included in gross estate of a decedent. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 3/21/60 -- Finance.

S 3243 -- Permit certain taxpayers who use cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting to elect prepaid subscription income under section 455 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/21/60 -- Finance.

S 3244 -- Re taxable status of sales prior to Sept. 1, 1955, of tubes in production of certain component parts of television receiving sets. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 3/21/60 -- Finance.

S 3251 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage private investment abroad in less developed areas; promote American industry and reduce Government expenditures for foreign economic assistance. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 3/22/60 -- Finance.

S 3253 -- Amend subchapter B of chapter 12 (transfers for gift tax purposes) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 3/22/60 -- Finance.

S 3289 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend time minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social security. BYRD (D Va.) -- 3/29/60 -- Finance.

S 3293 -- Amend section 5701 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re excise tax upon cigars. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 3/30/60 -- Finance.

S 3349 -- Create a specific tariff classification for imported coconut meat. TALMADGE (D Ga.) -- 4/4/60 -- Finance.

S 3377 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend time within which a minister may elect coverage as self-employed individual. COOPER (R Ky.) -- 4/14/60 -- Finance.

S 3398 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend time within which a minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social security. EASTLAND (D Miss.) -- 4/20/60 -- Finance.

S 3401 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit hospitals from certain excise taxes. McCARTHY (D Minn.)-- 4/21/60 -- Finance.

S 3430 -- Amend Internal Revenue Act of 1954. KERR (D Okla.) -- 4/27/60 -- Finance.

S 3474 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a deduction by life insurance companies in determining gain or loss from operations of an amount equal to 2 percent of premiums from individual accident and health insurance contracts. KERR (D Okla.) -- 5/3/60 -- Finance.

S 3475 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for life insurance companies same treatment re losses on certain investment securities as provided for banks. KERR (D Okla.) -- 5/3/60 -- Finance.

S 3521 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend time within which a minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social security. KERR (D Okla.) -- 5/10/60 -- Finance.

S 3535 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit ministers heretofore electing coverage as self-employed individuals for social security to have such coverage made effective first taxable year after 1955. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 5/12/60 -- Finance.

S 3549 -- Amend act of Sept. 14, 1959, re use and sales taxes imposed by states on business activities in interstate commerce; authorize studies by congressional committees of this type of taxation. BUSH (R Conn.) -- 5/16/60 -- Finance.

S 3614 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to treat as charitable contributions amounts paid maintaining elementary or high school students, including but not limited to foreign and Indian students, in taxpayers' homes as members of their households. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/1/60 -- Finance.

S 3656 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re time of production of artistic antiquities to entitle them to free entry. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/10/60 -- Finance.

S 3668 -- Re gift and estate tax treatment of relinquishment of certain powers in reciprocal and other trusts. YOUNG (D Ohio) -- 6/14/60 -- Finance.

S 3696 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/18/60 -- Finance.

S 3698 -- Similar to S 3696. KERR (D Okla.) -- 6/18/60.

S 3756 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a deduction by life insurance companies in determining gain or loss from operations of an amount equal to 2 percent of premiums from individual accident and health insurance contracts. KERR (D Okla.) -- 6/27/60 -- Finance.

S 3765 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 6/28/60 -- Finance.

S 3786 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code dealing with small business investment companies. SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Long (D La.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Morse (D Ore.), Bible (D Nev.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Engle (D Calif.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Williams (D N.J.), Moss (D Utah) -- 6/30/60 -- Finance.

S 3806 -- Increase public revenues. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 7/1/60 -- Finance.

S 3891 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax on admissions not apply to live dramatic performances. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 8/26/60 -- Finance.

S 3923 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, re duties on hair of Cashmere goat. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 8/31/60 -- Finance.

S J Res 223 -- Provide compilation of rubber footwear import statistics by type of footwear. HARTKE (D Ind.) -- 8/31/60 -- Finance.

S Con Res 104 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. KERR (D Okla.), Thurmond (D S.C.) -- 5/4/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 9307 -- Continue for 2 years the suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9308 -- Extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory. BOGGS (D La.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9322 -- Make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9326 -- Amend section 108 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9330 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to claim a personal exemption for any dependent who is a student and is otherwise qualified, without regard to gross income. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9333 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the taxpayer a deduction from gross income for medical, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9352 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal special deduction for depletion of natural resources; provide same tax treatment for mines, wells, other natural deposits, and timber as presently accorded other trades and businesses. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 1/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9458 -- Increase from $600 to $800 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness). JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 1/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9459 -- Increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age and blindness). JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 1/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9462 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to spring clothespins. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9485 -- Increase from 5 percent to 10 percent amount which corporations may deduct for tax purposes for charitable contributions. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 1/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9489 -- Permit visitors from abroad to bring a limited amount of gifts into the U.S. free of duty. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9490 -- Amend paragraph 1798 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to permit residents of the U.S. who are engaged in transporting persons or property between the U.S. and foreign countries to bring into the U.S. articles for personal or household use free of duty. DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) -- 1/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9495 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that rebuilt parts and accessories shall be exempt from the manufacturers excise tax on automotive parts and accessories. IKARD (D Texas) -- 1/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9501 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income-tax exemption for a taxpayer, spouse, or dependent who is a student at an institution of higher learning. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 1/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9540 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a dependent who has attained age 65 or is blind. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 1/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9545 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to impose a duty upon the importation of montan wax produced in certain Communist-controlled countries or produced from raw materials originating in such countries. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 1/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9546 -- Continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9580 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty upon importation of bread. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 1/13/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9585 -- Increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness). MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 1/13/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9625 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make certain technical revisions in the income, excise and administrative provisions, and for other purposes. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9626 -- Similar to HR 9625. MASON (R Ill.) -- 1/14/60.

HR 9660 -- Amend section 6659 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re procedure for assessing certain additions to tax. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9661 -- Similar to HR 9660. MASON (R Ill.) -- 1/18/60.

HR 9662 -- Make technical revisions in the income-tax provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re estates, trusts, partners, and partnerships. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9663 -- Similar to HR 9662. MASON (R Ill.) -- 1/18/60.

HR 9685 -- Amend section 309 (a) (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9736 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty upon importation of bread. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9810 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide funds for educational purposes by providing increased incentives for private giving through allowance of a tax credit for charitable contributions to institutions of higher learning. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9819 -- Re income-tax treatment of cost-of-living allowances received by certain caretakers and clerks employed by National Guard outside continental U.S., or in Hawaii. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9820 -- Extend for additional 3 years period during which certain tanning extracts, including certain extracts, decoctions, and preparations which (irrespective of their chief use) are suitable for use for tanning, may be imported free of duty. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9821 -- Similar to HR 9820. VAN PELT (R Wis.) -- 1/21/60.

HR 9823 -- Provide special tax credit against social security taxes to employers who employ individuals 45 years of age or over. KING (D Calif.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9835 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit certain farmers to make an election re the taxable year in which income from price support program for upland cotton will be included in their gross income. RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9861 -- Continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on certain istle of Tampico fiber. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 1/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9862 -- Continue for 2 years existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 1/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9863 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and Highway Revenue Act of 1954 to provide for a temporary decrease in the depletion allowance for oil and gas wells and for transfer of the proceeds of such decrease to the highway trust fund. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 1/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9878 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty upon importation of bread. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 1/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9881 -- Extend for 2 years existing provisions of law re free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U.S. under Government orders. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 1/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9882 -- Extend for 2 years existing provisions of law re free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U.S. under Government orders. MASON (R Ill.) -- 1/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9920 -- Amend section 309 (a) (1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. BYRNES (D Wis.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9928 -- Repeal excise tax on communications. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9975 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1961, suspension of duty on metal scrap. CHURCH (R Ill.) -- 1/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9982 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income tax purposes of expenses inclurred by an individual for transportation to and from work. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 1/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 9991 -- Provide for adjusting conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in the production of articles imported into the U.S. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 1/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10031 -- Similar to HR 9920. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 1/28/60.

HR 10042 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct, for income-tax purposes, the expenses incurred by him for transportation to and from work. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10066 -- Grant consent of Congress to several states to enter into compacts providing for the uniform tax treatment of nonresidents. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 2/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 10085 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers to elect an overall limitation on the foreign tax credit. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10086 -- Similar to HR 10085. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10087 -- Similar to HR 10085. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10088 -- Similar to HR 10085. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/2/60.

HR 10094 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the excise tax on telephone service for an additional year, provide that such tax shall not apply with respect to service furnished in any state where an identical tax is imposed by state law. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10096 -- Repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication services or facilities. JACKSON (R Calif.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10105 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for medical, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer. LIPSCOMB (R Calif.) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10171 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer to deduct for income tax purposes certain special assessments and other charges made against him or his property under local law without regard to whether they tend to increase the value of such property. INOUYE (D Hawaii) -- 2/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10181 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930. MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10199 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re the involuntary liquidation of LIFO inventories as the result of labor disputes. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 2/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10210 -- Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that any article imported by a state or political subsidivision for governmental purposes shall be free of duty. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 2/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10211 -- Amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax exemption for nonprofit conservation organizations otherwise entitled thereto even though their activities may include the attempt to influence legislation. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 2/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10269 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide deduction from gross income for contributions to nonprofit nonpartisan civic organizations. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10271 -- Amend Tariff Act, 1930, to impose duty upon importation of bread. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10272 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide that lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10279 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide a credit against income tax for the cost to a taxpayer of increases in commuting transportation fares. ZELENKO (D N.Y.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10304 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to allow a deduction from gross income of up to $4,000 per family for tuition expenses paid by or on behalf of taxpayer, his spouse, or dependent for education at a non-denominational secondary school, college, or university. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 2/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10305 -- Extend to fishermen same treatment accorded farmers in relation to estimated income tax. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10306 -- Amend Tariff Act, 1930, to increase from $10 to $30 maximum amount of administrative exemption from customs duties (on articles for personal or household use) available to individuals who return from visits to foreign countries before they can qualify for regular statutory exemption. WILSON (R Calif.) -- 2/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10326 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer, spouse, or dependent who is physically handicapped. ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10330 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to prohibit deduction of certain expenditures as trade or business expenses. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10331 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide for withholding of tax at source on interest and dividends. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10332 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide graduated rates of percentage depletion for oil and gas wells. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10333 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide for additional information on certain returns. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10334 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to repeal provisions allowing credit against tax and exclusion from gross income for dividends received by individuals. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10409 -- Amend section 1033 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide nonrecognition of gain to domestic corporations in cases where property of their foreign subsidiaries is involuntarily converted. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10414 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal excise tax on communications. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 2/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10426 -- Provide for exemption of fowling nets from duty. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 2/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10437 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide deduction for depletion of natural resources may be computed on percentage basis (in lieu of the cost basis) only in case of mines, wells and deposits located in the U.S. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 2/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10453 -- Amend section 309 (a) (1) of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 2/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10458 -- Amend act of March 3, 1933 (47 Stat. 1426), re length of time by which Federal Maritime Board may suspend tariff schedules. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/16/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 10466 -- Amend Tariff Act, 1930, to provide free importation of wild animals and wild birds which are intended for exhibition in the United States. TEAGUE (R Calif.) -- 2/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10473 -- Similar to HR 10466. UTT (R Calif.) -- 2/16/60.

HR 10491 -- Provide for treatment of gain from sale or exchange of tangible personal property used in trade or business. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10492 -- Similar to HR 10491. MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/17/60.

HR 10501 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that transportation between the continental United States and Hawaii shall be fully exempt from the tax on transportation of persons. KING (D Calif.) -- 2/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10502 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 2/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10508 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that cost of all medicine and drugs for taxpayer and his spouse, rather than only excess over 1 percent of adjusted gross income as otherwise provided, may be included in computing the medical expense deduction where such taxpayer or spouse is 65 or over. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10509 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from communications and transportation taxes for amounts paid by nonprofit hospitals. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 2/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10514 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 2/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10533 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 2/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10539 -- Repeal excise tax on communications. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 2/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10549 -- Provide that tips and gratuities received from customers of an individual's employer be included as part of such individual's wages for old-age, survivors and disability insurance purposes. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 2/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10558 -- Similar to HR 10466. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 2/18/60.

HR 10571 -- Increase normal tax and surtax exemption, and exemption for dependents, from $600 to $1,000. BROOKS (D La.) -- 2/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10573 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to allow deduction from gross income for expenses in construction of family fallout shelters of approved type and design. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 2/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10591 -- Amend certain provisions of Internal Revenue Code, 1954 and certain provisions of title 28, USC, re taxation. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 2/23/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10592 -- Similar to HR 10591. MASON (R Ill.) -- 2/23/60.

HR 10608 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to establish country-by-country quotas for importation of shrimps and shrimp products; impose a duty on all unprocessed shrimp imported in excess of applicable quota; impose a duty on processed shrimp and prohibit its importation in excess of applicable quota. RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 2/23/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10611 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide retailers excise tax on jewelry and related items not apply to articles designed especially for use by members of certain scouting organizations. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 2/23/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10654 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to repeal excise tax on communications as of June 30, 1960. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10655 -- Increase personal income tax exemptions of taxpayer (including exemptions for spouse, exemptions for dependent, and additional exemption for old age and blindness from $600 to $1,200. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10660 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to terminate tax on long-distance telephone service, at same time as termination (presently provided for) of tax on local telephone service. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10661 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to extend excise tax on general telephone service for an additional year; allow a taxpayer a credit against such tax for state and local taxes on general telephone service. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10669 -- Similar to HR 10660. HARGIS (D Kan.) -- 2/25/60.

HR 10677 -- Provide a program of tax adjustment for small business and for persons engaged in small business. KING (D Utah) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10679 -- Amend section 1033, Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide nonrecognition of gain to domestic corporations in cases where property of foreign subsidiaries is involuntarily converted. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10745 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 2/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10807 -- Repeal excise tax on communications. BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 3/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10820 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code so that taxes imposed under Federal old-age and survivors insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who are 65. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 3/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10841 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place bamboo pipe stems on the free list. CANNON (D Mo.) -- 3/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10848 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be deducted from gross income. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 3/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10854 -- Amend section 212(b) of Revenue Act of 1950. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10855 -- Re rate of duty on primary aluminum pig. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10859 -- Re domestic corporations, receiving dividends from foreign corporations, and computation of foreign tax credit allowable. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 3/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10860 -- Similar to HR 10859. MASON (R Ill.) -- 3/2/60.

HR 10878 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to tax cigars having manufactured wrappers at rates no lower than cigarettes. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10880 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide cost of all medicine and drugs for taxpayer and spouse, rather than only excess over 1 percent of adjusted gross income as otherwise provided, may be included in computing medical expense deduction where taxpayer or spouse is 65 or over. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10881 -- Transfer income taxes to states for use for educational and other purposes without federal direction, control, or interference. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 3/3/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10906 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide a credit against income tax for cost to a taxpayer of certain increases in commuting transportation fares. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/7/60 -- Ways HR and Means.

HR 10910 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to repeal excise tax on communications. COAD (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10931 -- Similar to HR 10910. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/7/60.

HR 10960 -- Amend section 5701, Internal Revenue Code, 1954, re excise tax on cigars. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10961 -- Amend Tariff Act, 1930, to establish country-by-country quotas for importation of shrimps and shrimp products, and impose a duty on all shrimp imported in excess of applicable quota. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10963 -- Similar to HR 10960. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 3/8/60.

HR 10965 -- Similar to HR 10960. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 3/8/60.

HR 10990 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide a special deduction from gross income for the depreciation of automobiles owned and used by retired individuals. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 3/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 10999 -- Grant a deduction, for income tax purposes, to handicapped individuals, for expenses for transportation to and from work; provide an additional exemption for a taxpayer supporting dependents who are so handicapped as to be unable to care for themselves. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 3/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11002 -- Similar to HR 10910. STAGGERS (D W.Va.) -- 3/9/60.

HR 11010 -- Repeal manufacturers excise tax on rebuilt automotive parts and accessories. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 3/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11031 -- Similar to HR 10910. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 3/10/60.

HR 11033 -- Amend section 832 (b) (4), Internal Revenue Code, re unearned premiums. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 3/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11047 -- Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 3/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11052 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to allow a taxpayer an additional exemption for spouse or dependent who is a student at a college or university and whose educational expenses are paid by taxpayer. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 3/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11088 -- Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11089 -- Provide an additional income tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11090 -- Grant an additional income tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is permanently handicapped. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11091 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide an additional $2,500 exemption from income tax for amounts received as retirement annuities or pensions. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11092 -- Increase from $600 to $800 personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for a spouse, a dependent, and additional exemption for old age and blindness). GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11096 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to repeal excise tax on communications as of June 3, 1960. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11097 -- Amend section 341 (d), Internal Revenue Code, 1954. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 3/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11153 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 3/14/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11157 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to provide tax relief for self-employed individuals and members of partnerships where a portion of net income is reinvested in capital improvements. HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 3/14/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11169 -- Provide tips and gratuities received from customers of an individual's employer be part of individual's wages for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance purposes. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11171 -- Amend section 37, Internal Revenue Code, 1954, to equalize for all taxpayers amount taken into account in computing retirement income credit. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 3/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11172 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide taxpayer's personal exemption for an individual not related to him be allowed if individual resides in his home for major part of taxable year, making special provision where individual is child living with him for duration of school year. DIXON (R Utah) -- 3/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11174 -- Similar to HR 11169. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 3/15/60.

HR 11176 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer additional income tax exemption for spouse or dependent who is a student at a college or university and whose educational expenses are paid by taxpayer. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11179 -- Similar to HR 11169. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/15/60.

HR 11195 -- Provide for temporary suspension of duty on corkboard insulation. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 3/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11197 -- Similar to HR 11169. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 3/16/60.

HR 11206 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit lawn bowling clubs from tax on club dues. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 3/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11249 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal tax presently imposed on transportation of persons. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 3/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11252 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for amounts paid by a teacher for further education. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 3/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11264 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a duty upon importation of bread. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 3/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11266 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit prepaid dues income of certain membership organizations be included in gross income for taxable years to which dues relate. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 3/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11282 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a deduction from gross income for campaign expenses of candidates for public office. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 3/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11283 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and 1954 re apportionment of depletion allowance between parties to contracts for extraction of minerals or severance of timber. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 3/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11285 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide child-care expense deduction be allowed a woman without regard to her marital status or income. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11289 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer deduction from gross income for tuition and other expenses paid by him for his education or the education of his spouse or any of his dependents. PUCINSKI (D Ill.) -- 3/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11308 -- Similar to HR 11264. DULSKI (D N.Y.) -- 3/22/60.

HR 11331 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit charitable contributions, bequests, transfers, and gifts to the UN or any established agency thereof to be deductible for income tax, estate tax, and gift tax purposes. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 3/23/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11334 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax tobacco products for certain charitable purposes. DORN (R N.Y.) -- 3/23/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11376 -- Allow credit or refund of gift tax erroneously paid by treating nontaxable divisions of community property as gifts. KING (D Calif.) -- 3/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11409 -- Foster development of a product of the U.S. by providing temporarily for assessment of duty only on cost of processing and added material when exported for intermediate processing and returned. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/28/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11425 -- Amend section 302(b) (1) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11443 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a blind dependent. KING (D Calif.) -- 4/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11475 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal excise taxes on communications and transportation of persons. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/30/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11505 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. BREEDING (D Kan.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11507 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 4/4/60 - Ways and Means.

HR 11528 -- Amend section 170(b) (1) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain charitable contributions to historic societies or agencies. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11538 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate all authority to pay rewards to informers in tax cases except cases involving alcohol taxes. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 4/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11573 -- Provide duty-free importation of scientific equipment for educational or research purposes. IKARD (D Texas) -- 4/5/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11584 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 4/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11587 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude tips from compensation for purposes of Federal Insurance Contributions Act, Federal Unemployment Tax Act, and collection of income tax, at source on wages and include tips for determining self-employment income. BETTS (R Ohio) -- Ways and Means.

HR 11605 -- Re denial of exemption from income tax in certain charitable trusts and corporations. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 4/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11606 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit deduction of irrigation and other water district assessments. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 4/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11622 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny any deduction for advertising not designed to promote sale of goods or services. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 4/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11647 -- Amend section 593 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to limit deduction for additions to reserve for bad debts of a domestic building and loan association to an association, none of the guaranty or permanent stock of which is owned by a holding company, or other similar corporation. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11670 -- Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize amount taken into account in computing retirement income credit. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11673 -- Similar to HR 11249. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 4/11/60.

HR 11680 -- Amend section 902 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to credit foreign taxes paid by a foreign corporation 20 percent or more of voting stock of which is owned by another foreign corporation in which a domestic corporation has a substantial stock interest. MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 4/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11681 -- Similar to HR 11680. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 4/11/60.

HR 11684 -- Similar to HR 11249. REES (R Kan.) -- 4/11/60.

HR 11724 -- Similar to HR 11606. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 4/12/60.

HR 11739 -- Amend paragraph 1810 of Tariff Act of 1930. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 4/13/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11746 -- Similar to HR 11739. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 4/13/60.

HR 11748 -- Continue until June 30, 1961, suspension of duties on metal scrap MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 4/13/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11767 -- Provide for estate tax purposes a donor's gross estate not include property he transferred before his death for benefit of minors. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 4/14/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11785 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to impose a duty upon importation of montan wax produced in Communist-dominated or Communist-occupied areas of Germany. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 4/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11786 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. PFOST (D Idaho) -- 4/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11790 -- Repeal transportation excise tax. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 4/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11804 -- Amend section 481(b) (4) (C) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 4/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11836 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 4/20/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11862 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to terminate tax on long-distance telephone service simultaneously with termination (presently provided for) of tax on local telephone service. LANE (D Mass.) -- 4/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11866 -- Amend section 162 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deductibility of lawful expenditures for legislative purposes. MASON (R Ill.) -- 4/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11874 -- Provide a deduction for income tax purposes, of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; provide additional exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 4/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11886 -- Amend sections 4083, 4082, and 6416 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain sales of gasoline for nonfuel purposes from tax. BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11937 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to credit against individual income tax certain amounts paid as special tuition to institutions of education. HESS (R Ohio) -- 4/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11939 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to permit private carriers to transport bonded merchandise under certain conditions. IRWIN (D Conn.) -- 4/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11943 -- Permit limited deduction of contributions to political committees. MASON (R Ill.) -- 4/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 11987 -- Foster development of a product of the U.S. by providing temporarily for assessment of duty only on cost of processing and added material when exported for intermediate processing and returned. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 4/28/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12008 -- Permit limited deduction of contributions to political committees. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12036 -- Amend section 902 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re foreign taxes paid by certain predecessor corporations. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12047 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions. ROBISON (R N.Y.) -- 5/3/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12074 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. BROOKS (D La.) -- 5/4/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12103 -- Provide for free entry of pilot plant grain cleaning and flour milling equipment for Kansas State University. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 5/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12111 -- Amend section of 2(a) of Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as amended. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 5/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12112 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend by 1 additional year time within which a minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social security purposes. PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12113 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer, spouse, or dependent who is physically handicapped. RODINO (D N.J.) -- 5/6/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12129 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit against income tax for employers who employ individuals 50 years of age and over. LANE (D Mass.) -- 5/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12134 -- Amend section 902 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re foreign taxes paid by certain predecessor corporations. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 5/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12135 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal tax on transportation of persons, effective July 1, 1961. JOHNSON (D Colo.) -- 5/10/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12166 -- Repeal tax on transportation of persons. CHENOWETH (R Colo.) -- 5/11/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12198 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax certain nonprofit clubs organized and operated to pay benefits to members and their dependents. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 5/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12199 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal manufacturers excise tax on musical instruments. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 5/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12209 -- Amend sections 7323 and 7325 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to preclude forefeitures of property before a final decision in criminal proceedings instituted against owner of such property. TUCK (D Va.) -- 5/12/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12235 -- Amend act of Sept. 14, 1959, re sales and use taxes imposed by states on business activities in interstate commerce; authorize studies by congressional committees of this type of taxation. DADDARIO (D Conn.) -- 5/16/60 -- Judiciary.

HR 12250 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose import quota on iron ore. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12251 -- Provide additional funds for several states without federal direction, control, or interference. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12256 -- Amend section 1361 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re election of certain partnerships and proprietorships as to taxable status. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12266 -- Provide that if Republic of the Philippines prohibits export of rattan poles, full statutory rate of duty of 60 percent ad volorem shall apply to furniture wholly or in chief value of rattan which was manufactured in, or comes into the U.S. from, the Philippines. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12271 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide lawful expenditures for legislative purposes be allowed as deductions from gross income. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 5/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12287 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal tax on transportation of persons. ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 5/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12310 -- Allow individuals to deduct for federal income tax purposes not to exceed $100 each year of political contributions made to candidates for elective federal offices. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 5/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12312 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who is deaf. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 5/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12314 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended. LAFORE (R Pa.) -- 5/19/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12329 -- Re gift and estate tax treatment of relinquishments of certain powers in reciprocal and other trusts. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 5/23/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12360 -- Provide increases and decreases in income tax if President determines economic conditions require such. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 5/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12409 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses by taxpayer making repair to his residence; allow owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate cost of rehabilitating such housing. CASEY (D Texas) -- 5/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12436 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from 1 to 2 years the maximum period between sale of one residence and purchase of another with nonrecognition of gain. BROOMFIELD (R Mich.) -- 5/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12437 -- Limit term "waterproof" applied to cotton fabric. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 5/27/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12469 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to deny a deduction for advertising not designed to promote sale of goods or services. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 6/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12559 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide special method of taxation for real estate investment trusts. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 6/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12560 -- Similar to HR 12559. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 6/8/60.

HR 12586 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend excise tax on general telephone service for additional year; allow taxpayer a credit against such tax for state and local taxes paid by him on general telephone service. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 6/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12591 -- Amend section 321 of Tariff Act of 1930 to increase from $10 to $50 amount of administrative exemption from duty insofar as applies to articles imported by a federal civilian employee assigned overseas. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 6/9/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12655 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal manufacturer excise tax on musical instruments. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 6/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12659 -- Suspend for temporary period import duty on heptanoic acid. IKARD (D Texas) -- 6/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12660 -- Re excise tax on club dues and amounts paid for certain capital improvements. IKARD (D Texas) -- 6/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12671 -- Redefine a nonqualified corporation, re allowance of 8-year carryovers of operations losses in computing income taxes of new life insurance companies. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12685 -- Re application of manufacturers excise tax on electric light bulbs in sets or strings. BOSCH (R N.Y.) -- 6/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12690 -- Amend subchapter S, chapter 1, Internal Revenue Code of 1954. IKARD (D Texas) -- 6/16/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12701 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make technical revisions in income and administrative provisions. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 6/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12702 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by imposing a tax upon aviation fuel. BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 6/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12703 -- Refund or credit certain additions to tax under Internal Revenue Code of 1939. BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12716 -- Study matters pertaining to imposition by states of taxes involving sales in interstate commerce. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 6/17/60 -- Rules.

HR 12717 -- Provide deduction in computing income taxable under Internal Revenue Code of 1954 of losses sustained by public transit systems in conversion from street railways to buses. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12742 -- Amend definition of a small business corporation for purposes of subchapter S of chapter 1 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. BOGGS (D La.) -- 6/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12756 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re clinical thermometers. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 6/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12758 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit tax-exempt organizations to engage in activities to influence legislation directly relevant to purposes which qualify for tax exception, without losing certain benefits. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 6/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12770 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for loss of earnings resulting from jury duty. FARBSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 6/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12778 -- Re application of section 481 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to taxable years to which Internal Revenue Code of 1939 applies. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12857 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to change rate of manufacturers excise tax on mechanical lighters for cigarettes, cigars and pipes. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/28/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12858 -- Similar to HR 12857. WALTER (D Pa.) -- 6/28/60.

HR 12874 -- Provide camper coaches, slide-in cabins, and other articles related in use to house trailers not be subject to manufacturers excise tax on motor vehicles. KASEM (D Calif.) -- 6/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12875 -- Re credit against estate tax for amount of gift tax paid on a gift of property which is included in gross estate of a decedent. MASON (R Ill.) -- 6/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12879 -- Provide income tax on individuals not exceed 52 percent of taxable income for taxable year. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 6/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12901 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that cost of all medicine and drugs, rather than only excess over 1 percent of adjusted gross income may be included in computing medical expense deduction where taxpayer or spouse is 65 or over. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 6/30/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12921 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow deduction of expenses for visiting grave of a deceased serviceman. BARR (D Ind.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12927 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for expenses incurred by a taxpayer in making repairs and improvements to his residence; allow owner of rental housing to amortize at an accelerated rate the cost of rehabilitating or restoring such housing. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12937 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to clarify excise tax on transportation of persons as applied for sightseeing. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12956 -- Increase from $600 to $800 personal income tax exemptions (including for a spouse, or dependent, and additional exemptions for old age and blindness). HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 7/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12958 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that taxpayers may obtain review in U.S. district courts of alleged deficiencies without being required to pay tax before filing suit. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 7/2/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12967 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax admissions to, or for benefit of, a world's fair. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) -- 8/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12973 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax on admissions not apply to live dramatic performances. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 8/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 12978 -- Amend section 4242 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from club dues tax charges made by nonprofit clubs for facilities. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 8/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13015 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re depreciation. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 8/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13017 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide amortization deduction for bomb shelters. FLYNN (D Wis.) -- 8/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13019 -- Amend subchapter S of chapter 1 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re certain rental housing. IKARD (D Texas) -- 8/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13037 -- Amend section 4241 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce club dues excise taxes from 20 to 10 percent. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 8/18/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13071 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from income tax certain nonprofit clubs operated to pay benefits to members and dependents. RHODES (D Pa.) -- 8/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13072 -- Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to equalize for all taxpayers retirement income credit. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 8/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13073 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer a deduction from gross income for his education or of his spouse or dependents. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 8/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13101 -- Similar to HR 13073. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 8/23/60.

HR 13104 -- Amend subchapter C, chapter 1, Internal Revenue Code of 1954, re corporate distributions, loss carryovers, and other adjustments. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/23/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13105 -- Similar to HR 13104. MASON (R Ill.) -- 8/23/60.

HR 13106 -- Similar to HR 13104. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 8/23/60.

HR 13132 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re bracket method of depreciation. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 8/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13133 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, transferring wood charcoal from free list to dutiable list. BENNETT (R Mich.) -- 8/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13134 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 by adding nutshell charcoal and lignite briquets, for cocking purposes to dutiable list. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 8/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13136 -- Re dutiable status of articles containing foreign material which come into the U.S. from insular possessions. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13137 -- Similar to HR 13136. MASON (R Ill.) -- 8/24/60.

HR 13138 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide additional $2,400 exemption from income tax for annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits. HALPBERN (R N.Y.) -- 8/24/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13208 -- Amend paragraph 702 of Tariff Act of 1930 to establish quotas for live sheep and lambs; fresh, chilled, or frozen lamb and mutton; provide additional duties on imports in excess of quotas. FISHER (D Texas) -- 8/29/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13223 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, re duties on hair of cashmere goat. MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 8/30/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13224 -- Implement Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 8/30/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13228 -- Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. COOLEY (D N.C.) -- 8/30/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13236 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make technical revisions. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13241 -- Supplement Internal Revenue Code of 1954. MASON (R Ill.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13248 -- Similar to HR 13224. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 8/31/60.

HR 13254 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to depreciate tangible property over a 60-month period. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13259 -- Similar to HR 13223. McCORMACK (D Mass.) (by request) -- 8/31/60.

HR 13263 -- Increase from $600 to $700 personal income tax exemptions. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13264 -- Increase from $600 to $800 personal income tax exemptions. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13266 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re pension plans. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13267 -- Similar to HR 13228. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 8/31/60.

HR 13273 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re volunteer fire companies. OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

HR 13274 -- Similar to HR 13273. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60.

HR 13276 -- Similar to HR 13273. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60.

H J Res 803 -- Provide compilation of rubber footwear import statistics by type of footwear. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 8/30/60 -- Ways and Means.

H J Res 806 -- Similar to H J Res 803. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 464 -- Re the sense of Congress that the U.S. should not grant further tariff reductions in the forthcoming tariff negotiations. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 1/21/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 503 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. should grant no further tariff reductions and that a joint investigation should be conducted through the State, Commerce, and Treasury Departments to determine the extent and effect of limitations other than tariffs imposed by foreign countries on U.S. exports and the extent to which these limitations are removed in the next 2 years. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 1/25/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 512 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. should not grant further tariff reductions in the forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 513 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 514 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 515 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. DENT (D Pa.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 516 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. DORN (D S.C.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 517 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 518 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. GROSS (R Iowa) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 519 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 520 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. McINTIRE (R Maine) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 521 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. MASON (R Ill.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 522 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 523 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 524 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. should not grant further tariff reductions in the forthcoming negotiations, imburse the U.S. for extra compensation paid customs officers and employees. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 1/26/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 525 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. UTT (R Calif.) -- 1/26/60.

H Con Res 527 -- Similar to H Con Res 512. MACK (R Wash.) -- 1/27/60.

H Con Res 554 -- Express sense of Congress that the United States should not grant further tariff reductions in the forthcoming tariff negotiations under the provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 2/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 556 -- Similar to H Con Res 554. BETTS (R Ohio) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 560 -- Similar to H Con Res 554. TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 2/2/60.

H Con Res 580 -- Similar to H Con Res 554. LANE (D Mass.) -- 2/4/60.

H Con Res 583 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. HAYS (D Ohio) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 592 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 2/17/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 593 -- Similar to H Con Res 592. GRAY (D Ill.) -- 2/17/60.

H Con Res 594 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. FLYNT (D Ga.) -- 2/22/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 605 -- Similar to H Con Res 594. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 2/25/60.

H Con Res 610 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 3/7/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 616 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/9/60.

H Con Res 618 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 3/11/60.

H Con Res 665 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. BARING (D Nev.) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 667 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 670 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 671 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 674 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. WITHROW (R Wis.) -- 5/2/60.

H Con Res 675 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. BLITCH (D Ga.) -- 5/3/60.

H Con Res 676 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. BROCK (D Neb.) -- 5/3/60.

H Con Res 677 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 5/3/60.

H Con Res 683 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. RILEY (D S.C.) -- 5/4/60.

H Con Res 685 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. SLACK (D W.Va.) -- 5/5/60.

H Con Res 687 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. COLLIER (R Ill.) -- 5/6/60.

H Con Res 688 -- Similar to H Con Res 610. MOELLER (D Ohio) -- 5/6/60.

H Con Res 697 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 6/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 699 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 6/13/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 707 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. not grant further tariff reductions in forthcoming tariff negotiations under provisions of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. LEVERING (D Ohio) -- 7/1/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 713 -- Express sense of Congress in granting relief to domestic carpet industry. AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) -- 8/15/60 -- Ways and Means.

H Con Res 714 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 8/18/60.

H Con Res 715 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 8/19/60.

H Con Res 718 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. LANDRUM (D Ga.) -- 8/22/60.

H Con Res 719 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 8/22/60.

H Con Res 722 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 8/22/60.

H Con Res 724 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. KITCHIN (D N.C.) -- 8/23/60.

H Con Res 725 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. MUMMA (R Pa.) -- 8/23/60.

H Con Res 726 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 8/24/60.

H Con Res 727 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. DORN (D S.C.) -- 8/24/60.

H Con Res 730 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 8/29/60.

H Con Res 731 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 8/29/60.

H Con Res 732 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 8/30/60.

H Con Res 740 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 8/31/60.

H Con Res 747 -- Similar to H Con Res 713. TABER (R N.Y.) -- 8/31/60.

H Res 435 -- Re withholding for state income tax purposes, on compensation of federal employees. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules.

H Res 436 -- Re revisions in income tax provisions. THORNBERRY (D Texas) -- 2/2/60 -- Rules.

H Res 442 -- Direct Tariff Commission to make investigation of effect of existing customs treatment of shrimp upon domestic shrimp industry. BOGGS (D La.) -- 2/8/60 -- Ways and Means.

86th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

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STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE STRESSES PEACE AND PROSPERITY THEME

Following is the complete, official version of President Eisenhower's State of the Union message transmitted to Congress Jan. 7. In reading the message, the President interpolated several remarks. The major one is footnoted.

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. SPEAKER,
MEMBERS OF THE 86th CONGRESS, MY FELLOW CITIZENS:

Seven years ago I entered my present office with one long-held resolve overriding all others. I was then, and remain now, determined that the United States shall become an ever more potent resource for the cause of peace -- realizing that peace cannot be for ourselves alone, but for peoples everywhere. This determination is shared by the entire Congress -- indeed, by all Americans.

My purpose today is to discuss some features of America's position, both at home and in her relations to others.

First, I point out that for us, annual self-examination is made a definite necessity by the fact that we now live in a divided world of uneasy equilibrium, with our side committed to its own protection and against aggression by the other.

With both sides of this divided world in possession of unbelievably destructive weapons, mankind approaches a state where mutual annihilation becomes a possibility. No other fact of today's world equals this in importance -- it colors everything we say, plan, and do.

There is demanded of us vigilance, determination and the dedication of whatever portion of our resources that will provide adequate security, especially a real deterrent to aggression. These things we are doing. All these facts emphasize the importance of striving incessantly for a just peace.

Only through the strengthening of the spiritual, intellectual, economic and defensive resources of the free world can we, in confidence, make progress toward this goal.

Second, we note that recent Soviet deportment and pronouncements suggest the possible opening of a somewhat less strained period in the relationships between the Soviet Union and the free world. If these pronouncements be genuine, there is brighter hope of diminishing the intensity of past rivalry and eventually of substituting persuasion for coercion. Whether this is to become an era of lasting promise remains to be tested by actions.

Third, we now stand in the vestibule of a vast new technological age -- one that, despite its capacity for human destruction, has an equal capacity to make poverty and human misery obsolete. If our efforts are wisely directed -- and if our unremitting efforts for dependable peace begin to attain some success -- we can surely become participants in creating an age characterized by justice and rising levels of human well-being.

NEGOTIATIONS

Over the past year the Soviet Union has expressed an interest in measures to reduce the common peril of war. While neither we nor any other free world nation can permit ourselves to be misled by pleasant promises until they are tested by performance, yet we approach this apparently new opportunity with the utmost seriousness. We must strive to break the calamitous cycle of frustrations and crises which, if unchecked, could spiral into nuclear disaster -- the ultimate insanity.

Though the need for dependable agreements to assure against resort to force in settling disputes is apparent to both sides, yet as in other issues dividing men and nations, we cannot expect sudden and revolutionary results. But we must find some place to begin.

One obvious road on which to make a useful start is in the widening of communication between our two peoples. In this field there are, both sides willing, countless opportunities -- most of them well known to us all -- for developing mutual understanding, the true foundation of peace.

Another avenue may be through the reopening, on January 12, of negotiations looking to a controlled ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, the closing statement from the Soviet scientists who met with our scientists at Geneva in an unsuccessful effort to develop an agreed basis for a test ban, gives the clear impression that their conclusions have been politically guided. Those of the British and American scientific representatives are their own freely formed, individual and collective opinions. I am hopeful that as new negotiations begin, truth -- not political opportunism -- will be the guiding light of the deliberations.

Still another avenue may be found in the field of disarmament, in which the Soviets have professed a readiness to negotiate seriously. They have not, however, made clear the plans they may have, if any, for mutual inspection and verification -- the essential condition for any extensive measure of disarmament.

UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS

There is one instance where our initiative for peace has recently been successful. A multilateral treaty signed last month provides for the exclusively peaceful use of Antarctica, assured by a system of inspection. It provides for free and cooperative scientific research in that continent, and prohibits nuclear explosions there pending general international agreement on the subject. The treaty is a significant contribution toward peace, international cooperation, and the advancement of science. I shall transmit its text to the Senate for consideration and approval in the near future.

The United States is always ready to participate with the Soviet Union in serious discussion of these or any other subjects that may lead to peace with justice. Certainly it is not necessary to repeat that the United States has no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of any nation; likewise we reject any attempt to impose its system on us or on other peoples by force or subversion.

This concern for the freedom of other peoples is the intellectual and spiritual cement which has allied us with more than 40 other nations in a common defense effort. Not for a moment do we forget that our own fate is firmly fastened to that of these countries; we will not act in any way which would jeopardize our solemn commitments to them. These peoples, desperately hoping to lift themselves to decent levels of living must not, by our neglect, be forced to seek help from, and finally become virtual satellites of, those who proclaim their hostility to freedom.

We and our friends are, of course, concerned with self-defense. Growing out of this concern is the realization that all people of the free world have a great stake in the progress, in freedom, of the uncommitted and newly emerging nations.

Their natural desire for a better life must not be frustrated by withholding from them necessary technical and investment assistance. This is a problem to be solved not by America alone, but also by every nation cherishing the same ideals and in position to provide help.

In recent years America's partners and friends in Western Europe and Japan have made great economic progress. Their newly found economic strength is eloquent testimony to the striking success of the policies of economic cooperation which we and they have pursued.

The international economy of 1960 is markedly different from that of the early postwar years. No longer is the United States the only major industrial country capable of providing substantial amounts of the resources so urgently needed in the newly developing countries.

To remain secure and prosperous themselves, wealthy nations must extend the kind of cooperation to the less fortunate members that will inspire hope, confidence and progress. A rich nation can for a time, without noticeable damage to itself, pursue a course of self-indulgence, making its single goal the material ease and comfort of its own citizens -- thus repudiating its own spiritual and material stake in a peaceful and prosperous society of nations. But the enmities it will incur, the isolation into which it will descend, and the internal moral and physical softness that will be engendered, will, in the long term, bring it to disaster.

America did not become great through softness and self-indulgence. Her miraculous progress and achievements flow from other qualities far more worthy and substantial --

- Adherence to principles and methods consonant with our religious philosophy.
- A satisfaction in hard work.
- The readiness to sacrifice for worthwhile causes.
- The courage to meet every challenge to her progress.
- The intellectual honesty and capacity to recognize the true path of her own best interests.

To us and to every nation of the free world, rich or poor, these qualities are necessary today as never before if we are to march together to greater security, prosperity and peace. I believe the industrial countries are ready to participate actively in supplementing the efforts of the developing countries to achieve progress.

The immediate need for this kind of cooperation is underscored by the strain in our international balance of payments. Our surplus from foreign business transactions has in recent years fallen substantially short of the expenditures we make abroad to maintain our military establishments overseas, to finance private investment, and to provide assistance to the less developed nations. In 1959 our deficit in balance of payments approached $4 billion.

Continuing deficits of anything like this magnitude would, over time, impair our own economic growth and check the forward progress of the free world.

We must meet this situation by promoting a rising volume of exports and world trade. Further, we must induce all industrialized nations of the free world to work together in a new cooperative endeavor to help lift the scourge of poverty from less fortunate nations. This will provide for better sharing of this burden and for still further profitable trade.

New nations, and others struggling with the problems of development, will progress only if they demonstrate faith in their own destiny and possess the will and use their own resources to fulfill it. Moreover, progress in a national transformation can be only gradually earned; there is no easy and quick way to follow from the ox cart to the jet plane. But, just as we drew on Europe for assistance in our earlier years, so now do those new and emerging nations that have this faith and determination deserve help.

Over the last 15 years, 20 nations have gained political independence. Others are doing so each year. Most of them are woefully lacking in technical capacity and in investment capital; without free world support in these matters they cannot effectively progress in freedom.

Respecting their need, one of the major focal points of our concern is the South Asian region. Here, in two nations alone, are almost 500 million people, all working, and working hard, to raise their standards, and in doing so, to make of themselves a strong bulwark against the spread of an ideology that would destroy liberty.

I cannot express to you the depth of my conviction that, in our own and free world interests, we must cooperate with others to help these people achieve their legitimate ambitions, as expressed in their different multi-year plans. Through the World Bank and other instrumentalities, as well as through individual action by every nation in position to help, we must squarely face this titanic challenge.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

All of us must realize, of course, that development in freedom by the newly emerging nations, is no mere matter of obtaining outside financial assistance. An indispensable element in this process is a strong and continuing determination on the part of these nations to exercise the national discipline necessary for any sustained development period. These qualities of determination are particularly essential because of the fact that the process of improvement will necessarily be gradual and laborious rather than revolutionary. Moreover, everyone should be aware that the development process is no short-term phenomenon. Many years are required for even the most favorably situated countries.

I shall continue to urge the American people, in the interests of their own security, prosperity and peace, to make sure that their own part of this great project be amply and cheerfully supported. Free world decisions in this matter may spell the difference between world disaster and world progress in freedom.

Other countries, some of which I visited last month, have similar needs. A common meeting ground is desirable for those nations which are prepared to assist in the development effort. During the past year I have discussed this matter with the leaders of several Western nations.

Because of its wealth of experience, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation could help with initial studies. The goal is to enlist all available economic resources in the industrialized free world -- especially private investment capital. But I repeat that this help, no matter how great, can be lastingly effective only if it is used as a supplement to the strength of spirit and will of the people of the newly developing nations.

If we grasp this opportunity to build an age of productive partnership between the less fortunate nations and those that have already achieved a high state of economic advancement, we will make brighter the outlook for a world order based upon security, freedom and peace. Otherwise, the outlook could be dark indeed. We face what may be a turning point in history, and we must act decisively.

By extending this help we hope to make possible the enthusiastic enrollment of these nations under freedom's banner. No more startling contrast to a system of sullen satellites could be imagined.

DEFENSE ADEQUATE

As a Nation we can successfully pursue these objectives only from a position of broadly based strength.

No matter how earnest is our quest for guaranteed peace, we must maintain a high degree of military effectiveness at the same time we are engaged in negotiating the issue of arms reduction. Until tangible and mutually-enforceable arms reduction measures are worked out, we will not weaken the means of defending our institutions.

America possesses an enormous defense power. It is my studied conviction that no nation will ever risk general war against us unless we should be so foolish as to neglect the defense forces we now so powerfully support. It is worldwide knowledge that any nation which might be tempted today to attack the United States, even though our country might sustain great losses, would itself promptly suffer a terrible destruction. But I once again assure all peoples and all nations that the United States, except in defense, will never turn loose this destructive power.

During the past year, our long-range striking power, unmatched today in manned bombers, has taken on new strength as the Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile has entered the operational inventory. In 14 recent test launchings, at ranges of over 5,000 miles, Atlas has been striking on an average within two miles of the target. This is less than the length of a jet runway -- well within the circle of total destruction. Such performance is a great tribute to American scientists and engineers, who in the past five years have had to telescope time and technology to develop these long-range ballistic missiles, where America had none before.

This year, moreover, growing numbers of nuclear-powered submarines will enter our active forces, some to be armed with Polaris missiles. These remarkable ships and weapons, ranging the oceans, will be capable of accurate fire on targets virtually anywhere on earth. Impossible to destroy by surprise attack, they will beome one of our most effective sentinels for peace.

To meet situations of less than general nuclear war, we continue to maintain our carrier forces, our many service units abroad, our always ready Army strategic forces and Marine Corps divisions, and the civilian components. The continuing modernization of these forces is a costly but necessary process, and is scheduled to go forward at a rate which will steadily add to our strength.

The deployment of a portion of these forces beyond our shores, on land and sea, is persuasive demonstration of our determination to stand shoulder to shoulder with our allies for collective security. Moreover, I have directed that steps be taken to program our military assistance to these allies on a longer range basis. This is necessary for a sounder collective defense system.

Next I refer to our effort in space exploration, which is often mistakenly supposed to be an integral part of defense research and development.

First, America has made great contributions in the past two years to the world's fund of knowledge of astrophysics and space science. These discoveries are of present interest chiefly to the scientific community; but they are important foundation stones for

more extensive exploration of outer space for the ultimate benefit of all mankind.

Second, our military missile program, going forward so successfully, does not suffer from our present lack of very large rocket engines, which are so necessary in distant space exploration. I am assured by experts that the thrust of our present missiles is fully adequate for defense requirements.

Third, the United States is pressing forward in the development of large rocket engines to place much heavier vehicles into space for exploration purposes.

Fourth, in the meantime, it is necessary to remember that we have only begun to probe the environment immediately surrounding the earth. Using launch systems presently available, we are developing satellites to scout the world's weather; satellite relay stations to facilitate and extend communications over the globe; for navigation aids to give accurate bearings to ships and aircraft; and for perfecting instruments to collect and transmit the data we seek. This is the area holding the most promise for early and useful applications of space technology.

Fifth, we have just completed a year's experience with our new space law. I believe it deficient in certain particulars and suggested improvements will be submitted shortly.

The accomplishment of the many tasks I have alluded to requires the continuous strengthening of the spiritual, intellectual, and economic sinews of American life. The steady purpose of our society is to assure justice, before God, for every individual. We must be ever alert that freedom does not wither through the careless amassing of restrictive controls or the lack of courage to deal boldly with the giant issues of the day.

A year ago, when I met with you, the Nation was emerging from an economic downturn, even though the signs of resurgent prosperity were not then sufficiently convincing to the doubtful. Today our surging strength is apparent to everyone. 1960 promises to be the most prosperous year in our history.

Yet we continue to be afflicted by nagging disorders.

Among current problems that require solution are:

- The need to protect the public interest in situations of prolonged labor-management stalemate.
- The persistent refusal to come to grips with a critical problem in one sector of American agriculture.
- The continuing threat of inflation, together with the persisting tendency toward fiscal irresponsibility.
- In certain instances the denial to some of our citizens of equal protection of the law.

Every American was disturbed by the prolonged dispute in the steel industry and the protracted delay in reaching a settlement.

We are all relieved that a settlement has at last been achieved in that industry. Percentagewise, by this settlement the increase to the steel companies in employment costs is lower than in any prior wage settlement since World War II. It is also gratifying to note that despite the increase in wages and benefits several of the major steel producers have announced that there will be no increase in steel prices at this time. The national interest demands that in the period of industrial peace which has been assured by the new contract, both management and labor make every possible effort to increase efficiency and productivity in the manufacture of steel so that price increases can be avoided.

DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

One of the lessons of this story is that the potential danger to the entire Nation of longer and greater strikes must be met. To insure against such possibilities we must of course depend primarily upon the good common sense of the responsible individuals. It is my intention to encourage regular discussions between management and labor outside the bargaining table, to consider the interest of the public as well as their mutual interest in the maintenance of industrial peace, price stability and economic growth.

To me, it seems almost absurd for the United States to recognize the need, and so earnestly to seek, for cooperation among the nations unless we can achieve voluntary, dependable, abiding cooperation among the important segments of our own free society.

Failure to face up to basic issues in areas other than those of labor-management can cause serious strains on the firm freedom supports of our society.

I refer to agriculture as one of these areas. Our basic farm laws were written 27 years ago, in an emergency effort to redress hardship caused by a world-wide depression. They were continued -- and their economic distortions intensified -- during World War II in order to provide incentives for production of food needed to sustain a war-torn free world.

Today our farm problem is totally different. It is that of effectively adjusting to the changes caused by a scientific revolution. When the original farm laws were written, an hour's farm labor produced only one-fourth as much wheat as at present. Farm legislation is woefully out of date, ineffective and expensive.

For years we have gone on with an outmoded system which not only has failed to protect farm income, but also has produced soaring, threatening surpluses. Our farms have been left producing for war while America has long been at peace.

Once again I urge Congress to enact legislation that will gear production more closely to markets, make costly surpluses more manageable, provide greater freedom in farm operations and steadily achieve increased net farm incomes.

INFLATION THREAT

Another issue that we must meet squarely is that of living within our means. This requires restraint in expenditure, constant reassessment of priorities, and the maintenance of stable prices.

We must prevent inflation. Here is an opponent of so many guises that it is sometimes difficult to recognize. But our clear need is to stop continuous and general price rises -- a need that all of us can see and feel.

To prevent steadily rising costs and prices calls for stern self-discipline by every citizen. No person, city, state, or organized group can afford to evade the obligation to resist inflation, for every American pays its crippling tax.

Inflation's ravages do not end at the water's edge. Increases in prices of the goods we sell abroad threaten to drive us out of markets that once were securely ours. Whether domestic prices, so high as to be non-competitive, result from demands for too-high profit margins or from increased labor costs that outrun growth in productivity, the final result is seriously damaging to the Nation.

We must fight inflation as we would a fire that imperils our home. Only by so doing can we prevent it from destroying our salaries, savings, pensions and insurance, and from gnawing away the very roots of a free, healthy economy and the Nation's security.

One major method by which the Federal Government can counter inflation and rising prices is to insure that its expenditures are below its revenues. The debt with which we are now confronted is about $290 billion. With interest charges alone now costing taxpayers about $9-1/2 billion, it is clear that this debt growth must stop. You will be glad to know that despite the unsettling influences of the recent steel strike, we estimate that our accounts will show, on June 30, this year, a favorable balance of approximately $200 million.

I shall present to the Congress for 1961 a balanced budget. In the area of defense, expenditures continue at the record peacetime levels of the last several years. With a single exception, expenditures in every major category of health, education and welfare will be equal or greater than last year. In space expenditures the amounts are practically doubled. But the over-all guiding goal of this budget is national need -- not response to specific group, local or political insistence.

Expenditure increases, other than those I have indicated, are largely accounted for by the increased cost of legislation previously enacted.*

This budget will help ease pressures in our credit and capital markets. It will enhance the confidence of people all over the world in the strength of our economy and our currency and in our individual and collective ability to be fiscally responsible.

In the management of the huge public debt the Treasury is unfortunately not free of artificial barriers. Its ability to deal with the difficult problems in this field has been weakened greatly by the unwillingness of the Congress to remove archaic restrictions. The need for a freer hand in debt management is even more urgent today because the costs of the undesirable financing practices which the Treasury has been forced into are mounting. Removal of this roadblock has high priority in my legislative recommendations.

Still another issue relates to civil rights. In all our hopes and plans for a better world we all recognize that provincial and racial prejudices must be combatted. In the long perspective of history, the right to vote has been one of the strongest pillars of a free society. Our first duty is to protect this right against all encroachment. In spite of constitutional guarantees, and notwithstanding

*Interpolated announcement of $4.2 billion budget surplus to be applied against the national debt, saving the taxpayers $200 million in interest costs annually. "Once we have established such payments as normal practices we can profitably make improvements in our tax structure and thereby truly reduce the heavy burdens of taxation."

much progress of recent years, bias still deprives some persons in this country of equal protection of the laws.

Early in your last session, I recommended legislation which would help eliminate several practices discriminating against the basic rights of Americans. The Civil Rights Commission has developed additional constructive recommendations. I hope that these will be among the matters to be seriously considered in the current session. I trust that Congress will thus signal to the world that our Government is striving for equality under law for all our people.

Each year and in many ways our Nation continues to undergo profound change and growth. In the past 18 months, we have hailed the entry of two more states of the Union -- Alaska and Hawaii. We salute these two western stars proudly.

Our vigorous expansion, which we all welcome as a sign of health and vitality, is many-sided. We are, for example, witnessing explosive growth in metropolitan areas.

By 1975 the metropolitan areas of the United States will occupy twice the territory they do today. The roster of urban problems with which they must cope is staggering. They involve water supply, cleaning the air, adjusting local tax systems, providing for essential educational, cultural and social services, and destroying those conditions which breed delinquency and crime.

In meeting these, we must, if we value our historic freedoms, keep within the traditional framework of our Federal system with powers divided between the national and state governments. The uniqueness of this system may confound the casual observer, but it has worked effectively for nearly 200 years.

I do not doubt that our urban and other perplexing problems can be solved in the traditional American method. In doing so we must realize that nothing is really solved and ruinous tendencies are set in motion by yielding to the deceptive bait of the "easy" Federal tax dollar.

Our educational system provides a ready example. All recognize the vital necessity of having modern school plants, well-qualified and adequately compensated teachers, and of using the best possible teaching techniques and curricula. We cannot be complacent about educating our youth.

But the route to better-trained minds is not through the swift administration of a Federal hypodermic or sustained financial transfusion. The educational process, essentially a local and personal responsibility, cannot be made to leap ahead by crash, centralized governmental action.

The Administration has proposed a carefully reasoned program for helping eliminate current deficiencies. It is designed to stimulate classroom construction, not by substitution of Federal dollars for state and local funds, but by incentives to extend and encourage state and local efforts. This approach rejects the notion of Federal domination or control. It is workable, and should appeal to every American interested in advancement of our educational system in the traditional American way. I urge the Congress to take action upon it.

INTERNATIONAL RULE OF LAW

There is one other subject concerning which I renew a recommendation I made in my State of the Union Message last January. I then advised the Congress of my purpose to intensify our efforts to replace force with a rule of law among nations. From many discussions abroad, I am convinced that purpose is widely and deeply shared by other peoples and nations of the world.

In the same message, I stated that our efforts would include a reexamination of our own relations to the International Court of Justice. The Court was established by the United Nations to decide international legal disputes between nations. In 1946 we accepted the Court's jurisdiction, but subject to a reservation of the right to determine unilaterally whether a matter lies essentially within domestic jurisdiction. There is pending before the Senate a resolution which would repeal our present self-judging reservation. I support that resolution and urge its prompt passage. If this is done, I intend to urge similar acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction by every member of the United Nations.

Here perhaps it is not amiss for me to say to the Members of the Congress, in this my final year of office, a word about the institutions we respectively represent and the meaning which the relationships between our two branches has for the days ahead.

I am not unique as a President in having worked with a Congress controlled by the opposition party -- except that no other President ever did it for quite so long! Yet in both personal and official relationships we have weathered the storms of the past five years. For this I am grateful.

My deep concern in the next 12 months, before my successor takes office, is with our joint Congressional-Executive duty to our own and to other nations. Acting upon the beliefs I have expressed here today, I shall devote my full energies to the tasks at hand, whether these involve travel for promoting greater world understanding, negotiations to reduce international discord, or constant discussions and communications with the Congress and the American people on issues both domestic and foreign.

RELATIONS WITH CONGRESS

In pursuit of these objectives, I look forward to, and shall dedicate myself to, a close and constructive association with the Congress.

Every minute spent in irrelevant inter-branch wrangling is precious time taken from the intelligent initiation and adoption of coherent policies for our national survival and progress.

We seek a common goal -- brighter opportunity for our own citizens and a world peace with justice for all.

Before us and our friends is the challenge of an ideology which, for more than four decades, has trumpeted abroad its purpose of gaining ultimate victory over all forms of government at variance with its own.

We realize that however much we repudiate the tenets of imperialistic communism, it represents a gigantic enterprise, grimly pursued by leaders who compel its subjects to subordinate their freedom of action and spirit and personal desires for some hoped-for advantage in the future.

The Communists can present an array of material accomplishments over the past 15 years that lends a false persuasiveness to many of their glittering promises to the uncommitted peoples. The competition they provide is formidable.

But in our scale of values we place freedom first -- our whole national existence and development have been geared to that basic concept and are responsible for the position of free world leadership to which we have succeeded. It is the highest prize that any nation can possess; it is one that communism can never offer. And America's record of material accomplishment in freedom is written not only in the unparalleled prosperity of our own nation, but in the many billions we have devoted to the reconstruction of Free World economies wrecked by World War II and in the effective help of many more billions we have given in saving the independence of many others threatened by outside domination. Assuredly we have the capacity for handling the problems in the new era of the world's history we are now entering.

But we must use that capacity intelligently and tirelessly, regardless of personal sacrifice.

The fissure that divides our political planet is deep and wide. We live, moreover, in a sea of semantic disorder in which old labels no longer faithfully describe. Police states are called "people's democracies." Armed conquest of free people is called "liberation."

Such slippery slogans make more difficult the problem of communicating true faith, facts and beliefs.

We must make clear our peaceful intentions, our aspirations for a better world. So doing, we must use language to enlighten the mind, not as the instrument of the studied innuendo and distorter of truth. And we must live by what we say.

On my recent visit to distant lands I found one statesman after another eager to tell me of the elements of their government that had been borrowed from our American Constitution, and from the indestructible ideals set forth in our Declaration of Independence.

As a Nation we take pride that our own constitutional system, and the ideals which sustain it, have been long viewed as a fountainhead of freedom. By our every action we must strive to make ourselves worthy of this trust, ever mindful that an accumulation of seemingly minor encroachments upon freedom gradually could break down the entire fabric of a free society. So persuaded, we shall get on with the task before us. So dedicated, and with faith in the Almighty, humanity shall one day achieve the unity in freedom to which all men have aspired from the dawn of time.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET FOR FISCAL 1961 CALLS FOR $4.2 BILLION SURPLUS

President Eisenhower's budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, sent to Congress Jan. 18, 1960, called for expenditures of $79.8 billion and receipts of $84 billion, leaving a surplus of $4.2 billion which the President urged using to cut the public debt to $280 billion. The projections for fiscal 1961 compared with an estimated surplus of $200 million for fiscal 1960, based on expenditures of $78.4 billion and receipts of $78.6 billion. (See résumé below.)

The President's revenue projection showed that he expected a prosperous fiscal 1961 to produce $15.7 billion more for the Treasury than was collected in recession-depressed fiscal 1959. In fiscal 1957, in a comparable situation, budget receipts were $10.6 billion higher than in recession-hit fiscal 1955.

Expenditures

Projected expenditures represented a net increase of $1.4 billion over estimated outlays in the 1960 fiscal year, but $900 million less than was actually spent in fiscal 1959. The net increase shown for fiscal 1961 over 1960 was based on increases in each of eight of the budget's 10 major functional categories, totaling $1.8 billion, offset by decreases in the other two categories amounting to $375 million. Analysis of the more than 50 sub-functions in the budget, however, showed a substantially larger volume of increases in a variety of programs and offsetting cuts in others. (See table on p. 624.)

Following are the more significant spending shifts projected in the budget.

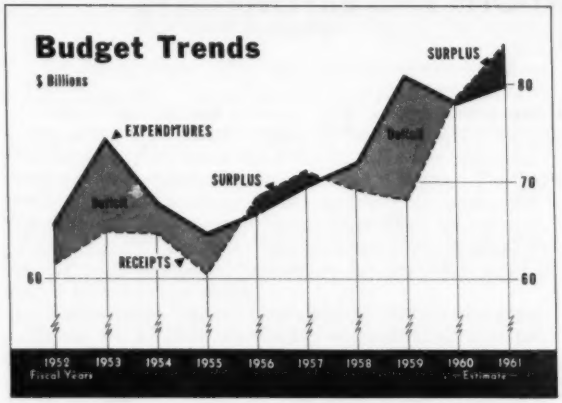
- Major national security -- A net decrease of $82 million is attributable to a $96 million drop in stockpiling expenses. A $50 million increase in Defense Department outlays -- a negligible portion of the $41 billion total -- is offset by a $50 million drop in military assistance.
- International affairs -- Principal reason for a net increase of $176 million in this function is a $150 million increase forecast for economic and technical assistance, of which $125 million will be in loans disbursed by the Development Loan Fund.
- Veterans benefits -- A net increase of $314 million reflects an increase of $433 million for compensation and pension payments (a 13 percent increase) offset by a $130 million drop in estimated outlays for education and training.
- Labor and welfare -- Higher expenditures all along the line account for the net increase of $128 million in this category. Almost one-half of the $4.6 billion total projected will go for public assistance grants to the states.
- Agriculture -- The projected net increase of $510 million -- a flat 10 percent raise for the farmer -- reflects a $450 million increase in Commodity Credit Corp. outlays for price supports.
- Natural resources -- A net increase of $153 million stems almost entirely from increases for three major land and water development agencies: Tennessee Valley Authority, $38 million; Corps of Engineers, $60 million; and Bureau of Reclamation, $64 million.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE BUDGET

[Fiscal years. In billions]

	1955 actual	1956 actual	1957 actual	1958 actual	1959 actual	1960 estimate	1961 estimate
New obligational authority	$57.1	$63.2	$70.2	$76.3	$81.4	[1] $79.7	$79.4
Budget receipts	60.4	68.2	71.0	69.1	68.3	78.6	[1] 84.0
Budget expenditures	64.6	66.5	69.4	71.9	80.7	[1] 78.4	[1] 79.8
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (−)	−4.2	+1.6	+1.6	−2.8	−12.4	+.2	+4.2
Receipts from the public	67.8	77.1	82.1	81.9	81.7	94.8	102.2
Payments to the public	70.5	72.6	80.0	83.4	94.8	95.3	96.3
Excess of receipts (+) or payments (−)	−2.7	+4.5	+2.1	−1.5	−13.1	−.5	+5.9
Public debt at close of year	274.4	272.8	270.5	276.3	284.7	284.5	280.0
Balance of appropriations carried forward at end of year	52.1	46.0	43.9	40.1	38.8	39.7	39.5

[1] Includes amounts for proposed legislation.



● Commerce and housing -- The President asks for a net decrease of $293 million, or about 10 percent, in this category of spending. However, the decrease is contingent upon the enactment of higher postal rates which would cut Post Office budget outlays by $554 million. He also counts on Congress to allow the veterans' direct home loan program to expire, for a saving of $240 million. Elsewhere in this broad category there are substantial increases, including $275 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, $120 million for the Federal Aviation Agency, and $150 million for the Federal National Mortgage Assn.

● General government -- Most of the $200 million net increase in the cost of general government stems from four sources: $30 million more for the third House office building; $30 million more for the Internal Revenue Service; $35 million for new public buildings; and a $46 million payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

● Interest -- The Treasury expects to pay $9.5 billion in interest on the public debt during fiscal 1961 -- $200 million more than in fiscal 1960 and $1.9 billion more than in fiscal 1959. Since this estimate is posited on a $4.2 billion reduction in outstanding debt, at a saving the President said would amount to $200 million a year, the true increase in interest costs projected for fiscal 1961 is closer to $400 million.

● Contingencies -- The budget allows $200 million for contingencies, or $125 million more than estimated for unallocated spending during the balance of fiscal 1960.

Revenues

An increase in budgetary receipts from all major sources was forecast for fiscal 1961, as follows:

(Fiscal years, in billions)

	1959	1960 est.	1961 est.
Individual income taxes	$36.7	$40.3	$43.7
Corporation income taxes	17.3	22.2	23.5
Excise taxes	8.5	9.1	9.5
All other receipts	5.8	7.0	7.3
TOTAL	$68.3	$78.6	$84.0

In making these estimates, Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson said, the Treasury assumed that gross national product would increase from about $480 billion in calendar 1959 to $510 billion in calendar 1960. Within this assumption, receipts from individual and corporation income taxes were estimated on the basis of the following income and profit projections, in billions, by calendar year:

	1959	1960
Personal income	$380	$402
Corporate profits	48	51

On both sides of the fiscal 1961 budget -- expenditures and receipts -- the anticipated totals were contingent upon Congressional approval of a series of revenue proposals. Estimated receipts of $84 billion assumed that Congress would agree to:

● Postpone, for the seventh year running, a reduction of 5 percentage points in the 52-percent corporation income tax, as well as reductions in certain excise taxes, that were scheduled to take effect June 30, 1960. The President also asked Congress to reverse its 1959 action repealing the 10 percent excise tax on local telephone service and reducing the 10 percent excise on transportation to 5 percent, both to take effect June 30, 1960. Failure to take these steps would cost the Treasury a total of $2.6 billion in fiscal 1961.

● Revise tax rules for cooperatives and percentage depletion allowances, steps urged by the President but ignored in 1959. It was then estimated these steps would produce $50 million to $100 million in added revenue.

● Revise rules covering taxation of gain from the sale of depreciable personal property, to treat such gain as ordinary income -- a new request that would result in increased revenue.

● Raise the excise tax on aviation gasoline from 2 cents to 4½ cents per gallon, levy the same tax on jet fuels, and credit the proceeds to the general fund instead of the Highway Trust Fund. These recommendations were made originally in the fiscal 1960 budget.

The major revenue proposal which, if not approved by Congress, would increase estimated fiscal 1961 expenditures of $79.8 billion, was an increase in postage rates amounting to $554 million. That amount of additional income would permit the Post Office to operate at a cost to the budget of only $49 million, since Post Office receipts are not credited to budget receipts. This request, likewise made in 1959, was also ignored.

Another revenue proposal whose effects would show up on the expenditure side of the budget related to highway financing. In 1959 the President asked Congress to raise the gas tax from 3 cents to 4½ cents per gallon for five years, to rescue the faltering Highway Trust Fund. Congress agreed to a 1-cent increase through fiscal 1961, after which it directed that certain other revenues be transferred from the general fund to the trust fund. The President's new budget requests that his original proposal be enacted, and estimates that its full annual effect (subsequent to fiscal 1961) would be to reduce budgetary expenditures by $850 million. These "savings to the general taxpayers," as the President's message describes them, are largely matters of bookkeeping. Higher expenditures for highways and postal operations are anticipated, whether they show up in the budget or not.

FEDERAL BUDGET: APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

(in millions of dollars)

	NEW OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY			EXPENDITURES		
	1959	1960 est.	1961 est.	1959	1960 est.	1961 est.
MAJOR NATIONAL SECURITY						
Military defense	$41,168	$40,647	$40,577	$41,233	$40,945	$40,995
Development of atomic energy	2,723	2,802	2,666	2,541	2,675	2,689
Stockpiling, defense production	111		39	312	230	134
Military assistance	1,515	1,300	2,000	2,340	1,800	1,750
TOTAL	$45,517	$44,749	$45,282	$46,426	$45,650	$45,568
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS & FINANCE						
Conduct of foreign affairs	$ 220	$ 201	$ 256	$ 237	$ 210	$ 250
Economic & technical development	6,612	2,311	2,291	3,403	1,714	1,824
Foreign information & exchange	149	184	168	139	141	169
TOTAL	$ 6,982	$ 2,697	$ 2,715	$ 3,780	$ 2,066	$ 2,242
VETERANS' SERVICES & BENEFITS						
Education & training	$ 547	$ 470	$ 286	$ 574	$ 445	$ 316
Other readjustment benefits	177	123	124	177	123	124
Compensation and pensions	3,273	3,405	3,840	3,275	3,407	3,840
Insurance and indemnities	52	54	49	35	36	31
Hospitals & medical care	899	945	1,008	921	966	990
Other services & administration	176	179	168	193	180	169
TOTAL	$ 5,125	$ 5,176	$ 5,476	$ 5,174	$ 5,157	$ 5,471
LABOR & WELFARE						
Labor & manpower	$ 418	$ 417	$ 452	$ 844	$ 415	$ 435
Public assistance	1,960	2,046	2,087	1,969	2,056	2,087
Promotion of public health	824	911	847	704	850	904
Promotion of education	525	580	546	468	549	565
Promotion of science, research, etc.	146	244	246	119	221	220
Correctional & penal institutions	43	51	57	39	46	48
Other welfare services, administration	267	293	304	279	304	310
TOTAL	$4,182	$ 4,543	$ 4,538	$ 4,421	$ 4,441	$ 4,569
AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES						
Stabilization of farm prices & income	$ 3,854	$ 3,574	$ 3,046	$ 5,126	$ 3,499	$ 3,949
Financing farm ownership & operation	281	242	219	250	241	229
Financing rural electrification, etc.	419	250	200	315	334	355
Conservation & development	559	710	772	547	740	765
Research & other services	307	325	333	291	298	325
TOTAL	$ 5,421	$ 5,099	$ 4,570	$ 6,529	$ 5,113	$ 5,623
NATURAL RESOURCES						
Conservation of land & water resources	$ 1,267	$ 2,045	$ 1,407	$ 1,183	$ 1,288	$ 1,440
Conservation of forest resources	197	226	191	201	223	222
Conservation of mineral resources	75	60	63	71	66	64
Conservation of fish & wildlife	61	69	68	68	70	71
Recreational uses	84	86	54	86	87	87
Resource surveys & administration	58	52	53	60	53	53
TOTAL	$ 1,742	$ 2,538	$ 1,836	$ 1,669	$ 1,785	$ 1,938
COMMERCE & HOUSING						
Promotion of water transportation	$ 549	$ 569	$ 584	$ 436	$ 537	$ 559
Provision of highways	36	36		30	45	3
Promotion of aviation, space flight	923	1,163	1,591	639	952	1,350
Postal service	625	656	49	774	604	49
Community development & facilities	116	360	332	108	237	204
Public housing programs	128	144	159	97	130	148
Other aids to housing	170	540	161	1,085	224	78
Other aids to business	281	204	187	139	149	178
Regulation of commerce & finance	56	59	66	58	58	64
Civil & defense mobilization	45	56	76	46	56	68
Disaster insurance, loans & relief		1		8	8	8
TOTAL	$ 2,929	$ 3,789	$ 3,204	$ 3,421	$ 3,002	$ 2,709
GENERAL GOVERNMENT						
TOTAL	$ 1,795	$ 1,645	$ 1,910	$ 1,606	$ 1,711	$ 1,911
INTEREST						
TOTAL	$ 7,671	$ 9,385	$ 9,585	$ 7,671	$ 9,385	$ 9,585
ALLOWANCE FOR CONTINGENCIES		$ 100	$ 300		$ 75	$ 200
GRAND TOTAL	$81,365	$79,721	$79,415	$80,697	$78,383	$79,816

Budget Trends

Excluding fiscal 1959, when anti-recession spending and a unique payment of $1.4 billion to the International Monetary Fund helped to push total budgetary expenditures above $80 billion, spending has increased every year since fiscal 1955 when the Eisenhower Administration achieved its lowest total of $64.6 billion. The gap of $15.2 billion between the fiscal 1955 figure and estimated fiscal 1961 expenditures represents an increase of 23.6 percent. (Actual expenditures have increased by substantially more, since outlays for highways are no longer shown in the budget.)

Examined in terms of functions, the budgets for fiscal 1955 and fiscal 1961 show that whereas total spending has increased by almost 24 percent, outlays for "major national security" (principally military defense) have risen by only 12 percent. When defense spending is excluded, the two budgets show an increase in non-defense spending from $23.9 to $34.2 billion, or 43 percent.

Even this figure obscures the fact that some areas of non-defense spending show far sharper increases than do others. An increase of $1 billion in the cost of veterans services and benefits, for example, amounts to 23 percent. But the increase of $2 billion in outlays for various labor and welfare programs amounts to 77 percent. Public health expenditures alone have risen from $275 million to $904 million, or 230 percent.

Again, the rise of $1.2 billion in Federal expenditures for agriculture adds up to less than 30 percent. By contrast, gross outlays for commerce and housing, which have also increased by $1.2 billion, show a rise of 80 percent, exclusive of highway spending no longer carried in the budget. Between fiscal 1955 and 1961, spending for "promotion of aviation" has jumped exactly 300 percent, while outlays for "space exploration and flight technology" show a full 700 percent increase.

In very few budget categories has there been an absolute decrease in spending since fiscal 1955. One of these is foreign "economic and technical development." Outlays for this purpose amounted to just under $2 billion in fiscal 1955; for fiscal 1961 they are expected to be about $1.8 billion.

Further increases in non-defense spending may be anticipated, if recent experience is a reliable guide. The key to expenditures, over the years, is "new obligational authority," consisting chiefly of the appropriations voted by Congress. So long as this authority for future spending exceeds actual expenditures, the spending trend will rise; conversely, when new obligational authority consistently falls short of actual spending, the trend will be down.

In fiscal 1954, 1955, 1956, new obligational authority fell short of expenditures by $5 billion, $7.5 billion, and $3.3 billion respectively. But in fiscal 1957, 1958, 1959, and 1960, new authority exceeded actual spending by amounts ranging from $700 million to $4.4 billion. In his fiscal 1961 budget, as in the 1960 budget, the President asked for new authority amounting to $400 million less than estimated expenditures. Whether the upward trend will in fact be reversed remains to be seen.

Defense Spending

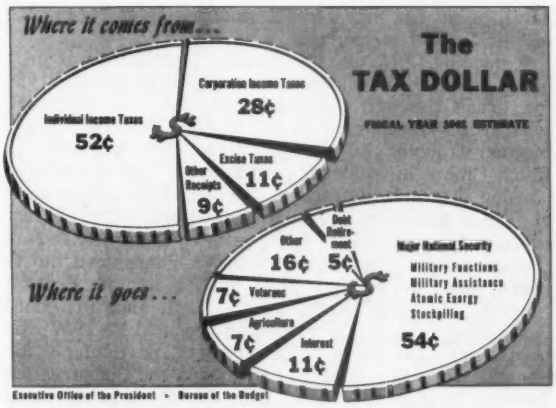
Military expenditures by the Defense Department are estimated at $41 billion in fiscal 1961, or $50 million more than in fiscal 1960. Since military aid expenditures (now to be included in the Defense budget) are expected to drop by $50 million, total defense spending is expected to remain at $42,745,000,000. New obligational authority, however, is estimated at $630 million more than 1960:

(Fiscal years, in millions)

	1959	1960	1961
Department of the Army	$ 9,381	$ 9,679	$ 9,546
Department of the Navy	11,820	11,214	12,013
Department of the Air Force	18,713	18,475	17,737
Office of the Secretary	1,255	1,279	1,281
Military assistance	1,515	1,300	2,000
TOTAL	$42,683	$41,947	$42,577

These figures show that the increase in new obligational authority to be requested of Congress will be for military assistance alone. Within the Defense Department, however, the Navy is to get $800 million more and the Air Force $738 million less than in fiscal 1960. Essentially, then, the President's budget contemplates no major change in the total amount of defense spending, while allowing for substantial shifts as between the armed services and particular programs. Points in detail:

- Manpower -- Total uniformed personnel will remain at 2,489,000 through fiscal 1961, divided as follows: Army, 870,000; Navy, 619,000; Marine Corps, 175,000; Air Force, 825,000. In addition, the services will maintain reserve forces totaling 1,002,000.
- Army -- Forces will be organized into 14 divisions and 25 other combat units, an increase of one battle group and one missile command. Seven divisions will remain stationed overseas. Development will continue on the Nike-Zeus anti-missile system, but $137 million voted by Congress in 1959 to start production will not be spent pending the outcome of forthcoming tests.
- Navy -- Funds are provided for 20 new ships, including three additional fleet ballistic missile submarines (nine are under construction), and a Forrestal-class carrier with conventional power. (Congress in 1959 appropriated funds instead to start work on a nuclear-powered carrier, but the money was frozen.)
- Air Force -- Combat wings will drop from 96 to 91 in number. Four wings of B-47 medium bombers (180 aircraft) are to be retired, and one B-52 heavy bomber wing added. "Additional units of the Atlas ICBM and the first few Titan ICBMs will be operational" by the end of 1961. Funds are included "to initiate production of the first operational quantities of the Minuteman," the solid-fueled ICBM slated eventually to replace the Atlas and Titan.



HIGHLIGHTS OF EISENHOWER LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The forecast of a $4.2 billion surplus in fiscal 1961 was about the only surprise contained in the President's Budget Message. Of the 155 specific legislative requests set forth in the message, in the President's Jan. 20 Economic Report, in two special space messages Jan. 14 and in a treaty ratification request Jan. 14, a total of 84 had been forwarded to Congress in 1959 or earlier. Of the new requests, only one, proposing 42 "new starts" on water projects, could be described as an apparent reversal of recent Administration policy.

Highlights of the Economic Report appear on the next page, followed by the text of the President's letter.

Legislative requests of major interest are summarized below, except for the President's revenue proposals, which were discussed separately. (See p. 623)

● Fiscal affairs -- The President again asked that Congress "immediately act to remove the 42-year-old 4.25 percent limitation on interest rates on Government securities maturing after five years" in order to "make possible prudent and flexible management of the public debt." Later, he said, he would ask for another temporary increase in the debt ceiling (due to revert to $285 billion on June 30) to meet seasonal needs, but "for less than the present $295 billion if the Congress accepts my budgetary proposals."

● Defense Department -- The President again proposed reducing the Army National Guard from 400,000 to 360,000, and the Army Reserve from 300,000 to 270,000, and asked Congress to drop the 400,000 minimum for the guard contained in the 1960 appropriation. He also asked for repeal of a 1951 rider prohibiting certain property transactions which, he said, "violates fundamental constitutional principles," and of another rider limiting competitive bidding by foreign firms on military items.

● Foreign aid -- In addition to asking $2 billion in new spending authority for the military assistance program ($400 million more than he asked in 1959, and $700 million more than was voted), the President asked for almost $2.2 billion for non-military aid, including $700 million for the Development Loan Fund -- the same amount asked for DLF in 1959, but $400 million less than Congress authorized for fiscal 1961. To promote private U.S. investment abroad, he asked for deferral of taxes on income earned in less-developed areas. The President again asked Congress to repeal limitations on aid to Communist satellite nations and the U.S. reservation on acceptance of World Court jurisdiction.

● Housing -- No omnibus housing legislation was proposed since, the President said, authority provided in 1959 for urban renewal, public housing, and FHA mortgage insurance was sufficient to last through 1960. He recommended dropping the veterans' direct-loan program, for which "there is no longer justification," and the college housing direct-loan program. He asked for continuation of FHA's authority to insure home-improvement loans, scheduled to expire Oct. 1; for greater flexibility in setting maximum interest rates on VA-guaranteed mortgages; and for another $150 million for the Federal National Mortgage Assn. special assistance program.

● Agriculture -- The President repeated his 1959 proposals for changes in price supports, particularly for wheat. He asked Congress to extend the Conservation Reserve Program, expiring Dec. 31, for another three years, and to raise the ceiling on annual rental payments from $450 million to $600 million, but he made this request contingent on acceptance of new price supports for wheat. He again asked Congress to raise the 2 percent interest limit on REA borrowing from the Treasury and REA loans.

● Natural resources -- The President requested funds for 42 "new starts" in the "interest of balanced development of water resources." (In 1959 the President opposed any "new starts" and advocated stretching out construction projects already underway.) He again asked Congress to authorize the Fryingpan-Arkansas project in Colorado, and to enact a new formula for cost-sharing on flood protection projects.

● Education -- The President repeated his 1959 request for bond-support programs to assist school districts and colleges in meeting construction costs. He again asked Congress to cut back two special programs of aid for school districts burdened by federal activities. For the first time, he supported repeal of a provision in the National Defense Education Act of 1958 requiring college loan applicants to sign affidavits disclaiming membership in subversive organizations.

● Labor -- The President again proposed that unemployment insurance coverage be extended to 3 million added workers, but left it up to the states to increase the duration and level of benefits. He also proposed extension of minimum wage coverage to "several million" additional workers, but did not recommend any change in the $1-per-hour minimum.

● Health -- The President, who in 1959 objected when Congress raised the appropriation for the National Institutes of Health by one-third to $400 million, agreed to that figure for the next year. But he again asked Congress to cut back grants for sewage plant construction, although he did not repeat his proposal that the Water Pollution Control program be turned over to the states, along with a portion of federal revenues from the excise tax on local telephone service.

● Social security -- The President made no recommendations for improvements in social security benefits, and implied that the entire question should be set aside until after the White House Conference on Aging that was scheduled for January 1961.

● Veterans -- The President said "I oppose the establishment of special educational and loan guarantee programs for peacetime ex-servicemen," a reference to a bill (S 1138) passed by the Senate in 1959 and sent on to the House. He also said "no further extension or liberalization" was needed for the special unemployment compensation program for Korean veterans, ending in 1961.

● General government -- A general pay raise for Federal employees, the President said, would be "unwarranted" and "unfair to the taxpayers," pending action on his previous proposal for developing a comprehensive federal pay policy. The President repeated earlier recommendations for home rule for the District of Columbia, modification of the immigration quota system, civil rights legislation, and new Federal judgeships.

● President's powers -- Mr. Eisenhower again asked for item veto power, citing the fact that 41 state governors enjoyed that authority. He also asked Congress to extend the President's authority under the Reorganization Act of 1949, which Congress allowed to lapse in 1959.

ECONOMIC REPORT: PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL GROWTH

The Economic Report of the President, transmitted to Congress Jan. 20, contained the Eisenhower Administration's first comprehensive, official reply to rising agitation over the failure of the American economy to grow as rapidly as that of the Soviet Union. In a chapter entitled "Economic Growth in a Free Society," the report attempted, in effect, to rebut in advance a forthcoming report by the Joint Economic Committee, which was expected to recommend a substantially different approach to the problem of achieving a higher rate of growth.

In essence, the President's report argued that "our traditional system of sharing responsibility for economic growth and improvement between the private and public spheres of our society" should prove just as successful in the future as it had in the past, and that the Federal Government's principal contribution to a "high and sustainable" growth rate lay in policies designed to even out the peaks and valleys of the business cycle. Specific points stressed were as follows.

● Rates of growth -- Using the 14-year span since passage of the Employment Act of 1946 as a yardstick, the report said growth averaged 3.2 percent per year in real terms, a figure "which corresponds to a doubling every 22 years" and "is roughly equivalent to the long-term average reached in our previous history." Other yardsticks, however, were less optimistic. The staff of the Joint Economic Committee, in a report issued Dec. 29, concluded that "the growth rate of output in the postwar period tapered off substantially after 1953" and that "the blame must fall primarily upon the behavior of the Federal Government."

For the future, the President's report said, "an annual national output close to half again what it is today" was possible by the end of the 1960s, provided new job opportunities were found for the rapidly increasing number of entrants into the labor market, and that productivity increased at the rate of recent decades. This statement implied, in effect, a growth rate of about 4.2 percent, based on a growth of GNP in constant dollars from $500 billion in 1960 to $750 billion in 1969. By contrast, the Joint Committee staff concluded that a 4.5 percent rate of growth was possible, but it would require "that the Government actively pursue growth-facilitating policies, that it continually maintain an adequate level of aggregate demand, and that it promote increased resource mobility and competition."

● Economic stabilization -- "The lessening of fluctuations in our economic development," the President's report said, could "yield a higher annual rate of growth over a period of years." While the Federal Government's responsibility to "counter recessionary tendencies" was widely acknowledged, "it is also important that appropriate measures should be taken to restrain surges in economic activity that might lead to drastic corrections."

The Joint Committee staff agreed that "greater economic stability may well be a basic requirement for a higher rate of economic growth." But its Dec. 29 report argued that the Administration's efforts to "restrain surges in economic activity," in its drive to curb inflation, had served to hold back the economy's rate of growth without any marked influence on prices.

● Controlling inflation -- As in earlier years, the President's Economic Report placed the chief responsibility for controlling prices on consumers, who should buy "carefully for price and quality," and on business and labor leaders in their wage negotiations. "Settlements should not be such as to cause the national average of wage rate increases to exceed sustainable rates of improvement in national productivity." Moreover, price reductions in some areas must be frequent, the report said: "Without such reductions we shall not be able to keep the price level as a whole from advancing."

The Joint Committee staff, analyzing the "creeping inflation" since 1955, concluded that its causes lay in economic instability, the exercise of "market power" by big business and big labor in such fields as steel, and higher prices for services such as medical care. To cope with "market power," the staff suggested a series of increasingly severe steps the Government might take to influence wage-price policies. As for rising service costs, the establishment of national productivity centers was suggested as one means of attack.

● Need for investment -- The President's report acknowledged the Government's contribution to growth, "both directly by increasing the productive capacity of individuals and business firms and indirectly by facilitating and encouraging the greater private investment that enlarges our capacity for future production." But, the report noted, "individuals and business concerns supply the bulk of the Nation's savings, and the major responsibility for directing these savings into private and public investment rests with private institutions."

The need for increased savings was stressed even more forcefully by the Joint Committee staff: "A higher growth rate requires a reduction in real personal consumption relative to real total product and a relative increase in real gross national savings." But it did not follow, the Dec. 29 Joint Committee report said, that the increased savings should always be privately invested. "To the extent that the capital to be accumulated is in the public sector, e.g., schools, roads, research facilities, etc., the surplus must be devoted to financing such investments."

The contrasting treatment of private vs. public savings and investment indicated above assumed immediate interest in the light of the projected budget surplus of $4.2 billion. The President wanted it to be used to retire public debt, leaving the funds to be reinvested privately. Many Democrats, on the other hand, argued the need for greater public investment in schools, research, etc., in the interests of more rapid economic growth.

● Tax incentives -- The Federal tax system, the President's report said, "should give encouragement to productive effort and should facilitate the mobility and efficient use of capital." There was little disagreement with this general statement. The Joint Committee staff, for example, agreed that "if a higher rate of capital formation in the private sectors of the economy is desired, tax burdens may have to be shifted to bear less heavily on investment and saving and more heavily on consumption over the long run." But, the staff concluded, this would require a "reduction in taxes on business income, particularly in the corporate sector, relative to personal income taxes." It is at this point that the effects of tax policy on economic growth become embroiled with questions of equity. The manner in which the tax issue is eventually resolved may shape the pattern of economic growth in the 1960s more than any other federal policy.

(For text of the President's letter transmitting his Economic Report to Congress, see next page.)

ECONOMIC REPORT

President Eisenhower Jan. 20 sent his Economic Report to Congress, accompanied by the following letter of transmittal (see analysis on preceding page):

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I present herewith my Economic Report, as required by, Section 3(a) of the Employment Act of 1946.

The report was prepared with the advice and assistance of the Council of Economic Advisers and of the heads of the executive departments and independent agencies directly concerned with the matters it discusses. It summarizes the economic developments of the year and the steps taken in major areas of economic policy to promote the sound expansion of employment, production, and income. It also puts forward a program for the year 1960 which, in the context of present and prospective economic conditions, would effectively implement the purposes of the Employment Act.

The major conclusions and recommendations of the report are set forth below, in part in the words of the report itself.

By the first quarter of 1959, the recovery that started early in 1958 had already carried production and income to levels higher than ever before attained in the American economy. A considerable further advance was scored during the remainder of 1959, despite the deep effect of the 116-day strike in the steel industry.

The Nation's output of goods and services in the fourth quarter of 1959 was at an annual rate of $482 billion. When adjusted for price changes, this rate of output was 3½ percent higher than the rate attained in the corresponding period in 1958. By December 1959, total employment had reached a record level, 66.2 million, on a seasonally adjusted basis. And personal income payments in December were at an annual rate of $391 billion, $24 billion greater than a year earlier. After adjustment for increases in prices, the rise in total personal income in 1959 represented a gain of nearly 5 percent in the real buying power of our Nation.

As we look ahead, there are good grounds for confidence that this economic advance can be extended through 1960. Furthermore, with appropriate private actions and public policies, it can carry well beyond the present year.

However, as always in periods of rapid economic expansion, we must avoid speculative excesses and actions that would compress gains into so short a period that the rate of growth could not be sustained. We must seek, through both private actions and public policies, to minimize and contain inflationary pressures that could undermine the basis for a high, continuing rate of growth.

Three elements stand out in the Government's program for realizing the objectives of high production, employment, and income set forth in the Employment Act: first, favorable action by the Congress on the recommendations for appropriations and for measures affecting Federal revenues presented in the budget for the fiscal year 1961; second, use of the resulting surplus, now estimated at $4.2 billion, to retire Federal debt; third, action by the Congress to remove the interest rate limitation that currently inhibits the non-inflationary management of the Federal debt. Numerous additional proposals, many of which are described in Chapter 4 of the Economic Report, will be made to supplement the Federal Government's existing economic and financial programs.

Following the budget balance now in prospect for the fiscal year 1960, these three elements of the 1960 program will strengthen and be strengthened by the essential contributions to sustainable economic growth made through the policies of the independent Federal Reserve System. Fiscal and monetary policies, which are powerful instruments for preventing the development of inflationary pressures, can effectively reinforce one another.

But these Government policies must be supplemented by appropriate private actions, especially with respect to profits and wages. In our system of free competitive enterprise and shared responsibility, we do not rely on Government alone for the achievement of inflation-free economic growth. On the contrary, that achievement requires a blending of suitable private actions and public policies. Our success in realizing the opportunities that lie ahead will therefore depend in large part upon the ways in which business management, labor leaders, and consumers perform their own economic functions.

A well-informed and vigilant public opinion is essential in our free society for helping achieve the conditions necessary for price stability and vigorous economic growth. Such public opinion can be an effective safeguard against attempts arbitrarily to establish prices or wages at levels that are inconsistent with the general welfare. Informed public opinion is also necessary to support the laws and regulations that provide the framework for the conduct of our economic affairs.

Further progress is needed in establishing a broad public understanding of the relationships of productivity and rewards to costs and prices. It would be a grave mistake to believe that we can successfully substitute legislation or controls for such understanding. Indeed, the complex relationships involved cannot be fixed by law, and attempts to determine them by restrictive governmental action would jeopardize our freedoms and other conditions essential to sound economic growth.

Our system of free institutions and shared responsibility has served us well in achieving economic growth and improvement. From our past experience, we are confident that our changing and increasing needs in the future can be met within this flexible system, which gains strength from the incentive it provides for individuals, from the scope it affords for individual initiative and action, and from the assurance it gives that government remains responsive to the will of the people.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

POSTAL RATE INCREASE

President Eisenhower March 11 sent a special message to Congress requesting an increase in postal rates. The text follows:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In the Budget Message I urged the enactment of legislation to increase postal rates in order to eliminate the postal deficit. Several facts indicate the urgency of such action by the Congress.

The Postal Policy Act of 1958 definitely states that postal rates and fees shall be adjusted from time to time as may be required to produce the amount of revenue approximately equal to the total cost of operating the postal establishment, less the amount attributable to the performance of public services. That act directed the Postmaster General to submit to the Senate and House of Representatives no later than April 15 of this year the results of his survey of the need for the adjustment of postal rates and fees in accordance with this policy.

Because of the existing inadequate postal rates, the Post Office Department is losing $2 million every working day. In the 13 years from July 1946 to June 1959 the postal deficits have been approximately as much as the entire cost of running the Federal Government in 1938. The cumulative $6.8 billion postal deficit for these 13 years represents nearly one-half of the total increase in the federal debt during this same 13-year period. Interest charges alone on the debt represented by this cumulative deficit are costing our tapayers some $200 million each year.

These huge postal deficits are phenomena of the years since World War II. In the years from 1900 to 1940 the losses of the Post Office Department averaged only $33 million a year. Since that time -- excluding the war years -- these losses have increased astronomically. The tremendous losses incurred since World War II have been due to the increases in cost of everything the Department uses or buys, and to the failure of the Congress to enact postal rate increases to pay for the added costs. For example, since the increase in the first-class letter rate in 1932 from 2 cents to 3 cents, costs have more than doubled, but the first-class-letter rate has been increased only one-third. The annual losses on second and third-class mail, now in the hundreds of millions of dollars, are likewise growing.

It is imperative that Congress implement the policy it wisely established in 1958 of providing that the Post Office Department shall operate on a self-supporting basis. The Postmaster General is transmitting to the Congress the administration proposals for increases in postage rates on first, second and third-class mail to yield an estimated $550 million of new postal revenues in the 1961 fiscal year. Responsibility in the handling of our public affairs demands prompt action, in this session, to restore the Post Office Department to its traditional posture of budgetary good sense.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

COOPERATION TO SOLVE FARM PROBLEMS URGED

Following the the complete text of President Eisenhower's farm message, delivered to Congress Feb. 9:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I urgently call attention, once again, to a most vexing domestic problem -- the low net income of many of our farmers and excessive production of certain farm products, largely due to economic distortions induced by years of federal interference.

We are most fortunate that our problem in agriculture is over-abundance rather than a shortage of food. But it defies common sense to continue to encourage, at the cost of many millions of tax dollars, the building of ever larger excess supplies of products that, as they accumulate, depress farm prices and endanger the future of our farmers.

The wheat situation is particularly acute. Federal funds tied up in wheat approximate $3.5 billion. Although this means that well over 30 percent of the total funds invested in inventories and loans of the Commodity Credit Corp. goes for wheat, this crop provides only 6 percent of the cash receipts from sales of farm products. The Government sustains a net cost of more than $1,000 a minute -- $1,500,000 every day -- the year around to stabilize wheat prices and income.

Day by day this program further distorts wheat markets and supplies. Its only future is ever higher cost. Inexorably it generates ever larger surpluses which must be expensively stored. Ultimately, if our Government does not act quickly and constructively, the danger is very real that this entire program will collapse under the pressure of public indignation, and thousands of our farming people will be hurt.

I think the American people have every right to expect the Congress to move promptly to solve situations of this kind. Sound legislation is imperatively needed. We must quickly and sensibly revise the present program to avoid visiting havoc upon the very people this program is intended to help. Every additional day of delay makes a sound solution more difficult.

GUIDELINES OFFERED

I have repeatedly expressed my preference for programs that will ultimately free the farmer rather than subject him to increasing governmental restraints. I am convinced that most farmers hold the same view. But whatever the legislative approach, whether toward greater freedom or more regimentation, it must be sensible and economically sound and not a political poultice. And it must be enacted promptly. I will approve any constructive solution that the Congress wishes to develop, by "constructive" meaning this:

First, that price support levels be realistically related to whatever policy the Congress chooses in respect to production control, it being recognized that the higher the support the more regimented must be the farmer.

Second, that price support levels not be so high so as to stimulate still more excessive production, reduce domestic markets and increase the subsidies required to hold world outlets.

Third, for reasons long expressed by the Administration, that we avoid direct subsidy payment programs for crops in surplus; likewise, we must avoid programs which would invite harmful counter measures by our friends abroad, or which, while seeking to assist one group of farmers, would badly hurt other farmers.

Within these three guidelines, I am constantly ready to approve any one or a combination of constructive proposals. I will approve legislation which will eliminate production controls, or make them really effective, or allow the farmers themselves to choose between realistic alternatives. I am willing to gear supports to market prices of previous years, or to establish supports in accordance with general rather than specific provisions of law, or to relate price supports to parity.

I recognize that these observations are general in nature. They are intentionally so in order to leave the Congress room for alternative constructive approaches to this problem. If the Congress should so act, I urge an orderly expansion of the Conservation Reserve Program up to 60 million acres, with authority granted the Secretary of Agriculture to direct the major expansion of this program to areas of greatest need.

In connection with the expansion of the Conservation Reserve, the Department of Agriculture stands ready to assist, if desired with the development of sound legislative criteria governing the administration of this program in the light of its experience gained through its operations of the past four years.

As part of the Conservation Reserve Program, I would be willing to accept an authorization, with proper safeguards, to the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments in kind in whole or in part for the reduction of acreage devoted to crops in surplus and retirement of this acreage from cultivation, provided measures are included to keep production below total consumption while the payment-in-kind procedure is being used. Lacking such safeguards, a payment-in-kind procedure would overload the free market and thereby depress prices.

My views as regards the price support program for wheat are clear. I prefer the following approach:

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas for wheat should be eliminated beginning with the 1961 crop -- thus freeing the wheat farmers -- and thereupon price-support levels should be set as a percentage of the average price of wheat during the three preceding calendar years. The Secretary of Agriculture will furnish the Congress the details of this approach.

Here I wish to comment somewhat more specifically on corn, a crop tremendously important to many thousands of our farmers.

Just over a year ago, by a referendum margin of almost three to one, our corn farmers decided upon a new program that liberalizes corn acreage and adjusts corn price supports. This program is still new, and I believe it would be wise to give it a chance to demonstrate what it can do. In order to help the producers adjust to this new program, it is intended to use the expanded Conservation Reserve Program to provide a voluntary means of removing substantial acreage of corn and other feed grains from production.

On the administrative side, I want briefly to mention three programs highly important to agriculture.

The food-for-peace program, initiated pursuant to my recommendations of last year, has been vigorously advanced. On my recent trip abroad, I saw many constructive results from these efforts and the need and opportunity for even greater use of this humanitarian program. Clearly we should continue to do our utmost to use our abundance constructively in the world-wide battle against hunger. The law we enacted in 1954, known as Public Law 480 of the 83rd Congress, has been especially helpful to us in waging this battle.

Next, an aggressive utilization research program is under way to develop new markets and new uses for farm products. The 1961 budget now before Congress recommends additional appropriations for utilization research, and additional local currencies being acquired under Public Law 480 transactions will be devoted to this purpose.

A coordinator for utilization research will shortly be named by the Secretary of Agriculture with the sole mission of concentrating on finding and promoting productive new uses for farm products.

The Rural Development Program, to assist rural people in low income areas to achieve a better living, is also being accelerated.

This program, initiated in my 1954 message, is now well beyond the demonstration stage and is going steadily forward in 30 states and Puerto Rico. Other states are now starting this important work. I have also recommended more funds for this program in the pending budget.

Finally, I repeat my conviction that the public, and farmers particularly, are entitled to sound legislative action on the problems I have mentioned. The Congress can act within a broad latitude of proposals and still comply with the recommendations I have made.

If the Congress wishes to propose a plan as an alternative to the course here recommended, so long as that plan is constructive, as I have indicated herein, I will approve it. The Department of Agriculture will cooperate fully with Congressional committees and with individual Members of Congress in helping to prepare such alternative programs as they may wish to have considered.

The important thing for farmers, and for all other Americans, is for us to act sensibly and to act swiftly.

I urge the Congress so to act in order that the farmers and public generally may plan accordingly.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSN.; IMMIGRATION

President Eisenhower Feb. 18 sent the following message to Congress in transmitting articles of agreement for establishment of the International Development Association:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I herewith submit to the Congress the articles of agreement for the establishment of the International Development Assn. I recommend legislation authorizing United States membership in the Association and providing for payment of the subscription obligations prescribed in the articles of agreement.

The Association is designed to assist the less-developed countries of the free world by increasing the flow of development capital on flexible terms. The advisability of such an institution was proposed by Senate Resolution 264 of 1958. Following this resolution, the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems undertook a study of the question. The Council's conclusions and the favorable response of representatives of other governments who were consulted during the course of the study have resulted in the articles of agreement which satisfy the objectives of that resolution and which I am submitting herewith. The accompanying special report of the Council describes the articles in detail.

We all know that every country needs capital for growth but that the needs are greatest where income and savings are low. The less-developed countries need to secure from abroad large amounts of capital equipment to help in their development. Some part of this they can purchase with their current savings, some part they can borrow on conventional terms, and some part is provided by private foreign investors. But in many less-developed countries, the need for capital imports exceeds the amounts they can reasonably hope to secure through normal channels. The Association is a multilateral institution designed to provide a margin of finance that will allow them to go forward with sound projects that do not fully qualify for conventional loans.

In many messages to the Congress, I have emphasized the clear interest of the United States in the economic growth of the less-developed countries. Because of this fundamental truth the people of our country are attempting in a number of ways to promote such growth. Technical and economic aid is supplied under the Mutual Security Program. In addition, many projects are assisted by loans from the Export-Import Bank, and we also participate with other free world countries in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which is doing so much to channel funds, mainly from private sources, to the less-developed areas. While we have joined with the other American Republics in the Inter-American Development Bank, there is no wide international institution which, like our Development Loan Fund, can help finance sound projects requiring a broad flexibility in repayment terms, including repayment in the borrower's currency.

Conceived to meet this need, the International Development Assn. represents a joint determination by the economically advanced countries to help accelerate progress in the less-developed countries. It is highly gratifying that so many other free world countries are now ready to join with us in this objective.

COOPERATIVE VENTURE

The Association is a cooperative venture, to be financed by the member governments of the International Bank. It is to have initial subscriptions totaling one billion dollars, of which the subscription of the United States would be $320.29 million and the subscriptions of the other economically-strong countries would be $442.78 million. The funds made available by these countries would be freely convertible. The developing countries would subscribe $236.93 million, of which 10 percent would be freely convertible. Members would pay their subscriptions over a five-year period and would periodically reexamine the adequacy of the Association's resources.

The International Development Assn. thus establishes a mechanism whereby other nations can join in the task of providing capital to the less-developed areas on a flexible basis. Contribution by the less-developed countries themselves, moreover, is a desirable element of this new institution. In addition, the Association may accept supplementary resources provided by one member in the currency of another member. Thus, some part of the foreign currencies acquired by the United States primarily from its sales of surplus agricultural commodities may be made available to the Association when desirable and agreed to by the member whose currency is involved.

The articles of agreement give the Association considerable scope in its lending operations so that it can respond to the varied needs of its members. And because it is to be an affiliate of the International Bank, it will benefit from the long and successful lending experience of the Bank. By combining the Bank's high standards with flexible repayment terms, it can help finance sound projects that cannot be undertaken by existing sources. With a framework that safeguards existing institutions and traditional forms of finance, the Association can both supplement and facilitate private investment. It will provide an extra margin of capital that can give further momentum to growth in the developing countries on terms that will not overburden their economies and their repayment capacities.

The peoples of the world will grow in freedom, toleration and respect for human dignity as they achieve reasonable economic and social progress under a free system. The further advance of the less-developed areas is of major importance to the nations of the free world, and the Association provides an international institution through which we may all effectively cooperate toward this end. It will perform a valuable service in promoting the economic growth and cohesion of the free world. I am convinced that participation by the United States is necessary, and I urge the Congress to act promptly to authorize the United States to join with the other free nations in the establishment of the Association.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

IMMIGRATION

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's March 17 special message to Congress on immigration legislation.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I again urge the liberalization of some of our existing restrictions upon immigration.

The strength of this Nation may be measured in many ways -- military might, industrial productivity, scientific contributions, its system of justice, its freedom from autocracy, the fertility of its land and the prowess of its people. Yet no analytical study can so dramatically demonstrate its position in the world as the simple truth that here, more than any other place, hundreds of thousands of people each year seek to enter and establish their homes and raise their children.

To the extent possible, without dislocating the lives of those already living here, this flow of immigration to this country must be encouraged. These persons who seek entry to this country seek more than a share in our material prosperity. The contributions of successive waves of immigrants show that they do not bring their families to a strange land and learn a new language and a new way of life simply to indulge themselves with comforts. Their real concern is with their children, and as a result those who have struggled for the right of American citizenship have, in countless ways, shown a deep appreciation of its responsibilities. The names of those who make important contributions in the fields of science, law, and almost every other field of endeavor indicate that there has been no period in which the immigrants to this country have not richly rewarded it for its liberality in receiving them.

In the world of today our immigration law badly needs revision.

Ideally, I believe that this could perhaps be accomplished best by leaving immigration policy subject to flexible standards. While I realize that such a departure from the past is unlikely now, a number of bills have already been introduced which contain the elements of such an idea. The time is ripe for their serious consideration so that the framework of a new pattern may begin to evolve. For immediate action in this session I urge two major acts.

First, we should double the 154,000 quota immigrants that we are presently taking into our country.

Second, we should make special provision for the absorption of many thousands of persons who are refugees without a country as a result of political upheavals and their flight from persecution.

The first proposal would liberalize the quotas for every country and, to an important extent, moderate the features of existing law which operate unfairly in certain areas of the world. In this regard, I recommend the following steps:

1. The removal of the ceiling of 2,000 on quotas within the Asiatic-Pacific triangle;
2. The basing of the over-all limitation on immigration on the 1960 census as soon as it is available in place of that of 1920 which is the present base;
3. The annual acceptance of one-sixth of 1 percent of our total population;
4. Abandonment of the concept of race and ethnic classifications within our population, at least for the purposes of the increases in quotas I have recommended by substituting as the base for computation the number of immigrants actually accepted from each area between 1924 and 1959. In other words the increase in the quota for Italy, for example, would not be based upon a percentage of a so-called Italian ethnic group within our country, but upon a percentage of actual immigration from Italy between 1924 and 1959; and
5. The unused quotas of undersubscribed countries should be distributed among oversubscribed countries. This distribution should be in proportion to the quotas of the oversubscribed countries.

My second major proposal is for authorization for the parole into this country of refugees from oppression. They are persons who have been forced to flee from their homes because of persecution or fear of persecution based upon race, religion or political opinions, or they are victims of world political upheaval or national calamity which makes it impossible for them to return to their former homes.

This year has been designated World Refugee Year. The United States and 68 other nations have joined together in an attempt to seek permanent solutions for the problems of these peoples. Nations who in the past have granted entry to the victims of political or religious persecutions have never had cause to regret extending such asylum. These persons with their intellectual idealism and toughness will become worthwhile citizens and will keep this Nation strong and respected as a contributor of thought and ideals.

I have asked the Attorney General to submit a draft of legislation to implement the recommendations I have made. The Administration stands ready to supply whatever information is necessary to permit appropriate action by the Congress during its present session. If, notwithstanding my specific recommendations, the Congress should enact other or different liberalizations of our immigration law that are constructive, I will be glad to approve them.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PRESIDENT SENDS MUTUAL SECURITY MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Following is the complete text of the President's Feb. 16 message to Congress on the Mutual Security Program:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

A year ago in my message to the Congress on the Mutual Security Program, I described it as both essential to our security and important to our prosperity. Pointing out that our expenditures for mutual security are fully as important to our national defense as expenditures for our own forces, I stated that the Mutual Security Program is not only grounded in our deepest self-interest but springs from the idealism of the American people which is the true foundation of our greatness. It rests upon five fundamental propositions:

(1) that peace is a matter of vital concern to all mankind;
(2) that to keep the peace, the free world must remain defensively strong;
(3) that the achievement of a peace which is just depends upon promoting a rate of world economic progress, particularly among the peoples of the less developed nations, which will inspire hope for fulfillment of their aspirations;
(4) that the maintenance of the defensive strength of the free world, and help to the less developed, but determined and hard working, nations to achieve a reasonable rate of economic growth are a common responsibility of the free world community;
(5) that the United States cannot shirk its responsibility to cooperate with all other free nations in this regard.

It is my firm conviction that there are only a few in the United States who would deny the validity of these propositions. The overwhelming support of the vast majority of our citizens leads us inexorably to mutual security as a fixed national policy.

The Mutual Security Program is a program essential to peace.

The accomplishments of the Mutual Security Program in helping to meet the many challenges in the mid-20th Century place it among the foremost of the great programs of American history. Without them the map of the world would be vastly different today. The Mutual Security Program and its predecessors have been an indispensable contributor to the present fact that Greece, Turkey, Iran, Laos, Vietnam, Korea and Taiwan, and many nations of Western Europe, to mention only part, remain the home of free men.

While over the past year the Soviet Union has expressed an interest in measures to reduce the common peril of war, and while its recent deportment and pronouncements suggest the possible opening of a somewhat less strained period in our relationships, the menace of Communist imperialism nevertheless still remains. The military power of the Soviet Union continues to grow. Increasingly important to free world interests is the rate of growth of both military and economic power in Communist China. Evidence that this enormous power bloc remains dedicated to the extension of Communist control over all peoples everywhere is found in Tibet, the Taiwan Straits, in Laos and along the Indian border.

In the face of this ever-present Communist threat, we must, in our own interest as well as that of the other members of the free world community, continue our program of military assistance through the various mutual security arrangements we have established. Under these arrangements each nation has responsibilities, commensurate with its capabilities, to participate in the development and maintenance of defensive strength. There is also increasing ability of other free world nations to share the burden of this common defense.

Obviously, no one nation alone could bear the cost of defending all the free world. Likewise, it would be impossible for many free nations long to survive if forced to act separately and alone. The crumbling of the weaker ones would obviously and increasingly multiply the threats to those remaining free, even the very strongest.

Collective security is not only sensible -- it is essential.

That just peace which has always been and which remains our primary and common goal can never be obtained through weakness. The best assurance against attack is still the possession and maintenance of free world strength to deter attack.

The nations of Europe are increasingly assuming their share of the common defense task. None of our Nato partners other than Greece, Turkey, and Iceland now requires nor receives any economic assistance. Indeed, in rising volume, these nations are now providing economic assistance to others. Our Nato allies are also meeting their military needs to an increasing degree; several major countries now require no help. Our military programs in Nato countries today are largely designed and executed as joint cost sharing arrangements whereby vital additional defense needs are met through mutual effort.

It is clear that while every possibility to achieve trustworthy agreements which would reduce the peril of war must be explored, it would be most foolish to abandon or to weaken our posture of

common deterrent strength which is so essential a prerequisite to the exploration of such possibilities. The need is for steadfast, undramatic, and patient persistence in our efforts to maintain our mutual defenses while working to find solutions for the problems which divide the world and threaten the peace.

The Mutual Security Program is a program essential to world progress in freedom. In addition to its mutual defense aspects, it also is the American part of a cooperative effort on the part of free men to raise the standards of living of millions of human beings from bases which are intolerably low, bases incompatible with human dignity and freedom.

Hundreds of millions of people throughout the world have learned that it is not ordained that they must live in perpetual poverty and illness, on the ragged edge of starvation. Their political leaders press the point home. In a variety of ways this drive is moving forward by fits and starts, often uncertain of its direction. It is sometimes involved in free world struggle against Communism, sometimes not. It is clearly in the interests of the United States that we assist this movement so that these countries may take their places as free, independent, progressing and stable members of the community of nations. It is equally clear that it would be against our interests if this forward movement were stifled or hindered. The result would be to breed frustration and explosive threats to political and economic stability in areas around the world.

Equally with military security, economic development is a common necessity and a common responsibility. An investment in the development of one part of the free world is an investment in the development of it all. Our welfare, and the welfare of all free men, cannot be divided -- we are dependent one on the other. It is for each of us, the strong and the weak, the developed and the less developed, to join in the great effort to bring forth for all men the opportunity for a rewarding existence in freedom and in peace. World economic expansion and increase in trade will bring about increased prosperity for each free world nation.

New challenges, with corresponding opportunities, are now visible before us: the acceleration of the achievement of independence of peoples in Africa; the growing restlessness in the less developed areas; and the increasing potential for partnership and assistance to these areas as a result of the continued growth of the now healthy economies of the industrialized Western European nations and of Japan, Canada and Australia.

Free world cooperation is becoming the watchword of this effort. In the past year the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was doubled and that of the International Monetary Fund was increased by half. In addition, a United States proposal for an International Development Association to be affiliated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been accepted in principle and a draft charter recently has been submitted to member governments. I expect to transmit to the Congress recommendations on this matter in the near future. The industrialized nations of Europe, together with Japan and Canada, are notably stepping up their participation in cooperative efforts among themselves and with the less developed countries to promote growth. Similar approaches will be discussed at a meeting of representatives of a number of nations, to be held in Washington in March.

In our own Western Hemisphere society of nations, we are now joined in a great new venture, the Inter-American Development Bank. This new institution, formed in partnership with our neighboring nations, should prove of immense value in promoting the more rapid development of the member nations. Our participation in this joint effort is significant of the special interest which we have in the progressive development of our neighbors. Together with the very considerable dimensions of private and government investment taking place in the hemisphere, and the mutually beneficial technical cooperation we have so long enjoyed with our neighbors, it should serve to accelerate progress.

Thus the military and economic resources which we provide through the Mutual Security Program to help create and maintain positions of strength are properly to be regarded as what they are -- investments in the common defense and welfare and thus in our own security and welfare. This is a Mutual Security Program.

Our concepts are sound, our policies of proven value, and our will to meet our responsibilities undiminished and constant.

THE PROPOSALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961

The form and general structure of the Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1961 remains essentially that which has stood the test of experience. In the administration of the various mutual security programs, changes have been instituted in organization, programming, and management controls. It was in part for the purpose of analyzing and making recommendations for improving the administration of the program that I appointed last year a distinguished group of citizens headed by Gen. Draper. Many of the recommendations that they made have already been put into effect. We are constantly seeking additional management improvements to meet the program needs and difficult problems of operating these diverse programs on a worldwide basis. The categories of activity are the same as those with which the Congress is familiar. Adjustments in the nature and dimension of activity are proposed which reflect and are responsible to the changes in the world scene, in the degrees of need and of capability for self-help. These adjustments also are consistent with an analysis of future needs and of future changes and capability for self-help. This forward analysis was, in part, conducted in conformance with the requirement of law that plans of future grant economic assistance be developed and presented to the Congress. The detailed plans and conclusion on future assistance will be submitted to the Congress in the near future.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

For military assistance I am requesting in the pending Department of Defense budget an appropriation of $2 billion. This is more than was requested, or than was provided for fiscal year 1960. The request for a larger appropriation is not made in order to increase the proportionate share of United States participation in the common defense. Nor does it reflect an intent to embark on a vast expansion of the military assistance program.

The amount requested for military assistance within the Defense budget is in my considered judgment, and in that of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a need for our defense equally compelling and of equal importance with the needs of our own services provided for elsewhere in the Defense budget.

The amount requested is the result of careful and detailed review of the needs of our allies to enable them to maintain the level of combat effectiveness made possible by previous military assistance and to provide, mostly on a cost sharing basis, for certain essential force improvement projects. Without adequate provision for maintenance, the monies previously spent would be largely wasted. And without force improvement, without the provision of more advanced weapons, the free world forces would inevitably fall behind in their ability to counter modernized aggressor forces.

The fact, if it is a fact, of reductions in Soviet military manpower, does not alter the need for the maintenance of our collective defense. Soviet military power, as Mr. Khrushchev's own statements make clear, remains great. Our plans have never attempted to match Soviet armed manpower; they have been and are designed to deter aggression. Of special importance is the maintenance of a strong and effective deterrent posture in the Nato alliance. As indicated earlier, the improving economic position of Western Europe as a whole makes it possible for Europe to share increasingly in the cost of the common defense, and for certain major European countries to maintain their defense efforts without United States assistance. At the same time, the requirements for modernization and improvement are of such dimension that our participation in joint cost sharing projects with certain European countries over the immediate future is still essential. Provision for such contributions is included in the proposed program.

The amount requested for fiscal 1961 is consistent with the recommendations of the bipartisan committee of distinguished citizens headed by Gen. Draper, which I appointed last year to review our policies and programs. This committee strongly urged the maintenance of a delivery program of approximately $2 billion annually. In recent years, annual deliveries have averaged about $2.2 billion. Deliveries in fiscal year 1960, however, reflecting the reduced appropriations of recent years, will fall back to $1.8 billion or less. Unexpended balances carried over from previous years have now been reduced to a minimum and deliveries in future years will closely approximate the annual appropriation level.

In my considered judgment, an appropriation of $2 billion for fiscal year 1961 is the minimum amount consistent with the maintenance of a firm and adequate collective defense posture. Anything less in effect precludes essential modernization and improvement of forces and limits us to a bare maintenance program.

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Defense Support

For 12 of the nations with whom we are joined in collective or mutual security arrangements, we have for some years been contributing not only military resources required in the common defense but economic resources in the measure needed to permit the maintenance of such defenses without incurring political or economic instability. This category of resource contribution we term defense support -- economic resources to assure a defense posture. These 12 countries maintain forces of over 3 million men, more than the total number in the United States armed forces, and each of these underdeveloped countries, except for Spain, is part of the exposed land and off-shore island belt that forms the immediate southern and eastern boundary of the Sino-Soviet empire. Requirements in this defense support category have decreased somewhat; for fiscal year 1961 I am requesting for these programs $724 million or $111 million less than I asked for last year. This reduced requirement reflects in some measure a gradual but perceptible improvement in the economic situations in these countries. More than half, 56 percent is for the three Far Eastern countries of Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam which have the common characteristics that they are divided countries facing superior Communist forces on their borders, forces which the Communist previously have demonstrated their willingness to use, thereby compelling these frontier nations to support armed forces far in excess of their unaided capacities to maintain. The amounts requested for these purposes represent the least we can contribute and retain confidence that adequate defenses will be maintained.

Special Assistance

Another category of international cooperation in the Mutual Security Program is the provision of economic resources to other nations where such resources are essential to the maintenance of their freedom and stability. This category of cooperation we term special assistance. I am requesting $268 million for these purposes in fiscal year 1961. Such provision will enable us, for example, to continue aid to the young nations of Morocco, Libya and Tunisia, to strengthen the stability of Jordan and the Middle East, to combat the encroachment of Communist influence in Afghanistan, and to undergird the economies in Bolivia and Haiti. Special assistance will also enable our continued participation in such vital programs as the worldwide anti-malaria campaign.

Aid to Development

The achievement of economic progress, of growth, depends on many things. Through collective security arrangements, through defensive measures, by giving military aid and defense support, we and other nations can achieve a measure of security and stability within which the process of development is possible and can be fostered. The primary and essential prerequisite internally is the determination to progress and take the actions needed and to make the sacrifices required. No matter how great the determination, however, there will remain tremendous needs for both technical improvement and capacity and for development capital. If a pace of development is to be achieved which will meet the essential demands of these peoples, outside help is a necessity.

Technical Cooperation

Through our long established program of technical cooperation and by our contributions to the United Nations activities in the technical assistance field, we make a major contribution toward the satisfaction of this thirst and need for growth in knowledge and technical capacity. The Mutual Security Program proposed for fiscal year 1961 continues these vital activities and provides for the enlargement and extension of our technical assistance programs in the newly emerging nations of Africa. For bilateral technical assistance I request $172.5 million; for our participation in United Nations technical assistance programs I ask $33.5 million; and to supplement our much larger bilateral program with our neighbors to the south, I ask $1.5 million for the program of technical assistance which we conduct in cooperation with them through the Organization of American States.

Africa

Of inescapable interest to the United States in the world today is the increasing assumption of self-government by the peoples of the great continent of Africa, especially in the area south of the Sahara. This vast area deserves and commands the full attention and assistance of the free world if it is to develop its institutions and its economy under freedom. While the needs of Africa south of the Sahara for development capital are real and can be expected to grow, there is an imperative and immediate requirement for increased education and training. The request for appropriations for special assistance includes an amount of $20 million for a special program to be instituted for the improvement of education and training in Africa south of the Sahara, with particular emphasis to be given to the meeting of needs which are common to all the countries of the area. It is my belief that this initial effort must grow significantly in the immediate years ahead and complement similar efforts on the part of other free world nations so that the capacity of the new and other developing nations in Africa to manage and direct their development can be strengthened and increased rapidly and effectively. Without such strengthening and development of education and training, the preconditions of vigorous economic growth cannot be established.

Development Loan Fund

In the field of development assistance, the Development Loan Fund is proving to be an increasingly effective instrument for response to those needs which cannot be satisfied from private investment, the World Bank or other like sources. It has assisted in the installation of basic facilities, such as power and transportation, necessary for growth in the less developed areas. Particularly important are the expanded activities of the Development Loan Fund in the field of private enterprise. The Development Loan Fund is opening new opportunities to build an effective partnership with American private enterprise wherein the private resources of the country can make an increased contribution to development in the less developed nations. The history of the Development Loan Fund activity over the past two years indicates that the flow of such loan capital has tended to respond to the degree of need and of capability. In other words, those areas where the determination and the will to progress are greatest and the capacity to use such resource effectively is the greatest, have been the leading recipients of loan assistance from the Development Loan Fund. I request $700 million for the Development Loan Fund for use beginning in fiscal year 1961.

South Asia

Over the past two years a major share of Development Loan Fund loans have been made to the two great nations of South Asia, India and Pakistan, where half a billion people are deeply committed and irrevocably determined to develop and maintain institutions of their own free choice, and to raise their standards of living to levels of decency. The force and drive of this great effort is unmistakable; it warrants the full and warm support of the free world. We have joined with other nations in helping these countries; we envisage the total public and private effort to assist South Asia not only continuing but expanding. An increased amount is expected to be devoted to this great cause from the resources requested for the Development Loan Fund for fiscal year 1961 as these countries increase even further their own self-help efforts.

The Indus Basin Development

A development of major significance in South Asia is the substantial progress being made under the auspices of the World Bank to effect a solution to the complex and difficult problem of the use of the waters of the Indus River basin as between India and Pakistan. Vital interests of both countries are involved; the solution must involve a plan whereby the waters, on which the agriculture,

the food supplies, and the economies of the region depend, can be equitably developed and shared. It is anticipated that an agreement on such a development plan may be reached in the near future. Essential to its fruition is the willingness of nations outside South Asia to assist in the development plan, the cost of which cannot be borne by these nations unaided. Under World Bank auspices, plans are being developed whereunder the Bank, British Commonwealth nations, West Germany, and the United States will each contribute to the costs of the development plan and the supervision and management of the enterprise will be undertaken by the Bank. We propose to provide a measure of assistance to this activity through the Mutual Security Program in fiscal year 1961 and in subsequent years as needs arise. To assure that we can effectively participate in this multilateral undertaking, I am asking for authorization to exercise flexibility in the application of regulations normally applied to bilateral undertakings, if and when such exceptional action is required for this great project. The solution of this troublesome international issue should be of great assistance in promoting a peaceful and cooperative resolution of other divisive issues and encourage a maximum concentration on the major goals of peace and prosperity.

Republic of China

The Mutual Security Program can be expected also to be responsive to the needs of other areas and countries as their determination and capacity to employ development capital grows. We have received proposals from the government of the Republic of China for an expanded and accelerated program of economic reform and development to which we are giving close and careful attention. The vigorous and skilled population on Taiwan, the record of growth in investment and output, the very real potential for acceleration, offer a prospect for a convincing demonstration that under free institutions a pace and degree of achievement can eventually be obtained in excess of that resulting under totalitarianism. For this purpose, we envisage the full employment of both grant and loan assistance to hasten the day of ultimate viability and self-sustaining growth.

Contingency Fund and Other Programs

In addition to the major categories of cooperation which I have mentioned, military assistance and defense support, special assistance, technical cooperation and the Development Loan Fund, I am asking also for a contingency fund of $175 million and for $101 million to continue a variety of small but important programs.

The contingency fund is an essential safeguard against the unforeseen or not wholly predictable need. The record of the past several years clearly demonstrates its value as enabling prompt and effective response to the altering course of international events.

The $101 million requested for other programs will permit our continued participation in UNICEF, in refugee programs and in the foreign programs for peaceful uses of atomic energy. It also will provide for administrative costs to administer the economic and technical programs.

For the total Mutual Security Program I ask $4.175 billion. The need for these amounts has been examined and reexamined with great care in the Executive Branch. I am entirely satisfied that the needs for which funds are sought are needs which must be met and that the funds sought are the most reasonable estimates of requirements we can produce. There is no question but that the nation can afford the expenditures involved; I am certain we cannot afford to ignore the needs for which they are required.

CONCLUSION

The United States is a privileged nation. Its citizens enjoy a measure of prosperity and well-being and an extent of liberty under free institutions unequalled in the history of the world. Our ideals and our ideology place upon us a responsibility for leadership and for cooperation with other nations and other peoples which we accept willingly and with pride.

My recent travels impressed upon me even more strongly the fact that free men everywhere look to us, not with envy or malice but with hope and confidence that we will in the future as in the past be in the vanguard of those who believe in and will defend the right of the individual to enjoy the fruits of his labor in peace and in freedom. Together with our fellow men, we shall not fail to meet our responsibilities.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

BOND INTEREST RATES

President Eisenhower Jan. 12 sent the following special message to Congress:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

As I said in my State of the Union message, the Treasury is being prevented from taking debt management actions that are fully consistent with the public interest because of the artificial interest rate ceiling on new Treasury medium-term and long-term issues.

In a special message to the Congress on June 8, 1959, I urged the removal of this archaic restriction on flexible debt management. Congressional inaction on that request has resulted in a much more rapid increase in short-term debt than would otherwise have occurred. As a result, short-term Treasury borrowing costs have risen to the highest levels in several decades and the ability of debt management to operate in a manner consistent with sound principles of sustained economic growth has been seriously undermined.

I deem it imperative, therefore, that this restrictive ceiling be removed. I am asking the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Congress proposed legislation designed to attain this objective.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

SUGAR MESSAGE

Following is the text of President Eisenhower's message to Congress Aug. 23 on the curtailment of sugar imports from the Dominican Republic:

The meeting of foreign ministers of the American republics at San Jose, Costa Rica, has just completed its deliberations on the charges made against the Dominican Republic by the Government of Venezuela, as well as on the flagrant violation of human rights by the Trujillo regime. The foreign ministers voted unanimously to condemn the Dominican acts of aggression and intervention against Venezuela, culminating in the attempt on the life of the President of that country, and resolved to (1) break diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic, and (2) interrupt partially economic relations with that country beginning with a suspension of trade in arms and implements of war, with the provision that the Council of the Organization of American States shall study the feasibility and desirability of extending this trade suspension to other articles. The United States joined with the other American republics in approving these measures.

Some 322,000 short tons of the sugar not being purchased from Cuba pursuant to the reduction in the Cuban quota is, under the July amendment to the Sugar Act, to be allocated to the Dominican Republic. This allocation is in addition to the Dominican Republic's 1960 quota amounting to approximately 130,000 tons. Since total imports of sugar from the Dominican Republic in 1959 amounted only to about 84,000 tons, the statutory allocation would give that country a large sugar bonus seriously embarrassing to the United States in the conduct of our foreign relations throughout the hemisphere.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Government should have discretion to purchase elsewhere the quantity apportioned to the Dominican Republic pursuant to the July amendment to the Sugar Act. I, therefore, request legislation providing that amounts which would be purchased in the Dominican Republic pursuant to the July amendment need not be purchased there, but may be purchased from any foreign countries without regard to allocation.

I would also remind the Congress that the Sugar Act's present termination date of March 31, 1961 -- only three months after the reconvening of Congress next January -- could cause a serious gap in supplies, because it often takes as much as one or two months after purchase for sugar from distant areas to reach our refineries. Thus an extension of the Sugar Act beyond its present termination date is necessary at this session in order to protect consumers in the United States against the possibility of unreasonable prices for sugar next February and March.

I request that the Congress give urgent consideration to and take favorable action on the proposed legislation.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PRESIDENT PRODS CONGRESS TO ENACT 15-POINT LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

President Eisenhower May 3 sent the following message to Congress:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Of this, presumably the last Congressional session during my term of office, four months have gone by. Thus far the one major accomplishment is enactment of civil rights legislation. Although Congress rejected certain of my recommendations in this area -- those relating to equality of job opportunity and assistance to states attempting to desegregate their schools -- the new civil rights measure is another important step toward the attainment of the ideal of equal rights before the law for every citizen.

With only two months apparently left in the session, we still have a great deal to get done for America. I stress this now because, first, the time grows short in which to legislate prudently and wisely, without undue haste; and second, too great a preoccupation with the events of an election year could seriously impede constructive effort. With the Congress controlled by one party and the Executive Branch by the other, these difficulties could become severe.

We should jointly resolve that the shortness of time and political rivalries will not be allowed to prevent us from serving the American people effectively. Matters are still pending that are vital to the health of our economy and to the Nation's security and world peace; none of us can afford to electioneer at the expense of these. Nor can we yield to the temptation to neglect projects that we know are essential to good government but possess little popular appeal, and at the same time overemphasize others in the hope of benefit to one party or the other, or individuals therein.

MUTUAL SECURITY

Relating these considerations to a few of the programs still pending, I refer, first, to our vital mutual security effort.

During most of our Nation's history, our growth was strongly influenced by two unique conditions. First, for more than a century and a half two great oceans protected us from the violent struggles of the Old World. Although in recent years we became engaged in two global wars, our relative isolation gave us months in which to assemble, train and equip our forces deliberately and unmolested. Second, from the very beginning, our Nation's rapid expansion was encouraged by commercial and financial assistance from the nations of Europe. These countries provided us with valuable skills and the capital needed to accelerate the development of our resources, industries and commerce.

These conditions have radically changed. America emerged from World War II as the mightiest nation in a free world that, in the main, was exhausted and crippled. Soon thereafter we came to realize that new weapons of great power, speed and range had markedly reduced the value of our ocean shield. Our homeland, in any future major war, would be a prime target, and our warning time against surprise attack would be minutes, not months. Our security cannot now be achieved by methods and a level of effort believed adequate only a few years ago.

In a world, moreover, in which an aggressive ideology drives ceaselessly to destroy human freedom, it is now the United States to which aspiring free peoples, particularly in underdeveloped areas, must look as America once did to others, for the technical knowledge and financial assistance needed to help them strengthen their economies and protect their independence.

Such changes as these gave rise to our Mutual Security Program, one of the most necessary and successful enterprises America has undertaken throughout her history. Started more than a decade ago, the program helped to save Greece, forestalled economic collapse in Turkey and Western Europe, supported the countries of the SEATO alliance, sustained the strength and independence of South Korea and the Republic of China, and made real progress, in underdeveloped nations on five continents, in combatting disease, poverty and suffering, and thus has strengthened the resistance of those areas to Communist penetration, propaganda subversion. Clear it is that the Mutual Security Program provides the surest path by which America can lead to and sustain a durable peace with justice.

Such a program serves the Nation at large rather than any particular locality, section or group. Only with difficulty, therefore, can its great rewards be measured by individual communities and citizens. It inevitably follows that in the annual contests over the public use of tax revenues, there is a tendency to bypass the needs of this vital security program in favor of domestic projects that, urged by special groups, achieve a measure of support far greater than their over-all value to the nation warrants. Understandable this tendency is, but I deem it a great disservice to America to indulge it. The security of our country obviously demands that our Mutual Security Program be carried forward at an adequate level.

I have asked new appropriations of $4.175 billions for this program for the 1961 fiscal year. Nearly half of this -- a sum one-twentieth of our own defense budget -- is to assist the military forces of the free world, comprising 5 million soldiers, 2,200 combatant ships, and 30,000 aircraft. I need not remind the Congress of the low cost at which this force for freedom is sustained as compared to the cost of an aircraft carrier, a squadron of jet bombers, or an Army or Marine Corps division in our own defense structure.

Of the other parts of the program, one-third is for economic assistance required to help sustain these large forces abroad. The remainder consists of loans, technical assistance and grants to help underdeveloped nations. These are the funds that spell the difference between hopeless stagnation and progress for hundreds of millions of people who, with us, believe in freedom.

Congressional approval of these funds for mutual security will profoundly benefit our people. To our allies and to others with whom we discuss the great issues of our times, it will signify that a united America has not wearied in the discharge of its responsibilities, and that we are unshakable in our determination to attain a world order in which men are free to pursue their goals in peace. And I emphasize once again that, as we strive to build the kind of world in which America believes, our adversaries are not all included in the single word "Communism". They are distress and privation as well, and also the desperation of peoples when they realize that, lacking outside help, they struggle in vain to better their lives. Widespread chaos and misery cannot provide a world climate in which our free republic can prosper and remain secure. There is for America no higher purpose or greater need than to measure up to her world leadership responsibilities.

I am keenly aware of the contention that, because of an adverse balance of payments, and because of certain failures in administration, America should curtail these mutual security efforts. We must, and do, strive for greater efficiency. Likewise, we do have a problem with balance of payments but the way to meet this is by positive actions which expand exports. Neither difficulty can be met by withdrawing from our responsibilities for world leadership and from partnership in the protection of freedom. We need -- in our own interests -- greater human progress and economic growth throughout the world. We cannot achieve these by an assault either on mutual security or on liberal trade policies.

I congratulate the Congress for its actions thus far on the funds for mutual security in the authorizing legislation, and I reaffirm the imperative necessity of providing the appropriations that the authorization would allow.

AGRICULTURE

Next is agriculture, a subject on which I have commented repeatedly to the Congress.

In no domestic area do we have a more obvious need for corrective action. We cannot wonder that the patience of our farmers wears thin. By force of law the Government's surplus holdings, especially of wheat, continually increase. These overhang the

market, depress prices, and impose an ever more onerous burden upon all citizens, our farmers particularly. I have offered many recommendations for attacking the problem through bipartisan action. Action there has been on occasion but, in respect to wheat especially, far less than needed or of a kind that would make our farmers' present troubles grow worse.

In an effort to break the legislative stalemate I recently advised the Congress that, within broad guidelines which I suggested, I would approve any constructive farm bill that the Congress might enact. There is as yet no agreement on the part of the two Houses of Congress on a constructive approach. (For text of President's farm message, see Weekly Report p. 234)

Meanwhile farmers grow more concerned about their future, and our people generally become increasingly unhappy as their Government expends a thousand of their tax dollars every minute on the self-defeating wheat program. Lately I have noted, with deep concern, a growing disposition in certain Congressional quarters to favor proposals long ago rejected as unworkable, and which would obviously go beyond even the very broad limits I outlined almost three months ago.

I regret also the continuing tendency to rely, in agriculture, upon federal controls, which inevitably create interference with the lives of our farm people. I still believe that America's farmers prefer, as certainly I do, the development of legislation which will promote progress for them toward economic equality and permit them the maximum freedom.

Surely it is time, in the interest of all Americans, for the Congress to face up to the admittedly difficult problems of agriculture. It is constructive results that farmers want and need. Indeed, I believe that all America is looking for this kind of action before this session adjourns.

Also badly needed is extension of the Sugar Act, soon to expire. At stake are an assured and stable supply of sugar for our people at reasonable prices and removal of the uncertainties now facing this industry. A four-year extension of the present program, modified to give the President authority to adjust quotas in order to assure America of an adequate sugar supply, is needed to give farmers and processors the time to plan. Appropriate recommendations are before the Congress. The interests of America require that legislation be enacted before the Congress adjourns.

JUDGESHIPS

I have repeatedly stated the need for legislation in other important areas. Some of these measures are of a kind that, at the expense of responsible government, tend to be shunted aside in an election year.

First is the urgent need of federal courts for enough judges to hear the greatly increased number of cases being filed each year. Regardless of expediency, justice calls for prompt action.

The Judicial Conference of the United States has recommended the creation of approximately 40 new judgships. This recommendation is supported by the Administration and by virtually every important professional organization concerned with the administration of the courts.

We who advocate equal justice under law have a duty to make it effective. In certain districts injured people must wait over four years for justice or compromise their rights; innocent people who are defrauded are made a laughingstock because the delay in the courts deprives them of an effective remedy; justice is denied the weak because they cannot finance the delay necessary to be heard. Further neglect of this need is heartless. For all our people, I most earnestly urge swift action on the pending measure to increase the number of judgeships.

BOND INTEREST RATES

Next I refer to my request of last June to remove the statutory prohibition against the Treasury's paying more than 4-1/4 percent interest on Treasury bonds which are due more than five years after issuance.

The American people have a great deal at stake in this legislation, for failure to remove this interest-rate restriction can have many serious consequences, including the forcing of a new upturn in living costs. The Treasury, under this restriction, continually faces the prospect of having to manage the Government's $290 billion debt in ways that would unavoidably increase the upward pressures on prices and on the interest rate for the consumer credit so important to millions of our citizens. Again, I stress the need for prompt removal of this harmful restriction.

HIGHWAYS, POSTAL RATES

We also owe it to America to provide adequate new revenues for the Highway Trust Fund (as my proposal for a gasoline tax increase would do), so that we may keep our very important highway program on schedule; and fiscal responsibility dictates that we not fail to raise postal rates and thus end the heavy drain on general revenues for postal services which Congress has said by law should be self-sustaining. Our other revenue proposals -- notably, extension of certain excise taxes and an added tax on aviation fuel -- also need to be approved.

IMMIGRATION

Additionally, as I recently emphasized by special message to the Congress, we have compelling reasons to liberalize our immigration law during the course of this session. I remind the Congress, also, that this is World Refugee Year. Our country was one of those sponsoring this move in the United Nations. In harmony with the spirit of this resolution, and in keeping with America's tradition of leadership in humanitarian causes, we should press forward, in this session, with the refugee legislation I have recommended to the Congress.

EXECUTIVE NEEDS

I add two proposals of special importance to future Presidents of the United States. First is provision of Presidential office space. The Congress has met its own space requirements and those of the Supreme Court. Requirements for modern office facilities for the President, his staff and the news media assigned to the White House are no less necessary and urgent. Second, the need to carry forward Presidential powers to reorganize the Executive Branch is acute, in the interests of efficiency and economy in this huge government. Both of these authorizations are clearly essential. I again urge their approval before this session adjourns.

SCHOOLS, DEPRESSED AREAS

I refer now to a number of programs of intense interest to millions of our people -- programs intended to initiate or enlarge benefits for various groups of sections of the Nation. Such projects require objective analysis and a nicety of decision so that on the one hand there will be no neglect of essential federal responsibility and on the other hand no surrender to the election-year temptation to overspend and overreach. Responsibility respecting these will do credit to both parties but, more important, will benefit our people.

A comparison of 1952 and 1961 federal expenditures shows the pace of the federal advance in matters of this kind. Likewise it discloses the pressing need for prudence both as regards the level of these expenditures and the extent of federal involvement in the problems of individual citizens. For labor, welfare and veterans programs, including payments from trust funds, cash payments to individuals were $11.7 billion in 1952. The comparable figure in the 1961 budget is $26.4 billion. Thus there has been a 125 percent increase in these programs during a period in which the population increased by 16 percent. This growth in payments far exceeds any increases required to match the 12 percent rise in living costs during this period.

Among such matters still pending I would mention, first, school construction legislation. Long ago the Administration asked Congress to approve a sound program to help colleges and universities and elementary and secondary schools meet their pressing construction needs. I have stressed that any such federal assistance should be provided only to meet genuine need, and that it must preserve for the states, local communities and educational institutions their traditional responsibilities for education. The Administration's debt service plan for elementary and secondary schools, and its comparable plan for institutions of higher learning, both before the Congress for over a year, conform to these standards.

By these programs we would help to construct 75,000 additional elementary and secondary classrooms at a federal cost,

over the next 20 to 30 years, of $2.2 billion, and at a federal cost of $500 million we would help build higher education facilities costing in the aggregate some $2 billion. The financing for the initiation of these programs is included in my 1961 budget.

It will be deeply disappointing if the Congress should fail to authorize such programs, and no less disappointing if, instead, programs that basically conflict with these standards should be passed.

Area redevelopment legislation also needs priority attention. I have long urged legislation authorizing loans and technical assistance to help areas afflicted with long-term, substantial unemployment resulting from technological changes. The purpose is to diversify these economies and thereby create new sources of private employment. With important local efforts to provide new jobs already underway, federal help must be of a kind that strengthens and supplements rather than displaces or discourages those efforts.

I think it is basic that we reject the various schemes that would perpetuate insecurity by making distressed areas dependent upon the uncertainties of continued federal subsidies, or that would pour federal dollars into areas where distress has been temporary and which are competent to meet their problems themselves. Moreover, it will injure, not help the chronically affected areas if funds and loan advantages are indiscriminately broadcast to other areas that do not urgently require such assistance.

The only way this difficult problem can be sensibly solved is through healthy government-community cooperation that creates self-sustaining local economies. It cannot be solved by a dispiriting and misplaced benevolence on the part of the distant central government. The people who need this help are hopefully looking for truly constructive action this session. For this purpose I have recommended a federal program amounting to $53 million, to be expanded for loans and technical assistance.

HEALTH BENEFITS FOR AGED

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare will present this week a new program which will enable older people truly in need of help to meet the calamity of catastrophic illness. This program will take full advantage of, and support, the progress that has been made by private effort; it will recognize the traditional federal-state relations in various fields of assistance; and additionally, it will not do violence to the private relationships that must continue to characterize the rendering of health care services.

Behind this program is a meticulous and thoughtful weighing of many alternatives. I believe the Congress will find this proposal of great value to our people most in need of medical protection in their later years. I urge this program in place of compulsory schemes which over a period of years would blight America's unexcelled medical standards and leave unaided large numbers of citizens we are striving to help.

MINIMUM WAGE

The Fair Labor Standards Act likewise needs attention before these next 60 days elapse.

For several years I have urged expansion of coverage under this Act to include approximately three million additional wage earners. This is the most urgently needed change in this law, and I hope that the Congress will not fail to provide it.

The Secretary of Labor recently presented the Congress with information indicating that the minimum wage could be increased moderately without disruptive effects upon the economy. On the other hand we should, as responsible officials, stand firmly against an excessive increase which could cause unemployment and severe repercussions in many industries and areas of our country. It is of great importance to the well-being of the American people that we govern our actions in this area by economic facts rather than by political or social prejudice.

CONSERVATION

Nor, I believe, should we close this session without enacting various long-pending measures, mostly in the field of conservation -- each of them important to all our people, but particularly to our citizens out West.

Among these measures I refer as examples to preservation of our priceless seashore areas, establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, permission to western communities to expand into public land areas, research assistance to the coal industry, and the Fryingpan-Arkansas and San Luis projects. Approval of these and similar pending bills will help to round out the program of natural resources development -- now at a record level -- which I presented last January in my Budget Message. We also need a solution of the Indian heirship problem and to give the people of Guam and the Virgin Islands a voice in the Congress.

SPENDING CURBS

As a general but most important consideration, I point again to the need of restraint in new authorizations for federal spending. Our federal accounts should balance with enough left over for a reasonable payment on the public debt, on which we are already paying for interest alone more than $9 billion per year. Proposals now before Congressional committees would, if approved, raise our annual spending by tens of billions of dollars in 1961 and would disrupt federal budgets over the next five years by many scores of billions.

For America's sake, we must resist the temptation, this year or any year, to overspend the taxpayer's hard-earned dollars and over-centralize responsibilities in the Federal Government. If we fail in this, we will weaken our hope of ever controlling federal extravagance and will indefinitely postpone debt retirement and tax relief. At the same time we will debase our currency, invite the resurgence of inflationary forces, undermine local and state responsibility, and thus erode away America's strength at home and in the world. We should avoid preemption of state and local functions and take genuine national need rather than glittering desirability as our guide in federal expenditures.

Most taxpayers, I believe are becoming more and more aware of the results of laws that, though sometimes carrying a surface appeal, far too often add unjustifiably to the tax burdens of the individual.

Finally, I repeat my hope that in the brief span remaining before adjournment the Executive Branch and the 86th Congress can work constructively together in the interest of America and avoid schism and stalemate. The measures I have mentioned, and many others also calling for action this session, must go forward if we are to keep faith with our countrymen. Let us remember, as Congressional deliberations proceed, that both the nation and the world are looking on.

With sound progress as our object, we can accomplish much despite the shortness of time left in this session. Working together responsibly, we shall surely make America a stronger and better nation; and, so working, we shall brighten the cause of freedom and peace everywhere on earth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

EXPORT EXPANSION

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's March 17 special message to Congress on a program for expanding U.S. export trade:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Because increased exports are important to the United States at this time, the Administration has developed a program to promote the growth of our export trade. While most of the public steps to be taken with this end in view can be accomplished under existing legislative authority, the cooperation and support of the Congress are vital to the success of this program.

Expanded exports can add substantially to the millions of jobs already generated for our people by export trade. At the same time, our export surplus contributed significantly to our capacity to sustain our expenditures abroad for investment, private travel, maintenance of United States military forces and programs of foreign economic cooperation. To support these essential activities, which are reflected in our international balance of payments, we must, as I pointed out in my State of the Union Message promote a rising volume of exports and world trade.

Unlike the sellers' markets of early postwar years when productive capacity abroad was limited, world markets have recently become highly competitive. To expand exports in these circumstances demands a more vigorous effort by both Government and business to improve our capacity for international competition.

Through the trade agreements program we shall continue to work with other countries toward the removal of unnecessary obstacles to international trade and payments. The discriminatory restrictions that other countries imposed at a time when they had serious balance-of-payments difficulties have been especially burdensome to our exports. Economic improvement in many countries has removed the justification for such barriers, and with the assistance of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund, much has been accomplished in eliminating those restrictions. We shall continue to seek the elimination of the discriminatory restrictions that still remain; we shall also continue to seek the general reduction of quantitative controls.

To assist our exporters to meet current international competition in export financing arrangements, the Export-Import Bank will inaugurate a new program of guarantees of noncommercial risks for short-term export credits. The Bank will also expand and improve its existing credit facilities for medium-term export transactions. These steps, which can be taken under existing statutory authority, should improve the ability of our exporters to compete in world markets. These arrangements will be designed and administered to encourage full participation of commercial banks and other private sources of credit and guarantees.

To help our exporters in the development of their foreign sales, we should improve the numerous Government services now available to business firms and especially useful to our smaller producers. These services have been available all along, but we must infuse them with a new purpose and strenthen them with additional resources. Accordingly, I have directed comprehensive steps

- to strengthen the trade promotion services of the Department of Commerce, including its field offices located throughout the United States,
- to expand and give higher priority to the commercial activities of the Foreign Service,
- to expand the agricultural trade promotion activities of the Department of Agriculture,
- to place greater emphasis on the prompt reporting of information useful to American exporters,
- to establish new overseas trade centers,
- to make fuller use of international trade fairs, trade missions, and other promotional means to stimulate the interest of foreign buyers in United States products while continuing to emphasize the basic objectives of the Special Program for International Understanding, and
- to emphasize the promotion of tourist travel to the United States.

The details of this program will be presented during the Congressional hearings soon to be held on the expansion of United States trade and in connection with a forthcoming request for the supplemental appropriations necessary for rapid progress in the export promotion program. Government promotion, however, can be effective only to the extent that it stimulates and encourages private business efforts to expand sales abroad. Government can help enlarge export opportunities, but it is American business that must supply and sell the goods that world markets demand.

To this end I have asked the Secretary of Commerce in cooperation with other department heads to enlist the efforts of the business community. Consultations have already been held in connection with the preparation of this program. In addition, a group of business leaders will be asked to organize an export drive by business, to enlist the active support of existing national and local business groups, to discover the sectors in which better results can be obtained, to assist and encourage businessmen newly entering the export field, to strengthen contacts with business groups abroad, and to develop an organization structure adequate to these purposes.

The individual steps in this export program are modest ones. Their cumulative effect, however, will be substantial if American enterprise will make the necessary effort. With the support of the Congress, this Government can both facilitate and give continued impetus to the expansion of our exports as free world economic progress continues to enlarge the potential for international trade. The rising tide of productivity and prosperity in many nations creates a timely opportunity for mutual benefits from expanding world trade. By pursuing this opportunity, we can promote vigorous economic growth both at home and abroad.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

SPACE LEGISLATION

President Eisenhower Jan. 14 sent the following special message to Congress recommending amendments to the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I recommend that the Congress enact certain amendments to the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to clarify management responsibilities and to streamline organizational arrangements concerning the national program of space exploration.

Prior to establishment of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Department of Defense has been responsible for all of the Nation's space activities, including those of a non-military nature such as the Vanguard satellite project designed for United States participation in the scientific activities of the International Geophysical Year. When the new agency came into existence, with the duty of carrying out a program of space exploration, it became necessary to transfer the non-military projects, with their supporting facilities and personnel, to the new agency from the Department of Defense. The act empowered the President to make such transfers. I exercised this authority on Oct. 1, 1958 when I transferred to NASA responsibility for Project Vanguard and certain other space-related projects previously under the direction of the Department of Defense. I exercised it for the second time on Dec. 3, 1958 when I directed the transfer to NASA of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, Calif. And today I am transmitting a report advising the Congress of my intention to transfer to NASA the Development Operations Division of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency. The authority granted to the President has thus been used to center in NASA direction of all of the Nation's non-military space activities, and to provide NASA with the facilities and personnel needed to carry out this task.

The act, however, contains a number of provisions which tend to obscure the responsibility of NASA for planning and directing a national program of space exploration and peaceful space activity. For example, there is inherent in it the concept -- which I believe to be incorrect -- of a single "comprehensive program" of space activities embracing both civilian and military activities, and it implies that a multiplicity of unnamed agencies might have responsibility for portions of such a program.

In an effort to deal with these problems, the act established a scheme of organization of considerable complexity. First, Section 201 (e) of the act imposes upon the President an unusual degree of personal responsibility for developing this "comprehensive" space program and of surveying its operations in detail. Second, the act established the National Aeronautics and Space Council and gave it the sole function of advising the President with respect to the performance of his statutory duties. Third, it made provision for a Civilian-Military Liaison Committee, which was given no other duty than providing a channel of advice and consultation between NASA and the Department of Defense.

I have become convinced by the experience of the 15 months since NASA was established that the act needs to be amended so as to place responsibility directly and unequivocally in one agency, NASA, for planning and managing a national program of non-military space activities. This requires, first of all, elimination of those provisions which reflect the concept of a single program embracing military as well as non-military space activities. In actual practice, a single civil-military program does not exist and is in fact unattainable; and the statutory concept of such a program has caused confusion. The military utilization of space, and the research and development effort directed toward that end, are integral parts of the total defense program of the United States. Space projects in the Department of Defense are undertaken only to meet military requirements. The Department of Defense has ample authority outside the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to conduct research and development work on space-related weapons systems and to utilize space for defense purposes; and nothing in the act should derogate from that authority.

I am also convinced that it is no longer desirable to retain in the act those provisions which impose duties of planning and detailed surveying upon the President. We have come to the end of a transitional period during which responsibilities for a broad range of activities were being shifted to NASA from the Department of Defense and NASA's capabilities for discharging those responsibilities were being developed. From now on it should be made clear that NASA, like the Department of Defense in the military

field, is responsible in the first instance for the formulation and execution of its own program, subject, of course, to the authority and direction of the President.

With the repeal of the statutory enumeration of Presidential duties, the National Aeronautics and Space Council should be abolished, since its only function is to advise the President in the performance of those duties. The repeal would not, however, affect another provision of the act which provides that the Administrator of NASA and the Secretary of Defense may refer to the President for decision those matters concerning their respective areas of responsibility on which they are unable to reach agreement. This provision should be retained in the law.

The Civilian-Military Liaison Committee should also be eliminated. The statute should go no further than requiring that NASA and the Department of Defense advise, consult, and keep each other fully informed with respect to space activities within their respective jurisdictions; it should not prescribe the specific means of doing so.

Finally, the act should contain safeguards against undesirable duplication by NASA and the Department of Defense in developing the major tools of space exploration. Although a civilian space exploration program is clearly distinguishable from the military utilization of space for defense purposes, both NASA and the Department of Defense may have similar or identical requirements for launch vehicles used to propel and guide spacecraft into orbit about the earth or toward other celestial bodies. I propose that the act be amended to provide that the President shall assign responsibility for the development of each new launch vehicle, regardless of its intended use, to either NASA or the Department of Defense. Responsibility for development of the new vehicle should in no way determine responsibility for its use in space activities.

Amended as I have recommended, the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 would become the organic act of an independent civilian agency having a well defined statutory responsibility for which it is answerable to both the President and to Congress.

I have requested the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to transmit to the Congress draft legislation incorporating the foregoing recommendations, and I urge that they be enacted by the Congress at the earliest possible date.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

AUGUST SESSION

Following is the complete text of President Eisenhower's Aug. 8 message to Congress seeking enactment of his legislative program:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I welcome the return of the Congress. There is much important legislative work still pending that cannot await the selection and assembly of a new Congress and a new Administration. The Executive and Legislative Branches must act together on these pressing needs these next few weeks. I shall do my part. I am sure that the Congress will be similarly disposed.

WORLD SITUATION

First, the world situation, with its great significance to us. Fundamentally, it is as it was. The free world still faces a communist imperialism fixed upon conquest of all the world. Vigilance, therefore, must still be our watchword. Continuing strength, military, economic, spiritual, must remain our reliance. Our basic objective -- to secure a permanent peace -- is yet to be won. Our programs have long been keyed to this situation. They must continue.

During the Congressional recess events have dramatized tensions that still plague the world. We have seen an intensification of Communist truculence. Indeed, the Soviet dictator has talked loosely and irresponsibly about a possible missile attack on the United States. An American aircraft has been attacked over international waters. Our resolution requesting an investigation of this matter has been vetoed by the Soviets in the United Nations Security Council. Surviving crew members are still being held prisoner. The Soviet Delegation has walked out of the Geneva disarmament negotiations.

The Communists continue to exploit situations of unrest, flagrantly striving to turn to their ends the struggles and hopes of peoples for a better world. These Communist efforts have recently reached new extremes in Central Africa.

All of us know about Cuba.

As a result of continuous appraisal of changing Communist tactics and attitudes, I have ordered the military services to take certain practical measures affecting the readiness and posture of our military commands. These include the deployment of additional aircraft carriers to the Sixth and Seventh Fleets. A number of B-57 medium bombers and their accompanying tankers, which had been scheduled to be phased out of our forces, will be retained in service for the time being; and the tempo of operation of the Strategic Air Command will be increased and its deployment further dispersed. The readiness of our ground forces will be further improved by expanding the number and scope of strategic field and airborne exercises.

I have also directed expansion of certain long-range programs. The Strategic Air Command capability to conduct a continuous airborne alert will be further strengthened. More funds will be applied to the modernization of the Army combat equipment and to military airlift. Additional effort will be devoted to the development of the B-70 and the reconnaissance satellite SAMOS.

During the Congressional recess we have made extraordinary progress in testing one of America's most important weapons systems -- the Polaris Ballistic Missile Submarine. It is with great satisfaction that I report to the Congress that the first test firings of the Polaris missile from the submerged nuclear submarine "George Washington" had rifle shot accuracy at great ranges. Never in my long military career has a weapon system of such complexity been brought from its original conception to the operational stage with such sureness and speed -- an achievement that in its entirety has taken less than five years.

The time is now right to increase the scope of the Polaris program and five instead of three more submarines have been started this fiscal year. Furthermore, I have directed the development of a much longer range version of the Polaris missile, which will give America a weapon of even greater versatility, power and invulnerability.

The Defense Department will carry out these defense measures with its available resources insofar as possible. Measures pertaining to weapons systems programs will be carried out by utilizing appropriations already made in this session. Total resources are adequate, although a modest increase in military personnel and in operation and maintenance funds may prove to be necessary to carry out the readiness measures. If such an increase should be required, I shall promptly request the necessary funds.

Incidentally, provision will have to be made after the first of the year to fund the civilian pay increases imposed by Congress a few weeks ago. These will add permanently to our defense costs some $200 million a year.

Once again I assure the Congress that this Nation's military power is second to none and will be kept that way. Our long range strategic bombers and air to ground missiles, our intermediate and long range ballistic missiles, our Polaris submarines, our attack carriers, the tactical air units overseas, the air defense forces, and the atomic and conventional firepower of our ground forces world wide are indeed a retaliatory and defensive force unmatched anywhere.

MUTUAL SECURITY

So much for administrative actions which I have recently taken. Congressional actions, too, are required.

Our national security needs encompass more than excellence and strength in our own military establishment. They include measures to build free world strength everywhere. These require, and I therefore request, appropriations of the full amount authorized by the Congress for the Mutual Security Program. At this point in the legislative process, these appropriations have been cut by well over a half billion dollars. The Nation's security and our inescapable interest in a stable world require that these amounts be restored.

In addition, I request a $100 million increase in the authorization and appropriation for the Mutual Security Contingency Fund. This increase is needed to keep America poised for sudden developments such as those in the Congo where a United States airlift and other efforts were needed suddenly and critically. Happily, in this

instance, we were able to respond in a matter of hours. We must maintain ourselves in a position to give rapid backing to the efforts of the United Nations in this troubled region.

At my direction, two other matters will be presented to Congress, their purpose being to promote free world stability by stimulating the hopes, morale and efforts of our friends everywhere. These programs are:

First, an authorization in the magnitude of $600 million to help our Latin American neighbors accelerate their efforts to strengthen the social and economic structure of their nations and improve the status of their individual citizens. This program, which should include further assistance for the rehabilitation of devastated Chile, will promote the dynamism and effectiveness of all our efforts in this hemisphere. I urgently request enactment of this authorization prior to the Economic Conference of the American Republics, which convenes at Bogota on Sept. 5, so that discussions leading to the development of detailed plans may be initiated there.

Second, a proposal to be presented in September before the General Assembly of the United Nations, whereby we and other fortunate nations can, together, make greater use of our combined agricultural abundance to help feed the hungry of the world. The United Nations provides a multilateral forum admirably suited to initiate consideration of this effort.

I consider it important that Congress approve a Resolution endorsing such a program before the United Nations Assembly convenes.

DOMESTIC REQUESTS

Turning to domestic problems, clearly we face a legislative log jam, the possibility of which I suggested, by special message, on the third of May.

Only one major measure -- civil rights -- had then been passed, and this had two major deletions which I hope will now be restored in keeping with the bipartisan support evidenced for these items last month.

Legislating time is now short, and so far in this session only six of the twenty-seven measures I cited last May as required by the Nation's interests have been enacted into law. Because those that fail of enactment before adjournment will go begging for months to come, I urge the Congress to attend to them now. In addition to those already mentioned, I cite these:

- federal assistance in the construction of facilities for colleges, universities and elementary and secondary schools;
- assistance to older people to meet serious illnesses;
- expansion of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act;
- a moderate upward adjustment of the minimum wage;
- constructive measures to meet existing farm problems;
- a sound area assistance program directed specifically to the areas in need;
- the authorizing of 40 new judgeships to expedite the rendering of justice;
- proper financing to avoid delays in our Interstate Highway Program;
- an increase in the aviation fuel tax to facilitate proper financing of our Airways Modernization Program;
- removal of the interest rate limitation on long-term Treasury bonds;
- a postal rate increase to avoid saddling the next administration and taxpayers generally, wholly unjustifiably, with a postal deficit nearing a billion dollars a year;
- liberalization of our immigration laws;
- continuation of the long-established authority for the President to reorganize the Executive Branch;
- and a grouping of measures generally in the conservation field.

Also still needed and long ago recommended are Senate ratification of the important Antarctica Treaty, amendments to speed our space exploration efforts, and a restoration of the traditional relationship between the active duty and the retired pay of our military personnel.

All of these items are at least as urgently needed for America as when first recommended. So I urge that we stay on the job until it is done.

Certainly we cannot adjourn the public interest.

I have a special comment on two of these matters.

First, agriculture. I reiterate the theme of my January twenty-ninth and May third messages on this subject. The well-being of our farm people still demands that we act with good sense on their pressing problems, notably wheat. The public will have every right to register its serious protest should the Congress adjourn without responsible action in this area.

The recent history of this problem has been deadlock. The Congress has refused to accept my recommendations and insisted upon unrealistic programs which, of course, I have rejected.

Last January I made one further attempt to resolve this issue. I urged Congress simply to work its will, provided only that the end result fitted within broad guidelines assuring a truly beneficial result for the farmer and the Nation. My own preferred program, leading to greater freedom for the farmer, is widely known. I repeat, however, what I have said many times -- if a different approach is desired, and kept within the guidelines, I will unhesitatingly approve it.

Our farmers need constructive action and for years have been entitled to it. They know, as does all America, that this Administration has been unable substantially to alter the existing type of wheat program because of lack of Congressional cooperation. It has been a program attuned to calamity -- war, depression or drought -- but which in these years of peace and great productivity has resulted in staggering surpluses which overhang the market, depress prices, and threaten the farmer's future. The Congress should promptly provide the constructive remedies for agriculture so long and so urgently needed.

For five years in a row I have recommended area assistance legislation. Regrettably I had no choice but to veto the legislation the Congress did pass this session. It would have frittered the taxpayers' money away in areas where it was not needed and on programs that would not have benefited those truly in need of help.

A new area assistance bill, with Administration backing, was introduced immediately after my veto. It would channel more help directly into stricken areas than any previous measure proposed. Failure to act will deny this help for months to come. Human distress demands action now. If later we find there should be changes either in the dollar amounts or the methods used, experience will dictate the kind of adjustments to be made.

BUDGET SURPLUS

Last January I estimated that, if the Congress would adhere to my appropriation and revenue recommendations, we could look forward to a budgetary surplus of $4 billion. Since then, however, the spending programs enacted and pending -- coupled with the failure of Congress to enact proposed new revenue measures -- threaten to consume the entire expected surplus.

This situation relates very importantly to your forthcoming deliberations because of the need of avoiding further deficit spending and of making, in years of prosperity, savings to be applied either to debt reduction or to tax reform.

In meeting this need I shall not abdicate my responsibility to use the Executive power to help keep the Nation's economy strong and sound while we carry forward our urgent work at home and in the world.

This means that I shall not be a party to reckless spending schemes which would increase the burden of debt of our grandchildren, by resuming, in prosperous times, the practice of deficit financing. I shall not fail to resist inflationary pressures by whatever means are available to me.

This truth we must take to heart: in good times, we must at the very least pay our way. This is the fundamental condition for a dependable future for our working men and women, for management, for consumers, and for the Government. If we will but handle responsibly the taxpayers' money, as I am firmly determined that we shall, private and public action can continue to move confidently ahead.

This simply means that we must adhere to necessary programs and sensible priorities. I have herein suggested those in which I believe.

If the Congress prefers other priorities at greater national cost, responsibility dictates that it accompany them with the additional taxes to pay the bill.

I recognize the magnitude of the task still before the Congress, and, of course, I am not unaware of the other matters attracting public attention in this year 1960.

But I repeat -- if during the critical months ahead we hold to the standard of national interest, the future will be bright for America -- indeed, for all the free world.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

CONGRESS OVERRODE ONE OF 24 VETOES IN 1960

President Eisenhower vetoed 24 bills in 1960, bringing his eight-year total to 181 bills vetoed. Congress in 1960 overrode one of the 24 vetoes. It was only the second time in Mr. Eisenhower's term of office (1953-60) that a veto had been overridden.

The bill passed over the President's veto in 1960 was the federal pay raise bill (HR 9883 -- PL 86-568). The House overrode the veto July 1 by a 345-69 roll-call vote, 69 votes more than the required two-thirds majority; the Senate, also July 1, voted 74-24 to override, eight votes more than the required two-thirds. (See story p. 240; for voting, see charts p. 462, 510)

The earlier bill passed over the President's veto was the 1959 public works appropriations bill (PL 86-254). (1959 Almanac p. 315)

While vetoing 181 measures during his term of office, the President during the same period signed 3,545 public bills and 3,171 private bills, a total of 6,716.

Mr. Eisenhower ranked fourth among U.S. Presidents in the number of bills vetoed, behind Franklin Delano Roosevelt (631 vetoes, nine overridden); Grover Cleveland (584 vetoes, seven overridden); and Harry S. Truman (250 vetoes, 12 overridden). (For vetoes by other Presidents, see 1959 Almanac p. 661)

The year-by-year record of Eisenhower vetoes:

Year	Regular Vetoes	Pocket Vetoes	Total
1953	4	6	10
1954	17	25	42
1955	3	8	11
1956	9	14	23
1957	3	9	12
1958	15	24	39
1959	10	10	20
1960	13	11	24
	74	107	181

The President vetoed 13 public and 11 private bills in 1960. The public bills were:

HR 3610 -- Sewage plant grants. Vetoed Feb. 23. House Feb. 25 failed to override, 249-157. (See story p. 250)

HR 7947 -- To permit lending institutions required to buy common stock in the Federal National Mortgage Assn. at par value to deduct as a business expense the difference between par value and the lower free market price. The President said he favored the bill except that it was retroactive. HR 7947 was introduced by Rep. Frank Ikard (D Texas) June 24, 1959, passed by the House Sept. 9, 1959, passed with amendments by the Senate March 28, 1960. The conference report was agreed to May 4 by the Senate and May 5 by the House and the President vetoed the bill May 14. (For later action, see p. 365.)

S 722 -- Area Redevelopment Act. Vetoed May 13. Senate May 24 failed to override, 45-39. (See story p. 292)

HR 6482 -- To give an employer who purchased a business credit for unemployment taxes paid by his predecessor as owner, even if the latter did not ordinarily qualify as an "employer" under federal law. The President said he favored correcting this technicality but not retroactively to 1951. HR 6482 was introduced April 16, 1959 by Rep. James B. Utt (R Calif.), passed by the House Sept. 9, 1959, passed with amendments by the Senate May 4, 1960 and cleared by the House May 19. The President vetoed the bill June 3.

HR 6779 -- To permit unlimited income tax deductions for charitable contributions if the sum of contributions and income tax for two consecutive years exceeded 90 percent of taxable income for the two years. The President said the measure would apply for taxable years 1957-68, and he opposed the retroactivity provision. HR 6779 was introduced April 29, 1959 by the late Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa. 1937-60), passed Aug. 25, 1959 by the House and May 5, 1960 by the Senate, cleared by the House May 19 and vetoed June 3.

HR 7577 -- To relieve U.S. Government drivers of personal liability in accident cases. The President said he opposed an amendment requiring the plaintiff's consent before the U.S., instead of the driver, in effect became liable. HR 7577 was introduced June 4, 1959 by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), passed by the House July 6, 1959, passed by the Senate June 2, 1960, cleared by the House June 6 and vetoed June 11.

HR 9883 -- Federal pay raise. (See story p. 240)

S 1508 -- To give the State of Alaska and the Interstate Commerce Commission regulatory power over the federally owned Alaska Railroad. The President said the Chief Executive was responsible for the railroad and should not be regulated by a state or regulatory agency. S 1508 was introduced March 23, 1959 by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), passed by the Senate Jan. 26, 1960 and by the House June 24, and pocket vetoed July 6.

S 19 -- To require the same wage scale at the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard as paid at the Boston shipyard. The President said the bill violated the principle of paying the local prevailing wage. S 19 was introduced Jan. 9, 1959 by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), passed by the Senate May 26, 1959 and by the House June 29, 1960 and pocket vetoed July 12. In the 85th Congress, the President vetoed a similar bill sponsored by Mrs. Smith. (1958 Almanac p. 239)

Attempts to Override

From 1953-60 Congress made the following attempts to override Eisenhower vetoes. Where the required two-thirds vote was obtained in either chamber, it is marked by an asterisk (*).

Bill	Date of Veto	House Vote to Override	Senate Vote to Override
Postal pay raise	5/19/55	---	54-39
Farm price supports	4/16/56	202-211	---
Navy yard wages	8/4/58	202-180	69-20*
Rural electrification	4/27/59	280-146	64-29*
Housing (S 57)	7/7/59	---	55-40
Public works funds (HR 7509)	8/28/59	274-138	---
Housing (S 2539)	9/3/59	---	58-36
Public works funds (HR 9105)	9/9/59	280-121*	72-23*
Sewage plants	2/23/60	249-157	---
Depressed areas	5/13/60	---	45-39
Federal pay raise	6/30/60	345-69*	74-24*

HR 11545 -- To extend for one year, through June 30, 1961, a fixed payment for Bernalillo County, N.M., Indian Hospital. The President said it was time to return to the usual principle that the Government contributed only for persons actually hospitalized. The bill was introduced April 14, 1960 by Rep. Joseph M. Montoya (D N.M.), passed by the House July 1 and the Senate July 2 and pocket vetoed July 14.

HR 8860 -- Lead and zinc subsidies. Pocket vetoed Sept. 2. (See story p. 253)

HR 5054 -- To require that imported articles be marked to indicate country of origin if taken from their original container and repackaged, a proposal the President said would be an unnecessary burden to trade. The bill was introduced Feb. 26, 1959 by Rep. A. Sydney Herlong Jr. (D Fla.), passed by the House Feb. 2, 1960, by the Senate June 27, cleared by the House Aug. 24 and pocket vetoed Sept. 6.

HR 7242 -- To amend Bankruptcy Act provisions concerning priority of liens in bankruptcy. The President said some provisions might give mortgages priority over federal tax liens recorded before the mortgage. HR 7242 was introduced May 19, 1959 by Rep. Richard H. Poff (R Va.), passed by both chambers Aug. 25, 1960 and pocket vetoed Sept. 8.

Private Bill Vetoes

HR 6023 -- To relieve William J. Kaiser of liability to refund the United States money improperly paid him as sickness and unemployment benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act while he was also receiving a pension as a retired member of the New York City fire department. The bill also directed the Railroad Retirement Board to repay Kaiser amounts already refunded by him. The President said the bill would constitute a discriminatory Government gift. HR 6023 was introduced March 24, 1959 by Rep. Paul A. Fino (R N.Y.), passed by the House Sept. 1, 1959 and by the Senate March 28, 1960 and vetoed April 11.

HR 7933 -- To authorize retroactive Veterans Administration death pension benefits of $1,582.89 to Mrs. Virginia Bond. Mrs. Bond's husband died June 29, 1957 and she filed a claim for a pension July 11, 1957 but it was rejected. A second claim, with new evidence of eligibility, was filed May 13, 1959 and granted. HR 7933 authorized $1,582.89 in retroactive payments covering the period between the death of Mrs. Bond's husband and the date of her eligibility for a pension under her successful second claim. Mr. Eisenhower said the law clearly stated that payments retroactive to the date of death were permissible only if the claim was filed within a year of death; and that it was well established that only the date of the successful claim, and not of prior unsuccessful claims, counted in determining eligibility for retroactive benefits. HR 7933 was introduced June 23, 1959 by Rep. Richard H. Poff (R Va.), passed by the House Feb. 2, 1960 and by the Senate March 28, and vetoed April 11.

HR 1456 -- To permit Universal Trades Inc. to appeal a 1955 Renegotiation Board ruling to the U.S. Tax Court, even though law required that such appeals be made within 90 days of the end of the Board proceeding. The President said there was no justification for the firm's failure to appeal within the prescribed 90-day period. HR 1456 was introduced Jan. 7, 1959 by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.), passed by the House June 23, 1959 and by the Senate May 5, 1960, and vetoed May 14.

HR 8417 -- To refund to the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, $1,155.26 in customs duties assessed on masonic jewels imported from Canada. The President said the reason advanced for granting special legislative relief was that the Bureau of Customs had misinterpreted the law relating to importation, and if this was the case a special bill was not needed since administrative and judicial procedures were available. HR 8417 was introduced July 27, 1959 by Rep. Quentin N. Burdick (D N.D.), passed by the House April 5, 1960, passed by the Senate June 2, 1960, and vetoed June 11.

HR 5150 -- To refund to Our Lady of the Lake Church, Mandeville, La., $1,284.17 in customs duties assessed on carved organ boarding imported from Germany. The President said the record contained no reason for granting legislative relief other than the belief that the law had been misinterpreted. HR 5150 was introduced March 2, 1959 by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.), passed by the House April 19, 1960, passed by the Senate June 2, 1960 and vetoed June 11, 1960.

HR 1516 -- To permit Juan D. Quintos and others to seek compensation in the court of claims for certain items handed over to the U.S. High Commissioner for the Philippines, for safekeeping, in 1941, and then confiscated by the Japanese on Corregidor. The President said the possibility of a valid claim against the U.S. was very remote and in any case the claimants had had ample time to present a claim before expiration of the statute of limitations. HR 1516 was introduced Jan. 7, 1959 by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.), passed by the House Sept. 1, 1959, passed by the Senate June 23, 1960 and pocket vetoed July 6, 1960.

HR 6712 -- To provide for the relief of Sam J. Buzzanca in connection with Buzzanca's purchase of real estate at a 1954 federal tax sale. The property was later recovered from Buzzanca in a successful suit by the holder of a first mortgage. The President said the U.S. "cannot and does not attempt to warrant or defend title to property seized and sold under the internal revenue laws". HR 6712 was introduced April 27, 1959 by Rep. George Huddleston Jr. (D Ala.), passed by the House Sept. 8, 1959, passed by the Senate June 23, 1960 and pocket vetoed July 7, 1960.

HR 4546 -- To provide a 20-year civil service retirement credit for Margaret P. Copin, a former Treasury Department employee. The claimant was employed for a total period of 20 years and 29 days, but adjustments for a leave of absence in 1922 left her 22 days short of a 20-year credit, and thus ineligible for an immediate reduced retirement annuity, when disability annuity payments she was receiving were terminated in 1958. She was not eligible for a regular retirement annuity until 1964, when she reached age 62, and the difference in the value of the immediate and age 62 retirement annuities, based on life expectancy, was $4,200. HR 4546 would have credited her with the additional 22 days necessary to receive the immediate annuity. The President said there was "no valid justification" for granting the claim. HR 4546 was introduced Feb. 16, 1959 by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.), passed by the House Sept. 8, 1959, passed, amended, by the Senate July 2, 1960. The House agreed to the Senate amendments July 2, 1960 and the President pocket vetoed the bill July 14, 1960.

HR 6767 -- To permit Raymond Baurkot to receive a refund claim of $382.10 for taxes paid on beer destroyed in a 1955 flood. The claim was filed two weeks after the March 2, 1959 deadline. HR 6767 was introduced by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) April 28, 1959, passed by the House June 30, 1960 and by the Senate Aug. 25, and pocket vetoed Sept. 8.

HR 2074 -- To direct a refund of $1,096.48 to Eric and Ida Mae Hjerpe for a 1952 income tax payment on certain disability allowances. The President said Congress subsequently had enacted legislation permitting relief for taxes paid on disability payments to persons filing a claim within a three-year period. The President said that the Hjerpes had filed their claim four years after filing the 1952 return and 10½ months after the expiration of the statute of limitations. HR 2074 was introduced by Rep. Charles S. Gubser (R Calif.) Jan. 9, 1959, passed by the House June 30, 1960 and by the Senate Aug.30, and pocket vetoed Sept. 14.

HR 7618 -- To waive the statute of limitations and permit a claim for refund of duty paid by H.P. Lambert Co. Inc. and Southeastern Drilling Corp. on certain non-dutiable oil field equipment imported into the United States. The President said that Lambert Co., the brokerage firm, had failed to produce the necessary documention on duty free importation within the required time limit. HR 7618 was introduced by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) June 8, 1959, passed by the House June 30, 1960 and by the Senate Aug. 30, and pocket vetoed Sept. 14.

86th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION
ACTION ON NOMINATIONS



1960 PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Unlike 1959, when President Eisenhower sustained his first defeat on a major nomination (that of Lewis L. Strauss to be Secretary of Commerce), 1960 was a quiet year for nominations. The top appointment was the nomination of Thomas S. Gates Jr. of Pennsylvania to succeed Neil H. McElroy as Secretary of Defense. Gates was confirmed Jan. 26. Previously, he was Secretary of the Navy from 1957 until 1959, when he became Deputy Secretary of Defense. (1959 Almanac p. 664-72).

The following table shows Executive nominations for the 86th Congress:

	1959	1960
Total received	46,934	44,541
Total withdrawn	8	21
Total rejected	1	0
Total unconfirmed	553	992
Total confirmed	46,372	43,528

The total of unconfirmed nominations was substantially higher in 1960 than in 1959, with 418 more postmaster nominations and 19 more civilian nominations left unconfirmed. This resulted from Democratic hopes that their Presidential candidate would be elected and thus would have a large number of vacancies to fill early in 1961.

Controversial Nominees

Although there were no major controversies over nominees, there were disputes on the following nominations:

● Durfee -- The Senate April 20, by a 69-15 roll-call vote, confirmed the appointment of James R. Durfee to the U.S. Court of Claims. Durfee, a Republican and lawyer from Wisconsin, had served as chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board since April 12, 1956. (For voting see chart p. 488)

Controversy arose when Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) charged Durfee lacked the necessary experience and had "flagrantly violated" the CAB code of ethics by accepting invitations from airlines to be their guest at Pinehurst, N.C., in 1956 and on inaugural flights to Mexico City and Rome in 1957.

The SenateJudiciary Committee March 7 approved the nomination (Exec Rept 3), saying Durfee had not violated any code of ethics "as generally interpreted" because the practices criticized by Proxmire were considered "an integral part of" a CAB member's functions.

● Bragdon, Wilson, Lee -- The Senate June 23 confirmed three nominations to major regulatory agency positions. By roll-call votes of 73-18 and 68-19, it consented to the appointments of Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon (ret.) and Vice Admiral Ralph E. Wilson (scheduled to retire June 30) as members of the Civil Aeronautics Board and Federal Maritime Board, respectively, and by a 64-19 roll-call vote, approved Robert E. Lee's nomination to a second term as a Federal Communications Commissioner. (For voting, see chart p. 508).

The nominations of Bragdon and Wilson were opposed June 22-23 by Sens. Clair Engle (D Calif.), John A. Carroll (D Colo.) and Gale W. McGee (D Wyo.), who said that federal regulatory agencies' top administrative positions were becoming overstaffed with retired officers. Engle called the Federal Aviation Agency, headed by retired Gen. E.R. Quesada, a "little Pentagon". McGee said retired military men lacked "the mental orientation to take on these civilian regulatory agency jobs and run those agencies as they should be run". Carroll said, "The real issue here is supremacy of the civilians over the military."

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), supporting the Bragdon and Wilson nominations, defended the right of retired officers to serve in civilian capacities. Norris Cotton (R N.H.) took the same position.

William Proxmire (D Wis.) opposed the renomination of Lee and said that both Lee and the FCC were "bad". Proxmire said that Lee's record was reflected in the FCC's lack of action and standards regulating television and radio industries in the public interest. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said that Lee was a "good, able, aggressive, competent public servant". A supporter of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis. 1947-57), Lee was first confirmed in1954 by a 58-25 roll-call vote. (1954 Almanac p. 497)

● Murphy -- The nomination of Boston lawyer Timothy J. Murphy as a Democratic member of the Interstate Commerce Commission was never brought to the Senate floor, although the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee June 1 voted 11-5 to recommend confirmation. The dispute over Murphy's appointment arose because under existing law, no more than six of the 11 ICC member positions could be filled by members of one party, and the GOP already had six commissioners. Although Murphy was nominated as a Democrat, and at a Committee hearing May 4 said he was a Democrat, he had seconded the nomination of Vice President Richard M. Nixon at the 1956 GOP convention. In minority views in the June 22 committee report (Exec Rept 9), Engle, McGee, E.L. Bartlett (D Alaska) and Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) said the question of affiliation alone should disqualify Murphy.

● Donegan, Sweeney -- Also left unconfirmed were President Eisenhower's May 2 nominations of Thomas J. Donegan of New York and Paul A. Sweeney of Maryland as members of the Federal Power Commission. Donegan, an independent, was a former Federal Bureau of Investigation employee and, when nominated, was a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board. He was to replace William R. Connole, regarded as a protector of consumer interests, whose term expired June 22. Sweeney, a Justice Department attorney and Democrat, was named to an unexpired term. Both nominations died in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The President April 27, referring to Connole, said, "I think I can get a better man, and that's all." Donegan aroused Senate feelings by telling a reporter, "I have never had anything to do with utilities outside of paying my own gas bill."

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) in a May 4 speech on the Senate floor urged delaying confirmation of Donegan until the President gave a "full explanation of his action." Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) May 4 said the President should "withdraw the nomination and resubmit Mr. Connole, or someone with...experience in the regulatory field." Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) May 4 said he thought Donegan and Sweeney both were actually selected by Vice President Nixon and Attorney General William P. Rogers.

● Doerfer-Mills -- The White House March 10 announced the resignation of John C. Doerfer, as of March 14, from the Federal Communications Commission, and the designation of FCC member Frederick W. Ford as his successor as chairman. Doerfer's resignation came within a week of his appearance before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Legislative Oversight Subcommittee for questioning on his association with George B. Storer, owner of several radio and television stations subject to FCC regulation. (See story, Investigations section) In his letter of resignation Doerfer said "the best solution to modern-day Government regulation of complex industry problems demands a thorough knowledge of that industry and actual contact with the members thereof. Nonetheless, to avoid possible embarrassment to you and your Administration, I submit this resignation."

President Eisenhower March 24 submitted the nomination of Edward K. Mills Jr., a New Jersey Republican, to fill Doerfer's unexpired term. Mills May 12 requested (and May 16 was granted) withdrawal of the nomination, stating that he was a life beneficiary of two trust funds, including communications stocks, which he did not control and the trustees would not sell. The President Oct. 14 announced Mills' recess appointment as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

● Kintner, Bicks -- The Feb. 19 nomination of Earl W. Kintner as chairman of the Federal Trade Commission for a second term was still before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee at adjournment. Kintner was confirmed June 4, 1959 to an unexpired term on the FTC; if he had been approved for a new term, the FTC would have had a Republican majority from 1960-62.

Proxmire and three Republicans, Sens. Prescott Bush (Conn.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) and Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.), Aug. 15-16 criticized the failure to confirm Kintner and Robert A. Bicks. Bicks, a Republican from New York, was nominated May 9 as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, a position he had been holding de facto. His nomination was before the Judiciary Committee at the session's end. Bush said the only objection he had heard to Bicks "comes from large business organizations who seem to fear he is too much of a trustbuster".

● Other Unconfirmed Nominations -- Three other major nominations neither confirmed nor reported in 1960 involved Arthur Alden Kimball of the District of Columbia, a Republican, named to National Labor Relations Board April 7; Charles H. King of Michigan, a Republican, appointed to the FCC June 27; and Mark Sullivan Jr. of the District of Columbia, a Republican, nominated as a District Commissioner Aug. 8.

Ex-Congressmen

Nominations of one former Senator and one former Representative were confirmed in 1960. They were Arthur V. Watkins (ex-Sen. R Utah 1946-59), Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission (promoted from Associate Commissioner); and Brooks Hays (ex-Rep. D Ark. 1943-59), member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority (reappointment). Appointed to posts not requiring Senate confirmation were Errett P. Scrivner (ex-Rep. R Kan. 1943-59), appointed March 4 as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs in the Department of Defense; Gerald P. Nye (ex-Sen. R N.D. 1925-45), appointed April 14 as special assistant to Housing Commissioner Julian H. Zimmerman; and Guy M. Gillette (ex-Sen. D Iowa 1937-55), named June 22 as chief counsel of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery.

Judgeships

During the 1960 session, President Eisenhower made appointments to fill 14 vacant U.S. district judgeships and 2 circuit court judgeships. Of the 16 appointments, 12 were confirmed.

The remaining four nominations had not received Judiciary Committee approval when the Senate adjourned Sept. 1, 1960. They involved: John Feikens (eastern Michigan district court); C. Nils Tavares (Hawaii district court); Thomas E. Kennerly (southern Texas district court); and Andrew A. Caffrey (Massachusetts district court).

Among the 12 judges confirmed were three originally nominated but not approved in 1959. They were renominated in 1960. They were: J. Joseph Smith, Charles F. Paul and William H. Timbers. (1959 Almanac p. 672)

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED

Of the 43,528 nominations confirmed in 1960, the following were major appointments:

Executive Departments

COMMERCE

Bradley Fisk, N.Y., a Republican, Assistant Secretary; confirmed April 18.

DEFENSE

Thomas Sovereign Gates Jr., Pa., a Republican, Secretary; confirmed Jan. 26.

James H. Douglas, Ill., a Republican, Deputy Secretary; confirmed Jan. 26.

Franklin B. Lincoln Jr., N.J., a Republican, Assistant Secretary; confirmed Jan. 26.

Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, U.S. Army, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; confirmed Aug. 27.

Department of the Army

Gen. George Henry Decker, Chief of Staff; confirmed Aug. 27.

Department of the Air Force

Dudley C. Sharp, Texas, a Republican, Secretary; confirmed Jan. 26.

Joseph V. Charyk, Calif., a Republican, Under Secretary; confirmed Jan. 26.

Courtland D. Perkins, N.J., a Republican, Assistant Secretary; confirmed April 21.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Robert A. Forsythe, Minn., a Republican, Assistant Secretary; confirmed April 14.

JUSTICE

Robert Kramer, N.C., a Democrat, an Assistant Attorney General; confirmed March 1.
Harold R. Tyler Jr., N.Y., a Republican, an Assistant Attorney General; confirmed Aug. 27.

POST OFFICE

John M. McKibbin, Pa., a Republican, Deputy Postmaster General; confirmed Jan. 26.
Bert B. Barnes, Iowa, a Republican, an Assistant Postmaster General; confirmed Jan. 26.
Frank E. Barr, Kansas, a Republican, an Assistant Postmaster General; confirmed March 31.
George M. Moore, Ky., a Republican, an Assistant Postmaster General; confirmed Jan. 26.

STATE

Foy D. Kohler, career diplomat, Assistant Secretary; confirmed Jan. 27.
Edward M.Martin, Ohio, Assistant Secretary, confirmed Aug. 27.
Raymond A. Hare, W.Va., career diplomat, Deputy Under Secretary; confirmed Jan. 20.
Livingston T. Merchant, D.C., career diplomat, Under Secretary for Political Affairs; confirmed Jan. 27.
Dennis A. Fitzgerald, Md., no party affiliation, Deputy Director for Operations of the International Cooperation Association; confirmed Jan. 27.
John J. Grady, Ill., a Republican, Deputy Director for Management of the International Cooperation Association; confirmed Feb. 17.
Robert Cutler, Mass., a Republican, Executive Director, Inter-American Development Bank; confirmed Jan. 27.
Robert Bernerd Anderson, N.Y., a Republican, a Governor, Inter-American Development Bank; confirmed Jan. 20.
Douglas Dillon, N.J., a Republican, alternate Governor, Inter-American Development Bank; confirmed Jan. 20.

AGENCIES, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS

Atomic Energy Commission
Robert E. Wilson, Ill., a Republican, Commissioner; confirmed March 18.
Loren Keith Olson, Md., a Republican, member; confirmed June 2.
Civil Aeronautics Board
Alan S. Boyd, Fla., Democrat, member; confirmed Feb. 27.
Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon, D.C., member; confirmed June 23.
Whitney Gillilland, Iowa, a Republican, member; confirmed Feb. 4.
Civil Rights Commission
Robert S. Rankin, N.C., a Democrat, member; confirmed July 2.
Commodity Credit Corporation
Carl J. Stephens, Iowa, a Republican, member; confirmed Aug. 27.
Export-Import Bank
Tom Killefer, Calif.,a Republican, first Vice President; confirmed Aug. 27.
Federal Communications Commission
Robert E. Lee, D.C., a Republican, member; confirmed June 23.
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Joseph J. Williams Jr., Va., a Democrat, member; confirmed Aug. 27.
Federal Maritime Board
Sigfrid B. Unander, Ore., a Republican, member; confirmed April 18.
Vice Adm. Ralph E. Wilson, Md., member; confirmed June 23.
Federal Reserve System
George Harold King Jr., Miss., a Republican, member of the Board of Governors; confirmed Feb. 8.
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Bruce Savage, Ind., a Republican, Public Housing Commissioner; confirmed May 16.
Indian Claims Commission
Arthur V. Watkins (ex Sen. R Utah 1946-59), Chief Commissioner; confirmed May 16.
National Mediation Board
Robert O. Boyd, Ore., a Republican, member; confirmed Jan. 27.
Securities and Exchange Commission
Harold C. Patterson, Va., a Democrat, member; confirmed May 16.
Byron D. Woodside, Va., a Republican, member; confirmed Aug. 27.
Small Business Administration
Philip McCallum, Mich., a Republican, Administrator; confirmed Jan. 26.
Subversive Activities Control Board
Francis Adams Cherry, Ark., a Democrat, member; confirmed May 16.
Edward C. Sweeney, Ill., a Republican, member; confirmed July 2.
Tennessee Valley Authority
Brooks Hays (ex-Rep. D Ark. 1943-59), member Board of Directors; confirmed Feb. 8.
U.S. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission
Thomas W.S. Davis, Va., a Democrat, member; confirmed Feb. 15.
U.S. Tariff Commission
Glenn W. Sutton, Ga., a Democrat, member; confirmed April 5.

United Nations

James J. Wadsworth, N.Y., a Republican, representative to the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador, and representative in the Security Council and 15th General Assembly; confirmed Aug. 27.
James W. Barco, Va., a career diplomat, deputy representative to the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador, and deputy representative in the Security Council.

U.S. Court of Appeals

Clifford O'Sullivan, Mich., a Republican, sixth circuit; confirmed March 10.
J. Joseph Smith, Conn., a Democrat, second circuit; confirmed Sept. 1.

LOBBY ROUNDUP

How Lobbies Fared

Lobby Spending

Lobbyist Registrations

Lobby Deduction Rules

CQ

CQ Fact Sheet **On How Lobbies Fared**

LOBBIES HAD MIXED SUCCESS IN 1960 SESSION

The 1960 Congressional session was a frustrating one for many of the big Washington lobby groups. Labor, in particular, was all but shut out in its legislative accomplishments. The AFL-CIO, United Mine Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, for example, worked in vain for passage of legislation to finance a program of health benefits for the aged through the Social Security System. The unions, along with the National Education Assn., also were thwarted in their efforts on behalf of a school-aid bill. Minimum wage legislation, a primary legislative goal of organized labor, also failed to gain Congress' approval.

On the other hand, some lobbies representing business were grateful for Congress' unwillingness to enact the labor-backed legislation, but they failed to gain approval for many of their own proposals. For example, the self-employed retirement bill (HR 10) died in the 1960 session. It was supported by virtually every major business organization.

Following is a roundup of how lobbies fared in 1960 and their probable objectives in 1961. Organizations are listed under the subjects which enlisted most of their legislative activity but this does not mean that they did not have other interests.

Business

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSN. (representing approximately 17,000 bankers and bank administrators) -- In a newsletter to member banks, Ben. C. Corlett, senior vice president of ABA, said: "Banking legislation did fare extremely well in the 86th Congress...." Two of the three primary legislative objectives of the ABA were enacted by Congress in 1960. They were: (1) a bill (S 1062 -- PL 86-463) providing for federal regulation of bank mergers and (2) a bill (HR 12465 -- PL 86-671) providing for simpler methods of determining assessments under Federal Deposit Insurance Act. The only bill considered as a primary legislative objective by the ABA and not enacted into law was a measure (HR 7950) providing equal tax treatment for commercial banks and mutual financial institutions.

The ABA also backed a bill (HR 10) that would have permitted self-employed persons to defer payment of income taxes on income set aside for retirement purposes. After being passed by the House, HR 10 was debated briefly in the Senate but was dropped in the adjournment rush.

- According to the ABA newsletter, "Equitable tax treatment among financial institutions is by far the most important task facing us in the 87th Congress." An ABA spokesman Sept. 22 said the bankers also were very hopeful of enactment of a self-employed retirement bill in 1961.

AMERICAN RETAIL FEDERATION (representing 70 state and national retail associations with a total membership of 800,000) -- A Federation spokesman said the ARF was "happy" that Congress did not enact the minimum wage bill (HR 12677) which would have raised the $1.00-per-hour federal minimum wage and increased the number of workers covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. The ARF also opposed the common site picketing bill (S 2643) that would have exempted building trades unions picketing a joint construction site from certain Taft-Hartley prohibitions against secondary boycotts. Minimum wage legislation was passed by both the House and Senate but died in conference; the common site picketing bill passed neither chamber.

A third bill opposed by the ARF and which also died in committee was the Douglas credit-labelling bill (S 2755). As introduced by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), S 2755 would have required merchants and money lenders to provide potential customers with full knowledge of finance charges in advance of loans and installment purchases.

The ARF supported in part the self-employed retirement bill (HR 10) which died in the August session of Congress.

- In 1961 the Federation will oppose a credit-labelling bill which it said is certain to be reintroduced. It also will press for a modified version of the self-employed retirement bill.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U.S. (representing 3,400 local and state chambers of commerce) -- The general legislative goals of the Chamber in 1960 were to keep the federal budget in balance, to hold government spending to a minimum and to prevent further centralization of governmental powers. It was successful in opposing legislation that would have provided federal money for school construction and teachers' salaries (S 8, HR 10128); made federal grants, loans and technical assistance available to chronically depressed labor-surplus areas; provided minimum federal standards for unemployment compensation; provided a federal health insurance program to be financed through the Social Security system; and provided an increase in the federal minimum wage and expansion of coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Among the Chamber's setbacks were its efforts in behalf of legislation that would have removed the 4.25 percent maximum interest rate ceiling on long-term Government bonds; increased postal rates by one cent on first class and airmail letters; overturned a 1959 ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that disallowed tax deductions for dues paid to chambers of commerce, trade associations and other groups engaged in lobbying.

- The Chamber expects that most of the bills it opposed in 1960 will come up again in 1961. It will lobby against these and for the same measures it supported in 1960.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF MANUFACTURERS (representing 20,300 businesses firms) -- The legislative goals of the NAM, to a large extent, parallelled those of the

Chamber of Commerce. The NAM opposed minimum wage legislation and the social security approach for health care for the aged. It lobbied against the common situs picketing bill and the Douglas credit-labelling bill.

The NAM campaigned unsuccessfully for tax reform legislation (HR 3000, 3001) to reduce corporate and personal income taxes to a maximum of 47 percent (corporate maximum is 52 percent) in five annual installments.

● In 1961 the NAM will continue to press for tax revision.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS (representing 150,000 small businessmen) -- George J. Burger, vice president, said the NFIB was disappointed Congress did not enact a bill (HR 3176) that would have corrected what he called an "inequity" in the method in which excise taxes are levied on tires. According to Burger, about 3,000 retailers are subject to the tire excise tax at the time their invoices are rendered, whereas more than 2,000 stores operated by the so-called big three tire manufacturers -- Goodyear, Firestone and Goodrich -- are exempt from the excise tax. HR 3176, which would have applied the excise tax to tires and tubes sold in stores operated by the manufacturer, as well as by independent retailers, was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee Aug. 15 but did not get to the House floor.

The Federation also opposed minimum wage legislation and the credit-labelling bill and supported the self-employed retirement bill.

● The NFIB in 1961 will concentrate on passage of a bill similar to HR 3176.

NATIONAL RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSN. (representing 11,000 stores) -- John C. Hazen, vice president, said the NRMA considered the Congressional stalemate on minimum wage legislation a victory for the retailers. Another victory, he said, was the fact that the credit labelling bill did not get out of committee. Although the NRMA suffered setbacks in its efforts to repeal the 10 percent excise taxes on furs, luggage, jewelry and cosmetics, Hazen said the 1960 session of Congress was considered successful for the retailers.

● The NRMA will continue to oppose minimum wage legislation in 1961 and will carry on its fight to repeal the excise taxes.

SOUTHERN STATES INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL (representing 2,000 business firms in the 16 southern states from Maryland to Texas) -- Legislative objectives of the Council followed closely those of the Chamber of Commerce and the NAM. In addition, the Council was eager to see enacted a so-called states rights bill (S 3, HR 3) which would limit application of the federal preemption doctrine by state or federal courts. Failure of the states rights bill to get out of committee was viewed as a setback for the Council. Considered as a victory by the Council was the $500-million cut in Mutual Security appropriations (HR 12619).

● Like the Chamber and the NAM, the Council will press for federal economy in 1961 and renew its campaign for enactment of states rights legislation.

Citizens

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (representing 45,000 individuals dedicated to "restoring the influence of liberalism") -- A review of the 1960 Congressional session prepared for the September edition of the ADA World said, "The most predominantly liberal and Democratic Congress since 1936 was barely able to assure the continuance of existing programs, much less respond to new challenges. Every attempt at creative legislative innovation was stifled....

"At the end, Congress could count among its minuscule achievements only the continuation of the Mutual Security Program, a civil rights bill (HR 8601) which satisfied no major objective of rights advocates and minor improvements in the Social Security system. Among the casualties were medical care for the aged, aid to education, public housing, urban renewal and minimum wage legislation. Congress so effectively throttled itself that depressed areas and water pollution legislation were the only notable victims of a veto during the second session."

● ADA national chairman Samuel H. Beer Sept. 4 called for changes in the rules of the House and Senate in 1961 to prevent "sabotage...of the legislative process" by the "Dixiecrat-Republican coalition." Beer said the rules changes should provide that: (1) Congressional committees are composed mainly of members committed to carry out those portions of their party platforms over which the committee has jurisdiction; (2) Legislation cannot be killed in committee by filibuster or arbitrary action of the chairman; (3) Measures reported by committees actually reach the floor for debate; (4) A majority of the Senate will be able to bring legislation to a vote after a reasonable opportunity to debate; and (5) Lawmakers picked as members of conference committees represent the majority will.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION (representing most constituent bodies of the religious Society of Friends in the U.S.) -- Senate ratification of the Antarctic Treaty, in the view of the FCNL, may have been "the most significant act taken by Congress in a year dominated by politics and an intensified cold war." Outstanding feature of the Treaty, according to the Committee, was that it "demilitarizes an area larger than the United States and Europe combined and provides for complete and unrestricted inspection."

The FCNL listed these other actions it considered constructive: the appropriation of additional funds for disarmament studies; the creation of the new Disarmament Administration under the State Department; the enactment of legislation (HR 11001 -- PL 86-565) providing for U.S. membership in the International Development Assn.; the inclusion in the Mutual Security Appropriations bill (HR 12619 -- PL 86-704) of funds for the Indus Basin development project between Pakistan and India; the authorization of $500 million for aid to Latin America; and the inclusion of funds in the Mutual Security Appropriations bill for a study of the advisability of establishing a Point Four Youth Corps.

The Friends Committee lamented the failure of Congress to repeal the Connally amendment to the World Court treaty, to oppose the first use by the U.S. of germ and gas weapons, to approve "adequate" civil rights or refugee legislation, or to abolish the mandatory death penalty for first degree murder in the District of Columbia.

● The FCNL in 1961 will continue to push for further progress in disarmament and international relations.

NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (representing about 350,000 individuals interested in civil rights) -- According to the

director of the NAACP's Washington office, Clarence Mitchell: "Pussyfooting and surrender in a real fight are suitable epitaphs for the 86th Congress. In the field of civil rights, bold leadership was conspicuously absent in both parties.... The law that was finally passed (HR 8601 -- PL 86-449) is a useful statute, but it falls far short of what is needed in this critical period."

• In 1961 the NAACP will renew its efforts for stronger civil rights legislation.

Education

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (representing 140 national and regional organizations and 1,055 institutions of higher learning) -- The Council saw one of its major legislative objectives enacted when Congress gave final approval Aug. 31 to a "stop-gap" housing bill which included a $500 million authorization for the federal college loan fund for construction of dormitories. It failed to get Congress to pass a new $250 million loan program for the construction of academic (non-revenue) facilities.

• In 1961 the Council probably will press for a classroom construction loan program.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSN. (representing 664,000 teachers and school administrators) -- Again in 1960 the NEA was thwarted in its efforts to get passage of a massive school-aid program. Its primary legislative objective was a bill (S 2, HR 22) that would have ultimately provided $4.4 billion a year to build schools and raise teachers' salaries. The House May 26 passed a bill (HR 10128) providing $1.3 billion over four years for public school construction and the Senate Feb. 4 passed a bill (S 8) authorizing about $1.8 billion over two years for construction and teachers' salaries. A possible compromise between the two measures was precluded when the House Rules Committee refused to permit a Senate-House conference on education legislation.

"Failure to enact a school support bill was a tragedy for the entire Nation," William G. Carr, executive secretary of the NEA said after Congress adjourned Sept. 1. Criticizing the House Rules Committee, he said majorities in both Chambers favored increased federal support of schools. "It is now clear that an even larger majority must exist before the Congress will act," Carr said.

• The NEA will renew its campaign to get a liberal school-aid bill through Congress in 1961. Carr also implied that the NEA would join with the ADA and other groups in an effort to change Congressional rules.

Farm

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION (representing 1.6 million farm families) -- The largest of the farm organizations in 1960 concentrated on enactment of legislation to control the Nation's primary surplus commodity -- wheat. Its recommendations conformed generally to the proposals laid down by Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson. The Farm Bureau's four-point wheat policy as outlined in S 3336 and HR 10666 would have (1) eliminated wheat acreage allotments and marketing quotas; (2) based wheat price supports on the support level for corn with adjustments for differences in weight, nutritive value and buyer preference; (3) restricted sales of wheat stocks held by the Government to protect farmers against competition from surplus Government stocks; and (4) expanded the conservation reserve program (soil bank) to 60 million acres from the current level of 28 million acres.

The Senate Agriculture Committee April 26 rejected the Farm Bureau's wheat plan and April 27 approved a measure (S 2759) which cut national wheat acreage by 20 percent, set wheat price supports at 80 percent of parity and authorized "payments-in-kind" from Government-owned wheat stocks to farmers agreeing to the 20 percent acreage-cutback. The Senate passed the Committee bill June 9 after raising price supports from 75 to 80 percent of parity. In the meantime, the House Agriculture Committee May 18 had approved a bill HR 12261 giving producers a choice between two production control plans. The first would have raised wheat price supports to 85 percent of parity, cut national wheat acreage by 25 percent and authorized payments-in-kind slightly more liberal than the Senate bill. The alternative plan embodied the Farm Bureau proposals -- elimination of all Government controls, a cut in price supports to about 60 percent of parity in 1961 and to 50 percent of parity thereafter and extension and expansion of the conservation reserve to 60 million acres.

HR 12261, which was introduced by Rep. W.R. Poage (D Texas), also provided a national "stabilization" program for feed grains (corn, barley, grain sorghum, oats and rye).

During the House debate on the Poage bill June 23, an attempt was made to strike out everything in the bill except the Farm Bureau wheat plan. The House defeated this move and went on to reject the Poage bill by a 171-236 roll-call vote. By failing to pass a wheat bill of its own and by its rejection of the Senate-passed bill, the House ended any chance for new legislation to deal with the wheat surplus problem. This meant the existing program would remain in effect for the 1961 wheat crop with price supports at 75 percent of parity or about $1.77 per bushel.

Although the Farm Bureau was unsuccessful in pushing its wheat proposals, it listed these legislative accomplishments:

Enactment of tobacco legislation (HR 9664 -- PL 86-389) maintaining 1960 support prices at the 1959 level and providing that prices in subsequent years be adjusted from the 1959 level in direct proportion to changes in prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased, using the previous three-year average as a base.

Enactment of legislation (HR 12115 -- PL 86-566) providing that the 1961 minimum national acreage allotment for extra long staple cotton be the same as in 1960.

Defeat of HR 12261, the Poage bill, in the House.

The AFBF's major setback in 1960, aside from the defeat of its wheat plan, was the enactment of a bill (S 2917 -- PL 86-799) raising Government price supports on milk used in manufacturing and on butterfat.

NATIONAL FARMERS UNION (representing 300,000 farm families) -- The NFU supported a wheat bill in testimony before the House Agriculture Committee March 9. As jointly developed by the Farmers Union, the National Grange and the National Assn. of Wheat Growers and subsequently introduced by eight Democrats and four Republicans (HR 11011-11022), the plan would establish a national wheat quota which in 1961 would be about 950 million acres -- 500 million for U.S. consumption, 450 million for export. Farmers would be permitted to

produce 150 million bushels less than the national figure. The 150 million bushel deficit would be taken from the Government's surplus stockpiles. No wheat could be marketed without "use" certificates. To qualify for use certificates, farmers would be required to cut 10 percent from their normal wheat acreage and conform to their production quotas. All certificated wheat would be supported at 75 percent of parity.

The Farmers Union also supported the formula for controlling the production of wheat and feed grains as outlined in the Poage bill.

Among the measures backed by the NFU which were enacted by Congress were the milk and butterfat price support bill; the tobacco price support bill; and extension of the school milk program (HR 9331 -- PL 86-446).

NATIONAL GRANGE (representing 860,000 individuals) -- The Grange, which, along with the Farmers Union and the National Assn. of Wheat Growers, developed the wheat certificate plan, said it was "tragic" that the plan did not get out of committee. The Grange said its accomplishments in the 1960 Congressional session were "practically nil."

Federal-City Relations

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSN. (representing 13,000 municipal governments) -- Patrick Healy Jr., executive director, said the House and Senate in 1960 "indicated an awareness of urban needs and enacted legislation along those lines as far as they could go without running into the House Rules Committee or a Presidential veto." Viewed as legislative victories for the AMA were two items in an appropriations bill (HR 11390 -- PL 86-703) for which Congress provided more money than the Administration requested: For grants for the construction of waste treatment plants, Congress appropriated $45 million; the Administration had recommended $20 million and had recommended the program be terminated. For hospital construction grants, Congress appropriated $186.2 million; the Administration had recommended $126.2 million.

Presidential vetoes stopped two measures high on AMA's priority list: (1) the Area Redevelopment bill (S 722) which would have provided loans, grants and technical aid to urban and rural areas suffering chronic unemployment and (2) a bill (HR 3610) which would have increased grants to communities for the construction of sewage treatment plants. Pigeonholed in the House Rules Committee at session's end was another measure considered important by the AMA: the proposed Housing Act of 1960 (HR 12603) which would have provided an additional $450 million in urban renewal grant authorizations, increased aid for families and businesses in need of relocation assistance and broadened provisions for the conservation of housing.

Two more measures championed by the AMA never reached the House floor: (1) A Senate-passed bill (S 910) which would have provided for payments to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes and special assessments with respect to certain federal real property and (2) a Senate-passed bill (S 3278) which would have provided mass transportation assistance to communities by making matching grants to plan local transportation and by making $100 million available for low-interest, long-term loans to finance the acquisition, construction and improvement of facilities and equipment for use in mass transit systems in metropolitan areas.

● Among the AMA's legislative objectives in 1961, top priority will go to getting increased authorizations for urban renewal grants.

HOME RULE COMMITTEE OF WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Proponents of local self-government for the District of Columbia failed to get the Senate-passed home rule bill (S 1686) out of the hostile House District Committee. The Home Rule Committee reported that at one time as many as 205 Members of the House had signed the discharge petition that would have freed the measure for House debate. The signatures of a majority of the House -- 219 Members -- were needed to force action on the Home Rule bill.

● For 1961, the Home Rule Committee said it would follow the same plan of action. It hoped that the Senate would pass a self-government bill first and then it would concentrate on lining up support in the House. A spokesman for the Committee said the District of Columbia should have a "larger core of friends" in the 87th Congress.

U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS (representing the Mayors of larger U.S. cities and most others over 30,000 population)-- According to a spokesman for the Mayors Conference, the second session of the 86th Congress "failed to act on many items of importance to cities." He ascribed Congress' failure to act on the needs of cities to the rules of the House and Senate which weighted the power of leadership in favor of the rural areas of the country. The spokesman for the Mayors expressed disappointment that Congress had not provided more money for urban renewal, slum clearance grants and public housing. Two other legislative objectives of the Conference, the depressed areas bill (S 722) and the water pollution bill (S 3610), were stopped by Presidential vetoes.

● "A first item of business in the next session of Congress," the Conference's Legislative Digest declared, "will be to revamp the rules of both the House and Senate so as to permit majority rule."

Housing

NATIONAL ASSN. OF HOME BUILDERS (representing 40,000 home builders) -- "The home builders ended the 1960 session with a considerable measure of satisfaction and success," according to spokesman for the NAHB. "A major piece of legislation which would have been highly inimicable to the NAHB was not enacted -- the common situs picketing bill (S 2643)."

Also of importance to the NAHB was the enactment of a bill (HR 7903 -- PL 86-665) extending the veterans' direct and guaranteed home-loan program for an additional two years. The "frosting on the cake," said the NAHB spokesman, was the passage of stop-gap housing resolution (H J Res 784) just before the end of the session. The three-point measure extended the Federal Housing Administration's home-improvement loan program for a year, authorized an additional $500 million for the college housing loan program and an additional $50 million for the public facility loan program of the Community Facilities Administration.

● In 1951 the NAHB will press for enactment of a so-called central mortgage bank bill which would permit the

Federal National Mortgage Assn. to make short-term "warehousing" loans on the security of FHA and VA mortgages and to authorize FNMA to charter "federal mortgage investment companies" in local communities.

NATIONAL ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE BOARDS (representing 60,000 realtors) -- The NAREB counted among its legislative achievements the enactment of legislation (HR 10960 -- PL 86-779), part of which contained the so-called real estate investment trust proposal. The NAREB had been lobbying for such legislation since 1956. As signed into law, the investment trust provision of HR 10960 amended the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the corporate income tax those real estate investment trusts having 100 or more shareholders and which distribute at least 90 percent of their income to shareholders annually. Another part of HR 10960 which was backed by the realtors was the section dealing with the tax treatment of stock in the Federal National Mortgage Assn. As enacted, this measure permitted the purchaser of FNMA common stock to take as a business tax deduction the difference between the par price, which must be paid at the time of purchase, and the quoted market value, which usually is substantially less than par. Under the new legislation, the purchaser of the stock would not have to dispose of it in order to take the deduction.

● Like the NAHB, the NAREB supported the central mortage bank bill and will continue to press for its enactment in 1961.

NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE (representing 3,000 individuals interested in housing) -- Frank Servaites, executive vice president, listed these legislative objectives of the NHC in 1960: an enlarged and expanded urban renewal program; continuance and expansion of low-rent public housing program to permit long-range planning; an enlarged cooperative housing program; increased FHA mortgage-insurance authorization; and the creation of a Department of Urban Development. Servaites said the Conference was thwarted in most of its lobbying efforts during the 1960 session.

He noted the passage of the stop-gap housing resolution but said it fell far short of meeting current problems in the housing field.

● The NHC will again campaign for a "complete omnibus housing bill."

Labor

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR-CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS (representing 13 million workers) -- The AFL-CIO, with a host of legislative goals in the field of general welfare, considered the 1960 Congressional session a dismal failure. According to one union spokesman: "Every major piece of legislation has failed of enactment." He listed the school-aid bill, minimum wage legislation, health benefits for the aged through the Social Security system, an omnibus housing bill, legislation establishing federal standards for unemployment compensation, the vetoed area redevelopment bill and a strong civil rights measure.

● In 1961, along with stepped-up efforts for the same legislation it supported unsuccessfully in 1960, the AFL-CIO will press hard for changes in the rules of the House and Senate.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' COUNCIL (representing 24 federal employee unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO) -- GEC unionists have "good reason to be proud" of the legislative accomplishments of the GEC during 1960, said operations director James K. Langan. "Federal and postal employees have benefitted as much from the 86th Congress as any previous session," he said.

The biggest victory for the GEC in 1960 was the enactment over the President's veto of a bill (HR 9883 -- PL 86-568) providing a 7.5 percent to 8.7 percent salary increase for better than half a million postal and white collar Government workers. It was only the second time in President Eisenhower's eight-year administration that Congress had mustered the two-thirds majority in both Chambers that is necessary to override a veto.

● In 1961 the GEC will press for amendment of the Hatch Act to permit wider participation by federal employees in political activities and to lighten the punitive provisions for employees guilty of violating the Act.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA (representing 1.5 million workers) -- The principal goal of the Teamsters Union in 1960 was the enactment of a series of amendments to the Landrum-Griffin bill of 1959. Sidney Zagri, director of the Teamsters' department of legislation and political education, said action on Teamster-supported amendments to the Landrum-Griffin bill was blocked by the Democratic leadership in Congress for fear that public hearings on the proposed amendments would be "embarrassing" in an election year.

The Teamsters also supported the Social Security approach for providing health care for the aged.

● The Teamsters in 1961 will continue to work for legislation to ease the effects of the Landrum-Griffin bill and to curtail Government regulation of union activities.

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (representing 200,000 coal miners) -- A UMW spokesman said the 1960 session proved "disappointing...after the tremendous political gains made in the 1958 elections." He said the UMW supported minimum wage legislation, the depressed areas bill and most other measures supported by the AFL-CIO. He also cited three bills affecting the coal industry that received UMW backing: a coal research bill (HR 3375 -- PL 86-599) providing $3 million for the study of new uses of coal; a measure (H Con Res 661) to establish a special Congressional committee to study the need for a national fuels policy; and a bill (S 743) to bring under the inspection requirements of the Mine Safety Act mines employing less than 15 people. The coal research bill was the only one of the three measures enacted.

● The UMW will continue to support the same general welfare legislation in 1961 that it did in 1960 and will work for enactment of fuels policy and coal mine safety legislation.

Power

AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSN. (representing 1,000 publicly owned electric systems) -- Alex Radin, general manager, said the APPA did "reasonably well" with its legislative program in 1960. The Association was "particularly successful," he said, in getting Congress to include in the Public Works appropriation bill (HR

12326 -- PL 86-700) money for the Trinity River project in California, for transmission facilities in Iowa to bring power from the Missouri River basin to municipal utilities and rural cooperatives and for construction on the Upper Colorado River project. Radin noted that money also was appropriated to start the following power projects: the Lower Monumental dam and lock in Washington State, the Green Peter Reservoir in Oregon, the Melton Hill dam in Tennessee and the Paradise steam plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

● In 1961 the APPA will continue to oppose legislation that seeks to remove tax exemptions on interest from state and local bonds and on the income of municipally owned utilities.

NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSN. (representing 930 cooperatives and public power districts who borrow from the Rural Electrification Administration) -- Listed as victories by the NRECA were an increase in funds appropriated to the REA loan fund; and Congress' refusal to raise the interest rate on REA loans. It failed in its efforts to obtain enactment of a bill (HR 8) that would have permitted the evaluation of recreactional benefits to justify hydroelectric power projects and to increase the number of Government power projects. It also considered as a setback Congress' refusal to authorize federal funds for the construction of the Burns Creek dam on the Snake River.

● In 1961 the NRECA will concentrate on holding down the interest rate on REA loans and getting action on legislation similar to HR 8. An NRECA spokesman said that House Democratic leaders had promised such legislation would be given priority.

Professional

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN. (representing 175,000 doctors) -- The AMA said its lobbying campaign in 1960 was successful. It opposed financing health benefits for the aged through the Social Security system and supported the federal-state matching grant plan that was finally enacted. The AMA also supported legislation to require that drugs carry labels with detailed information on their use.

AMERICAN NURSES ASSN. (representing 180,000 professional nurses) -- The ANA campaigned unsuccessfully for legislation providing federal aid to collegiate schools of nursing. It lined up in opposition to the AMA on the issue of health care for the aged, supporting the plan to finance the benefits through an increase in Social Security taxes.

● The nurses in 1961 will renew their efforts to get a program of federal aid for college nursing schools.

Transportation

AIR TRANSPORT ASSN. OF AMERICA (representing 47 certificated air carriers) -- Leo Seybold of ATA's legislative department said the 1960 Congressional session produced no major legislation either adverse to or beneficial to the Air Transport Assn.

● With the law providing federal funds to communities for airport construction due to expire June 30, 1961, Seybold said the ATA will support new legislation to extend the program and to increase the amounts made available for airport-aid. He said the ATA also will oppose proposed legislation that would prohibit the Post Office Department from transporting any mail unless it carried air mail postage.

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE INSTITUTE (50 merchant marine companies) -- Among the measures supported by the AMMI and enacted by Congress in 1960 were a bill increasing from 50 to 55 percent the ceiling on Government subsidies for domestic merchant marine shipping (HR 10644 -- PL 86-607); a bill to permit merchant marine operators to spread depreciation and amortization mortgage charges over 25 years instead of 20 years on post-war-built ships (HR 10646 -- PL 86-518); a bill to permit unsubsidized operators of war-built ships, except tankers, to trade them in for more modern war-built vessels in the Government reserve fleet (S 2618 -- PL 86-575); and a bill extending for another year the dual rate contract system under which members of steamship conferences give preferential contracts to firms who agree to use exclusively the shipping services of the conference members (HR 10840 -- PL 86-542).

Opposed by the AMMI in 1960 was a provision of the minimum wage bill which would have brought 100,000 seamen under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

● In 1961 the AMMI will support legislation setting up an international travel office in the Government. It also will oppose any broad changes in the dual rate contract system.

AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSNS. (representing 50 state trucking associations and 11 truckers' conferences) -- A spokesman for ATA said there was no major legislation considered by Congress during 1960 affecting the trucking industry.

● The Association in 1961 will oppose efforts to let railroads go into the trucking business.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS (representing 196 railroads in the U.S., Canada and Mexico) -- Gregory S. Prince, vice president and general counsel, said Congress enacted "practically no legislation having special significance for the railroad industry."

● AAR's legislative program for 1961 has yet to be established, Prince said, but "it is reasonable to assume that the railroads' objectives will remain much the same as they have heretofore been, with emphasis on the need for realization of a greater degree of equality of competitive opportunity to be obtained through equal and impartial treatment of the several forms of transportation."

Veterans

AMERICAN LEGION (representing approximately 3 million veterans of World War I, World War II and Korea) -- The Legion failed to get action on a bill (HR 11045) reopening the National Service Life Insurance program to veterans of World War II and Korea whose policies had expired. The legislation died in the House Rules Committee. It also was disappointed that the Senate did not adopt a resolution (S Res 19) creating a Veterans' Affairs Committee in the Senate.

The Legion did help to block enactment of a bill (S 2929) repealing the disclaimer affidavit in the National Defense Education Act and worked against the resolution (S Res 94) which proposed to repeal the Connally amendment to the World Court treaty.

● In 1961 the Legion will continue to press for legislation to reopen the NSLI program and to set up a veterans' committee in the Senate.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Lobby Spending, 1959**

PRESSURE GROUPS SPENT $4.3 MILLION ON LOBBYING IN 1959

Money spent by organized Washington pressure groups to influence Congress in 1959 topped $4 million for the second successive year. Lobby spending, as reported to Congress by the lobbies themselves, totaled $4,281,468.35, a slight increase over the 1958 figure. (See box, next page and 1959 Almanac p. 678)

Congressional Quarterly's tabulation of lobby spending during 1959 was based on the financial reports submitted by 280 registered pressure groups during the year. Under the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, groups spending money to influence Congressional legislation must register with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House and must file reports showing how much they spent each quarter. (See box p. 657)

Teamsters Lead

A major development revealed by the Congressional Quarterly survey was the emergence of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters as a high-powered pressure group. Because of its opposition to various labor measures considered by Congress in 1959, the Teamsters Union added its name to the roster of registered lobby groups June 29, 1959. By the end of the second quarter, only a day later, the 1.6 million-member union reported that it had spent over $19,000. During the third quarter, July 1 to Sept. 30, the Teamsters put out more than $177,000 in an unsuccessful abortive attempt to forestall the passage of a "tough" labor bill. It was during this quarter that the House debated the Teamster-opposed Landrum-Griffin bill (HR 8400) which formed the basis of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (PL 86-257). (1959 Almanac p. 156)

By the end of the year, the Teamsters reported spending $242,951.95 on lobbying, over $100,000 more than the second highest spender, the Temporary Committee on Taxation of the Mutual Life Insurance Companies.

The Temporary Committee spent $140,565.76 through the first three-quarters of 1959. It failed to file a report for the fourth quarter. The life insurance industry in 1959 lobbied for modifications in a bill setting up a new formula for taxing the income of insurance firms. President Eisenhower signed the bill into law June 25 (PL 86-69). (1959 Almanac p. 203)

In listing the spending reports, Congressional Quarterly has divided all the active lobby groups into six broad categories reflecting general legislative interests. In all, 151 of the groups reporting their spending during 1959 were engaged in business or in the promotion of business interests. They spent $1,761,556.43.

Thirty-four employee and labor groups, led by the Teamsters, reported spending $1,217,360.60. The legislative department of the AFL-CIO spent $132,053.95; other AFL-CIO departments and affiliates put out an additional $594,057.21.

The professional category, which includes the American Medical Assn. and the National Education Assn., reported expenditures of $344,640.47. Organizations representing various civic and social welfare interests, such as the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, said they spent $512,606.66. The farm lobby, led by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers Union, spent $314,552.35 to influence the lawmakers, and the veterans' lobby, led by the American Legion, spent $130,751.84.

Top Spenders

Twelve organizations said they spent more than $75,000 on lobbying in 1959. The reported spending of the 12 groups compared to their reported spending in 1958:

Organization	1959	1958
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	$242,951.95	*
Mutual Life Insurance Companies, Temporary Committee on Taxation	140,565.76	*
AFL-CIO	132,053.95	$133,348.29
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	108,294.15	67,448.08
National Education Assn	106,399.15	85,788.15
American Farm Bureau Federation	105,038.00	97,606.00
American Legion	102,132.71	97,336.77
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	99,598.50	14,654.73
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (Washington, D.C.)	90,696.40	78,282.63
National Farmers Union	82,156.99	88,293.18
National Housing Conference	78,571.74	68,744.44
U.S. Savings and Loan League	77,287.65	72,182.57

*Not registered in 1958.

Tariff Group Drops

One organization which in recent years was near the top among lobby spenders almost dropped out of sight during 1959. The American Tariff League Inc., which reported spending almost $132,000 in 1958, spent only $8,784.00 in 1959. The League, a protectionist group founded in 1885, underwent reorganization July 1, 1959. It changed its name to the Trade Relations Council of the U.S. and apparently either drastically cut down its lobbying activities or it changed its reporting techniques.

One of the weaknesses of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act is that it permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as lobby expenditures. Some organizations list all of their expenses -- salaries, overhead costs and administrative expenses; others say only a small percentage of their total expenditures can be regarded as lobby spending.

280 REGISTERED LOBBIES AND WHAT THEY SPENT IN 1959

Following is a list of 280 registered lobby groups and the amounts each reported spending in 1959 for lobbying activities. The organizations are divided alphabetically into six categories: Business, Citizens, Employee and Labor, Farm, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Not all groups reported for each quarter; the number of asterisks following spending figures indicates the last quarter for which report was made: a single asterisk (*) for the first quarter, a double asterisk (**) for the second quarter, three asterisks (***) for the third. All others reported at end of fourth quarter. Groups that filed reports but reported no spending are marked "None."

Business Groups

Aerospace Industries Assn.	$44,488.05
Aircraft Service Assn.	17,691.81
Air Transport Assn. of America	15,880.24
American Automobile Assn.	None
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Inc.	None
American Carpet Institute Inc.	390.60
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	28,169.53
American Gas Assn.	None
American Hotel Assn.	5,266.61
American Life Convention	1,917.06
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	20,672.95
American Paper and Pulp Assn.	None
American Petroleum Institute	35,549.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	None
American Retail Federation	15,380.36
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	15,512.81
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	99,598.50
American Sugar Beet Policy Committee	38.14
American Textile Machinery Assn.	None
American Thrift Assembly	11,690.02
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	34,160.28
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	62,744.23
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
Arkansas Railroad Committee	2,927.16
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	1,100.00
Associated Third Class Mail Users	1,000.00
Assn. of American Railroads	$59,905.34
Assn. of American Shipowners	None
Assn. of Casualty and Surety Companies	8,874.60
Assn. of Western Railways	2,345.00
Atlantic Refining Co.	3,021.89
Blue Cross Commission	None
Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	1,957.05
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	33,432.00
Cities Service Petroleum Inc.	None
Classroom Periodical Publishers Assn.	None***
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	None
Colorado Railroad Assn.	1,939.21
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	1,000.00
Committee for Cooperative Advertising	467.00
Committee for Oil Pipe Lines	None
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	33,389.23
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries Inc.	3,455.76
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	4,616.71
Credit Union National Assn. Inc.	4,076.15
Eastern Meat Packers Assn.	337.50
Florida Railroad Assn.	6,792.34
Fluorspar Consumers Committee	16,795,62
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	88.50
Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.	104.94
Group Health Assn. of America	868.00
Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Committee	None**
Health Insurance Assn. of America	9,351.49
Home Manufacturers Assn.	8,800.00
Illinois Railroad Assn.	3,258.37
Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry Inc.	None**
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	None
Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc.	268.30
Interstate Manufacturers Assn.	15.00
Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.	4,314.17
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	128.88***
Lake Carriers Assn.	None***
Life Insurance Assn. of America	34,588.71
Manufacturing Chemists of America	9,900.00
Michigan Hospital Service	5,282.30
Mobile Home Dealers National Assn.	1,892.09
Mutual Life Insurance Companies, Temporary Committee on Taxation	140,565.76***
National Agricultural Limestone Institute	7,512.08
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	3,940.68
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies	153.63
National Assn. of Electric Companies	53,256.55

Yearly Totals

Total spending reported by groups under the Regulation of Lobbying Act for each full year since the law's enactment.

Year	Spending	Year	Spending
1959	$4,281,468	1953	$4,445,841
1958	4,132,719	1952	4,823,981
1957	3,818,177	1951	8,771,097
1956	3,957,120	1950	10,303,204
1955	4,365,843	1949	7,969,710
1954	4,286,158	1948	6,763,480
		1947	5,191,856

National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	None
National Assn. of Home Builders of the U.S.	$69,667.12
National Assn. of Insurance Agents	28,485.39
National Assn. of Life Underwriters	3,697.67
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	None
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	1,335.97
National Assn. of Plumbing Contractors	3,000.00
National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S.	4,500.00
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	70,132.20
National Assn. of Refrigerated Warehouses Inc.	None**
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	2,738.00
National Audio-Visual Assn.	502.49**
National Automobile Dealers Assn.	9,383.85**
National Board of Fire Underwriters	1,250.00**
National Bureau of Lathing and Plastering	None***
National Business Publications Inc.	2,554.53
National Canners Assn.	18,565.81
National Coal Assn.	None
National Committee for Effective Design Legislation	9,250.99
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	108,294.15
National Committee for Municipal Bonds Inc.	2,458.24***
National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations	None
National Committee to Liberalize the Tariff Laws for Art	2,178.50***
National Community Television Assn. Inc.	21,488.66
National Congress of Petroleum Retailers Inc.	1,548.68
National Conference on Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	339.68
National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Assn.	25.00***
National Cotton Council of America	25,944.46
National Council of Business Mail Inc.	2,076.77
National Crushed Limestone Institute	1,963,50
National Economic Council Inc.	2,283.70
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	None
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	6,459.71
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	31,155.05
National Fisheries Institute	289.26**
National Food Brokers Assn.	1,264.00***
National Independent Automobile Dealers Assn.	2,369.18
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	7,638.69
National League of Insured Savings Assn.	11,208.18
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	3,770.34
National Parking Assn.	None
National Postal Committee for Educational and Cultural Materials	22,520.42**
National Retail Merchants Assn.	20,113.76
National Retail Furniture Assn.	None
National Shoe Manufacturers Assn.	1,322.84
National Small Business Men's Assn.	18,697.11
National Tax Equality Assn.	16,061.99
National Tax Relief Coalition	475.00

Breakdown by Category

Here are the number of organizations reporting and the total amount spent in 1959 in each of the group classifications of the lobby interests:

Category	Number Reporting	Amount Reported
Business	151	$1,761,556.43
Citizens	49	512,606.66
Employee and Labor	34	1,217,360.60
Farm	21	314,552.35
Military and Veterans	9	130,751.84
Professional	16	344,640.47
TOTAL	280	$4,281,468.35

National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn.	$ 392.35
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy	60,528.63
New York Antique and Art Dealers Assn.	None***
New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	16,634.91
New York Stock Exchange	12,000.00
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.	48.84***
Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute - Government Relations Committee	None
Ohio Railroad Assn.	2,989.84
Pacific American Tankship Assn.	6,500.00
Pitcairn Co.	5,281.93
Peoples Water Service Co.	1,827.76***
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	12,008.79
Science Materials Center Inc.	315.55
Scientific Apparatus Makers Assn., Laboratory Apparatus and Optical Instrument Sections	1,565.84***
Seaboard and Western Airlines	1,180.00
Silver Users Assn.	3,267.34
Six Agency Committee	12,770.13
Southern Pine Industry Committee	1,593.27
Southern States Industrial Council	70,538.61
Television Service Assn. of Metropolitan Washington, Inc.	30.00
Trade Relations Council of the U.S. Inc.	8,784.00
Transportation Assn. of America	None
Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co.	3,345.83
United States Cuban Sugar Council	3,855.94
United States-Japan Trade Council	1,286.00
United States Savings and Loan League	77,287.65
United States Trotting Assn.	None
United States Trust Co. of New York	1,356.68
Washington, D.C. Board of Trade	None
Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension	9,786.46

Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	$ 161.86***
Wherry Housing Assn.	28,335.13

Citizen Groups

Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn.	None
American Cancer Society	$28,858.33
American Civil Liberties Union Inc.	1,579.30
American Israel Public Affairs Committee	14,161.75
American Justice Assn.	694.50
American Parents Committee Inc.	8,767.76
American Yugoslav Claims Committee	1,157.30
Area Employment Expansion Committee	7,325.32
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation	5,977.35
Campaign for the 48 States	None***
Christian Amendment Movement	16,251.87
Citizens Committee on Natural Resources	3,736.56**
Citizens Foreign Aid Committee	None***
Committee for Collective Security	1,314.84
Committee for a National Trade Policy, Legislative Committee	103.47
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property	400.00
Conference on State Defense	None
Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom	38,985.23
Cooperative League of the U.S.A. Assn. Inc.	1,100.00
Council of Conservationists	None
Council for Exceptional Children	135.30**
Family Tax Assn.	16,800.39
Far East Group, Inc.	1,527.17
Federation of Homemakers	65.00
Florida Inland Navigation District	5,912.54
Florida Ship Canal Navigation District	6,386.45
Foreign Policy Clearing House	26,881.54
Friends Committee on National Legislation	26,465.69
General Federation of Women's Clubs	None
Home Town Free Television Assn.	5,561.01
Japanese American Citizens League	750.00
Liberty Under Law Inc.	367.93
National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People	None
National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders	10,000.00
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	None
National Council, Junior Order, United American Mechanics	1,150.25
National Housing Conference	78,571.74
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	3,159.16
National Reclamation Assn.	48,026.55
National Rehabilitation Assn.	3,632.12
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	49,029.97
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	7,356.70
Society for Animal Protection Legislation	3,622.98

Law on Spending Reports

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires spending reports to be filed quarterly by anybody who "directly or indirectly, solicits, collects or receives money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes: (a) the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S.; (b) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S." A Supreme Court decision in 1954 (U.S. v. Harriss, 347 US 612) in effect limited the lobby law's applicability to "direct communication with Members of Congress."

The Act's vagueness on what constitutes lobby spending permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as lobby expenditures. The Act specifies that all registered organizations file financial reports by the 10th day of the month following the end of the quarter.

Texas Water Conservation Assn.	$37,417.58
Townsend Plan Inc.	None
Trustees for Conservation	17,438.09
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	5,171.52
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	22,097.65
West Coast Inland Navigation District	4,665.75

Employee and Labor Groups

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	$ 1,913.35
Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America Inc. (AFL-CIO)	10,624.51
American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO)	35,641.89
AFL-CIO	132,053.95
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.	65,930.70
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	34,678.63
America's Wage Earners Protective Conference	5,428.45
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	36,816.63
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO)	63,142.06
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO)	25,226.65
Division 689, Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO)	514.95
Government Employees Council (AFL-CIO)	25,963.27
Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades	2,687.54
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	12,137.80

International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	$90,696.40
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	242,951.95
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	3,718.00
Labor-Management Maritime Committee	19,288.38
National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	59,077.00
National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators	4,787.59
National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees (AFL-CIO)	7,185.33
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	19,141.85
National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees	4,500.00
National Council of Naval Air Station Employees	2,341.00
National Federation of Federal Employees	39,667.52
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	74,406.23
National Postal Clerks' Union	20,411.56
National Postal Transport Assn. (AFL-CIO)	29,113.79
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	36,517.35
Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen	14,335.88
Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture	2,168.68
Railroad Pension Conference	249.68
Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO)†	56,000.00
Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government	38,042.03

†The Railway Labor Executive Assn. is composed of the chief executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO and one is unaffiliated.

Farm Groups

American Farm Bureau Federation	$105,038.00
American National Cattlemen's Assn.	11,276.48
Florida Citrus Mutual	7,825.20
Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn.	3,499.34
Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative	747.98
Institute of American Poultry Industries	4,198.58
Milk Industry Fundation	None
Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Assn. Inc.	846.19
National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	$ 1,822.48
National Assn. of Wheat Growers	3,917.64
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	9,551.26
National Farmers Union, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America	82,156.99
National Grange	43,704.00
National Independent Dairies Assn.	1,122.01
National Livestock Tax Committee	None
National Milk Producers Federation	16,969.83
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	1,937.17
National Wool Growers Assn.	13,126.20
Plains Cotton Growers Assn.	2,100.00
Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Assn.	600.00
Tobacco Associates Inc.	4,113.00

Military and Veterans' Groups

American Legion	$102,132.71
American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS)	3,125.00
Disabled American Veterans	6,500.00
Disabled Officers Assn.	15,010.50
Jewish War Veterans of America	745.78
Military Survivors Inc.	3,237.85
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	None
Retired Officers Assn.	None
Veterans of World War I, U.S.A. Inc.	None

Professional Groups

American Dental Assn.	$43,981.98
American Hospital Assn.	48,594.18
American Library Assn.	18,135.51
American Medical Assn.	48,009.37
American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	24,139.04
American Optometric Assn. Inc.	10,648.28
American Osteopathic Assn.	2,129.42
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	2,274.18
American Vocational Assn. Inc.	None
Assn. of American Medical Colleges	10,860.14
Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc.	3,750.00
Medical Society of Washington, D.C.	None
National Assn. of Social Workers	8,940.00
National Education Assn. of the U.S., Division of Legislation and Federal Relations	106,399.15
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs Inc.	4,101.84
National Society of Professional Engineers	12,677.38

CQ Fact Sheet **On Lobby Spending, First Half of 1960**

LOBBIES REPORT NEARLY $2 MILLION SPENT IN SIX MONTHS

Lobby organizations reported spending a total of $1,814,694 during the first six months of 1960 in their attempts to influence legislation before Congress.

Congressional Quarterly arrived at this total by checking all the lobby spending reports filed between Jan. 1 and July 20, 1960. The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires organizations to file quarterly reports with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House showing how much they spent to influence legislation. The amount spent by pressure groups during the first two quarters of 1960 was slightly under the $1,877,803 spent during the first half of 1959.

In all, 255 organizations filed spending reports. Many others active on Capitol Hill had not filed spending reports as of July 20, although the reports were technically due July 10. The 1946 Lobby Act did not designate anyone to enforce its provisions. It also is vague in regard to what spending organizations must report. Several organizations, including the National Assn. of Manufacturers and Americans for Democratic Action, do not file spending reports on the ground that their "principal purpose" is not to influence legislation.

The Act requires spending reports to be filed quarterly by anybody who "directly or indirectly, solicits, collects or receives money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes: (a) the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S.; (b) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S." A Supreme Court decision in 1954 (U.S. v. Harriss, 347 US 612) in effect limited the lobby law's applicability to "direct communication with Members of Congress."

NEA Leads

Of the organizations that did file spending reports for the first half of 1960, the National Education Assn. led with $77,913. The NEA, as in other recent years, lobbied hard in 1960 for legislation to provide federal aid to schools. Both the House and Senate passed different versions of school-aid legislation, but when Congress adjourned Sept. 1, both measures were tied up in the House Rules Committee.

Next highest spenders, according to the official reports, were the AFL-CIO and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters with reported expenditures of $62,882 and $55,810. Fourth was the American Farm Bureau Federation, the largest of several influential farm pressure groups.

Of the 255 groups reporting, 126 were engaged in business or in the promotion of business interests. They spent a total of $671,599. Employee and labor groups, 35 in all, reported expenditures of $489,342. The professional category, which includes the National Education Assn. and the American Medical Assn., reported expenditures of $195,082. Organizations representing various civic and social welfare interests, such as the National Housing Conference and the American Cancer Society, said they spent $242,460. The farm lobby, led by the Farm Bureau and the National Farmers Union, invested $169,914.55 in lobbying and veterans' organizations spent $46,297.

Top 21 Spenders

The top 21 of the 255 organizations filing lobby spending reports during the first half of 1960 are listed below, with comparative figures for 1959. All listed expenses in excess of $25,000.

Organization	First Half 1960	Total 1959
National Education Assn.	$77,913.26	$106,399.15
AFL-CIO	62,881.55	132,053.95
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	55,809.87	242,951.95
American Farm Bureau Federation	50,338.00	105,038.00
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	48,909.41	74,406.23
American Medical Assn.	46,102.83	48,009.37
National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	43,999.92	59,077.00
National Housing Conference	39,708.55	78,571.74
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge 44 (AFL-CIO)	39,374.67	90,696.40
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	38,144.13	62,744.23
National Farmers Union	37,253.92	82,156.99
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO)	35,457.26	63,142.06
U.S. Savings and Loan League	35,071.12	77,287.65
Fluorspar Consumers Committee	35,071.03	16,795.62
Assn. of American Railroads	33,675.47	59,905.34
American Legion	33,468.88*	
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	31,249.06	102,132.71 49,029.97
Nationwide Committee on Import-Export Policy	30,226.49	60,528.63
Industrial Union Department (AFL-CIO)	29,394.46	65,930.70
American Hospital Assn.	26,391.28	48,594.18
National Retail Merchants Assn.	25,308.99	20,113.76

*First quarter only.

255 LOBBY GROUPS LIST SPENDING FOR FIRST HALF OF 1960

Following is a list of 255 registered lobby groups and the amounts, if any, which each reported spending during the first six months of 1960 for lobbying activities. The organizations are divided into six categories: Business, Citizens, Employee and Labor, Farm, Military and Veterans and Professional. Many groups were late in reporting; an asterisk following an organization's name indicates that it filed a spending report for the first quarter of 1960 only. All others reported at the end of the second quarter. Groups not filing reports in either quarter are not listed.

Business Groups

Aerospace Industries Assn.	$14,248.95
Air Freight Forwarders Assn.	None
Air Transport Assn. of America	24,983.18
American Automobile Assn.	None*
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Inc.	271.95
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	14,991.00
American Gas Assn.	None*
American Hotel Assn.	None
American Life Convention	108.38
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	3,312.50
American Paper and Pulp Assn.	None
American Petroleum Institute	18,535.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	2,393.64
American Retail Federation	3,604.17*
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	3,512.77
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	21,792.65*
American Sugar Beet Policy Committee	100.00
American Textile Machinery Assn.	None
American Thrift Assembly	10,100.44*
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	21,204.48
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	38,144.13
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
Apparel Industry Committee on Imports	2,688.37*
Arkansas Railroad Committee	1,891.55
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	None
Associated Third Class Mail Users	6,781.26
Assn. of American Railroads	33,675.47
Assn. of American Shipowners	None*
Assn. of Casualty and Surety Companies	$ 4,593.44
Assn. of Stock Exchange Firms	None*
Assn. of Western Railways	728.00
Atlantic Refining Co.	2,500.00
Blue Cross Commission	None
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	None
Cities Service Petroleum Inc.	118.00*
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	None
Colorado Railroad Assn.	704.64*
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	None
Committee for Oil Pipe Lines	None
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	9,064.03
Committee on Cooperative Advertising	None*
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries Inc.	None
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	845.73*
Credit Union National Assn. Inc.	1,054.60*
Eastern Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	123.52
Fluorspar Consumers Committee	35,071.03
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	None
Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.	143.12
Group Health Assn. of America	217.00*
Health Insurance Assn. of America	2,813.18
Home Manufacturers Assn.	2,000.00
Illinois Railroad Assn.	1,205.09
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	78.40
Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc.	100.00
Interstate Manufacturers Assn.	6.50
Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.	1,342.98
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	104.75*
Lake Carriers Assn.	None
Last Manufacturers Assn.	200.00
Life Insurance Assn. of America	11,135.86
Manufacturing Chemists of America	2,475.00*
Michigan Hospital Service	3,088.86
Mobile Home Dealers Assn.	84.25*
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	1,638.57*
National Assn. and Council of Business Schools	None
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies	63.00
National Assn. of Electric Companies	23,079.48
National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	None
National Assn. of Insurance Agents	19,961.60
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	None*
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	3,845.94
National Assn. of Plumbing Contractors	214.60
National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S	1,500.00*
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	13,054.55*
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	1,365.00
National Bureau of Lathing and Plastering	None*
National Business Publications Inc.	2,007.00
National Canners Assn.	12,204.93
National Coal Assn.	None

Breakdown by Category

Here are the number of organizations reporting and the total amount spent in each of the group classifications of lobby interests:

Category	Number Reporting	Amount Reported
Business	126	$671,599.17
Citizens	50	242,459.93
Employee and Labor	35	489,341.62
Farm	20	169,914.55
Military and Veterans	9	46,297.03
Professional	15	195,081.81
TOTAL	255	$1,814,694.11

National Committee for Effective Design Legislation	$ 4,211.06
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	21,129.14*
National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations	None
National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	18,283.00
National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Assn.	425.00
National Cotton Council of America	13,529.13
National Council of Business Mail Inc.	1,632.85
National Economic Council Inc.	2,331.09
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	None
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	5,467.49
National Federation of Independent Businesses, Inc.	17,779.55
National Food Brokers Assn.	2,157.40
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	3,822.05
National League of Insured Savings Assn.	3,635.54
National Limestone Institute	3,864.50
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	8,125.19
National Parking Assn.	None
National Restaurant Assn.	20,577.42
National Retail Furniture Assn.	None
National Retail Merchants Assn.	25,308.99
National Shoe Manufacturers Assn.	500.75
National Small Business Men's Assn.	6,683.10
National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn.	51.00
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy	30,226.49
New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	6,204.25
New York Stock Exchange	3,000.00
Northwest Committee for Transportation Planning	1,501.60*
Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute - Government Relations Committee	None
Ohio Railroad Assn.	2,543.44*
Pacific American Tankship Assn.	3,250.00
Pitcairn Co.	5,426.30
Science Materials Center Inc.	None
Silver Users Assn.	1,696.10
Six Agency Committee	10,113.32
Southern Pine Industry Committee	1,186.45*
Southern States Industrial Council	17,289.07
Television Service Assn. of Metropolitan Washington, Inc.	90.00*
Trade Relations Council of the U.S. Inc.	None
Transportation Assn. of America	None
Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co.	2,219.37
United States Cuban Sugar Council	2,187.30
United States Savings and Loan League	35,071.12
United States Trust Co. of New York	586.55
Washington, D.C. Board of Trade	None
Waterways Bulk Transportation Council Inc.	None
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	55.67*
Wherry Housing Assn.	8,365.35*

Citizens' Groups

Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn.	$ 1,471.38
American Cancer Society	14,707.41
American Civil Liberties Union Inc.	2,030.07*
American Israel Public Affairs Committee	9,534.05
American Justice Assn. Inc.	9.00
American Parents Committee Inc.	5,400.27
American Yugoslav Claims Committee	401.23
Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation	None*
Area Employment Expansion Committee	2,358.23
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation	2,377.32
Bulgarian Claims Committee	426.75
Charitable Contributors Assn.	200.00
Christian Amendment Movement	9,177.28
Citizens Foreign Aid Committee	None
Committee for Collective Security	298.96*
Committee for a National Trade Policy, Legislative Committee	795.79
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property	100.00*
Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom	10,620.88*
Council of Conservationists	None*
County Supervisors' Civic Assn. of Calif.	1,566.07
Family Tax Assn.	10,571.49
Far East Group, Inc.	37.14*
Florida Inland Navigation District	2,850.35
Florida Ship Canal Navigation District	2,973.80
Foreign Policy Clearing House	2,165.08
Friends Committee on National Legislation	16,555.82
General Federation of Women's Clubs	None
Home Town Free Television Assn.	828.00*
Japanese American Citizens League	287.00
Liberty Under Law Inc.	8.07*
National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People	None*
National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders	1,000.00*
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	None
National Council, Junior Order, United American Mechanics	300.00
National Housing Conference	39,708.55
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	1,584.71
National Reclamation Assn.	22,887.13
National Rehabilitation Assn.	735.00*
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	31,249.06
National Student Committee for the Loyalty Oath	899.20*
National Tax Equality Assn.	8,164.73*
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	3,406.18
Society for Animal Protection Legislation	2,655.77
Texas Water Conservation Assn.	12,205.92
Townsend Plan Inc.	None*
Trustees for Conservation	3,776.38*
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	2,641.26
United World Federalists Inc.	1,601.47
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	10,588.19
West Coast Inland Navigation District	1,304.94

Employee and Labor Groups

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	$ 281.36*
Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America Inc. (AFL-CIO)	None
American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO)	13,401.31
AFL-CIO	62,881.55
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.	29,394.46
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	5,362.51*
America's Wage Earners Protective Conference	2,715.67
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	None*
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO)	35,457.26
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO)	13,031.90
Canal Zone Central Labor Union Metal-Trades Council (AFL-CIO)	1,324.72*
Division 689, Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO)	329.42
Government Employees Council (AFL-CIO)	18,556.12
Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades	3,143.58*
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	3,424.82*
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	39,374.67
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	55,809.87
International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	1,685.00
Labor-Management Maritime Committee	10,276.48
National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	43,999.92
National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators	None*
National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees (AFL-CIO)	1,933.39*
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	14,709.75
National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees	2,725.00
National Council of Naval Air Station Employees	None*
National Federation of Federal Employees	10,835.03
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	48,909.41
National Postal Clerks' Union	4,143.00
National Postal Transport Assn. (AFL-CIO)	16,147.50
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	8,330.99*
Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen	11,841.83
Railroad Pension Conference	139.61
Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO)†	None
Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government	17,792.21
Seafarers Section, Maritime Trades Dept. (AFL-CIO)	11,383.28

†The Railway Labor Executive Assn. is composed of the chief executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO and one is unaffiliated.

Farm Groups

American Farm Bureau Federation	$50,338.00
American National Cattlemen's Assn.	10,214.40
Florida Citrus Mutual	5,331.34
Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative	621.68*
Institute of American Poultry Industries	946.47*
Milk Industry Foundation	None
National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	1,789.47
National Assn. of Wheat Growers	2,071.20*
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	9,535.00
National Farmers Union, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America	37,253.92
National Grange	19,176.00
National Independent Dairies Assn.	499.47
National Livestock Tax Committee	2,842.00
National Milk Producers Federation	9,737.99
National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn.	1,203.64
National Wool Growers Assn.	9,229.74
Plains Cotton Growers Assn.	2,400.00
Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Assn.	150.00*
Tobacco Associates Inc.	2,108.00
Western Cotton Growers Assn. of Calif.	4,466.23*

Military and Veterans' Groups

American Legion	$33,468.88*
American Veterans Committee	155.02
American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS)	None*
Disabled American Veterans	3,500.00
Disabled Officers Assn.	7,507.20
Military Survivors Inc.	1,665.93
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	None
Retired Officers Assn.	None
Veterans of World War I, U.S.A. Inc.	None*

Professional Groups

American Dental Assn.	$10,637.34*
American Hospital Assn.	26,391.28
American Library Assn.	4,973.07*
American Medical Assn.	46,102.83
American Nurses' Assn. Inc.	9,525.71
American Optometric Assn. Inc.	3,738.93*
American Osteopathic Assn.	1,133.63
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	1,223.70
American Vocational Assn. Inc.	None
Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc.	750.00
Medical Society of Washington, D.C.	None
National Assn. of Social Workers	2,235.00
National Education Assn. of the U.S., Division of Legislation and Federal Relations	77,913.26
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs Inc.	1,982.67*
National Society of Professional Engineers	8,474.39

CONGRESS FAILS TO EASE IRS RULES ON LOBBY DEDUCTIONS

Congress in 1960 failed to enact legislation to ease recent Internal Revenue Service rulings on tax deductions for lobbying expenses, despite widespread support for more lenient regulations by almost all pressure groups and many Congressmen.

A bill to change some of the rulings was reported July 1, 1960 by the House Ways and Means Committee (HR 7123 -- H Rept 2077), but was never considered on the House floor.

As reported, HR 7123 would have amended a 40-year-old tax statute. The law, currently a part of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (Section 162), spells out which business expenses are considered "ordinary and necessary" and thus can be deducted from taxable income. In an interpretation of the law in 1919, the Internal Revenue Service published regulations specifically barring the deduction of "sums of money expended for lobbying expenses, the promotion or defeat of legislation, the exploitation of propaganda, including advertising other than trade advertising...."

The IRS regulation has been tested and upheld several times by the Supreme Court, most recently Feb. 24, 1959 in the Straus -Cammarano cases. In that decision, the Court ruled that money spent on publicity to influence the outcome of initiatives and referenda was not deductible. In other decisions affirming the IRS over the years, the Court has disallowed deduction of lobby expenditures made for the following purposes: legal fees incurred in connection with appearances before the House Ways and Means Committee (Delaware Steeplechase and Race Assn. case); the cost of assembling facts and arguments for presentation to state legislatures (Mary E. Bellengrath case); expenditures for publicity designed to influence the opinions of the general public in connection with legislation pending before Congress (Textile Mills Securities Corp. case).

New Regulations

Following the Supreme Court's decision in the 1959 Straus-Cammarano cases, the Internal Revenue Service issued new regulations under Section 162 of the 1954 Code designed to supersede the regulations in effect since 1919. As it went into effect Dec. 28, 1959, the new rule, the IRS and the Treasury said, was merely a more detailed interpretation of Section 162. However, they met a storm of protest from dozens of trade associations, labor unions and Members of Congress.

In essence, the new regulation disallowed tax deductions for the same expenditures outlined in the 1919 ruling. In addition, it spelled out in detail the type of so-called institutional advertising by organizations or industries for which deductions would be barred.

Many organizations had used newspaper advertising to further their views on public issues. Many newspapers feared the new regulation would discourage this form of advertising, since the regulation specifically stated that deductions for such publicity would be prohibited in most cases.

The key provision in the new regulation, and the one which drew the most fire from organizations, was a section cutting down on deductions claimed by organization members for dues paid to the parent organization. According to the IRS, a member of an organization, such as the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. or the AFL-CIO, could deduct only part of the annual sum paid to the parent organization if a "substantial" part of the organization's activities were devoted to lobbying. Presumably, the percentage of dues a member could deduct would be in direct proportion to the percentage of the organization's activities considered non-lobbying.

Previously, members could deduct the full amount of dues and contributions as "ordinary and necessary" business expenses.

On November 12-13, 1959 the IRS held hearings on the proposed new tax regulation. Trade organizations testified that the new rule would force member companies to cut down on their contributions; corporations said they were worried about the effect on their public relations campaigns; advertising men and newspaper publishers foresaw a loss of revenue and the AFL-CIO disliked the ruling disallowing portions of union dues as a tax deduction.

A number of groups, including the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the Advertising Federation of America, asked that adoption of the new regulations be postponed until Congress had an opportunity to act on the matter.

The Public Relations Society of America said "expenditures to defend a business from...burdensome or punitive legislation...certainly are an allowable cost of doing business. (1959 Almanac p. 682)

Remedial Legislation

Several bills were introduced in the 86th Congress to provide varying degrees of tax relief for lobby expenditures. The broadest and most widely supported was HR 7123, introduced May 11, 1959 by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.). The Boggs bill as introduced would have allowed tax deductions for "expenses lawfully incurred in supporting or opposing or otherwise influencing legislation in the Congress or in a state legislature or in the legislative body of a county or other local governmental agency or in any submission of proposed legislation to the voters." In short, the Boggs bill would have permitted tax deductions for each form of lobby spending that had been disallowed by the IRS and the Supreme Court.

Less broad than HR 7123 and thus not as widely supported by lobbying organizations were four identical bills (HR 5193, 5251, 5579, and 6367) which sought to permit deductions for money spent by organizations on issues submitted directly to the electorate through initiatives and referenda. The practical effect of these bills would have been to reverse the Supreme Court's decision in the Straus -Cammarano cases.

A third approach to the lobby tax problem was proposed by the American Bar Assn. in hearings before the Ways and Means Committee on tax revision in February 1958. The ABA proposal, which was contained in a bill (HR 10591) introduced by Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), permitted deductions for expenses incurred in direct appearances before legislative bodies, such as testimony before a Congressional committee.

1960 Drive

As the 1960 session of the 86th Congress began, the disgruntled organizations stepped up their drive to get Congress to free them from what they called "censorship

by taxation." Many of the Members of Congress were sympathetic to the organizations' plaint.

It was argued by some that organized lobbies actually helped the legislators by making available much information which otherwise might have been missed. In introducing in the Senate a bill (S 3145) identical to the Boggs bill, Sen. Vance Hartke (D Ind.) March 7 said: "These organizations...have always provided legislators with the arguments both for and against legislative proposals. In fact, we in Congress benefit from the various points of view on legislation which we receive in public hearings from such organizations."

Boggs Feb. 11 warned Congress against becoming "insulated from public opinion". He said the enforcement of the IRS regulation "is of little or no significance as a revenue-raising device." This, he said, had been acknowledged by high officials in the Treasury Department and in IRS.

Treasury Views

At the request of the Ways and Means Committee, Fred A. Scribner Jr., Under Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 26 submitted the Treasury Department's views on the various legislative proposals to amend the lobby tax law. According to Scribner, the Treasury recommended "early consideration by the Congress" of legislation to modify the law. A "desirable objective" of such legislation, the report said, would be to help "reduce rather than aggravate the practical administrative problems which are inherent in this area, and at the same time reduce to a minimum whatever inequalities among some taxpayers result from unavoidable imperfections in the administration of the law."

As to specific legislation, Scribner said the bills (HR 5193, 5251, 5579, 6367) to reverse the Supreme Court's decision in the Straus -Cammarano cases would "create a definite administrative problem". He said the language of the bills, which would permit deduction of expenditures to influence the outcome of issues "duly submitted to the electorate", was ambiguous and would result in a "new range of administrative problems and controversies".

He cautioned Congress not to adopt liberalizing legislation "without careful consideration of the need for proper safeguards. Such safeguards are not automatically provided by merely limiting the deductions to initiative or referendum measures. Safeguards which the Congress might want to consider would include definitions of the type of expenditures which would be deductible, possible limitation on the amount of the deduction based on the taxpayer's income or other appropriate standard, and possible requirements as to disclosure."

Scribner endorsed the proposal advanced by the American Bar Assn. "A reasonable approach which should not lend itself to abuse," he said, "would be the allowance of deduction of reasonable expenses directly connected with appearances and submissions at public hearings before committees of Congress or of any other comparable legislative body if such expenses otherwise satisfy the requirements of deductibility in the Code." Broader legislation may well be indicated, he said, but should be examined carefully.

Commerce Position

A letter from Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller to the Ways and Means Committee Feb. 25 said that the Commerce Department flatly recommended enactment of Boggs' bill. Mueller said it appeared to be "completely unrealistic" for the IRS to disallow deductions for lobby expenses on the grounds they were not "ordinary and necessary" business expenses when the life of the business might be threatened by proposed legislation. "Freedom of expression is an essential element of a free economy," the Secretary said.

Committee Action

The House Ways and Means Committee June 14 approved an amended version of the Boggs bill (HR 7123). The Committee bill provided that any expense which otherwise qualified as an ordinary and necessary business expense would not be disallowed as a deduction for income tax purposes because it was spent to influence action by Congress or other legislative bodies. Money spent to influence the outcome of legislative or constitutional proposals in initiatives, referenda or similar proceedings were also deductible under the Committee bill if it otherwise qualified as ordinary and necessary business expense.

The bill specified, however, that deductions would not be allowed for money spent in political campaigns on behalf of, or in opposition to, any candidate for public office.

In its report accompanying HR 7123 (H Rept 2077), the Committee said that the Treasury had no objection to the amended bill.

In giving its reasons for approving HR 7123, the Committee said it believed it "unreasonable to force either the Internal Revenue Service or the taxpayers to bear burdens of administration and compliance such as those produced by the rule of the (new) regulations." The Committee said the bill was intended to reverse the IRS regulations.

It also said it was "anomalous" that lobbying expenses were not deductible, while amounts spent before administrative and judicial bodies were "clearly deductible if they otherwise constitute ordinary and necessary business expenses."

Following the approval of HR 7123 by the Ways and Means Committee, the AFL-CIO June 17 called on the House to reject the measure.

In a letter to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Andrew J. Biemiller (ex-Rep., D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), legislative director of the AFL-CIO, said the bill "would be highly detrimental to the public as a whole and could constitute an unwarranted and substantial loss to the Treasury."

Biemiller said passage of the measure would benefit only "a few individual members of the AFL-CIO" by permitting them to deduct from their gross income the entire amount of their union dues. Making lobbying expenses deductible, Biemiller said, would lead to a tremendous increase in lobbying, "just as the deductibility of expenses for business entertaining has led to an enormous increase in business entertaining...."

An AFL-CIO spokesman explained to Congressional Quarterly that the union had testified against the regulations at the November 1959 hearings because of the administrative burden they would impose on the IRS and the taxpayer. The union also opposed HR 7123, he said, because business interests stood to benefit more from the tax deductions. He said the union dues which would be deductible under the bill were slight compared to the contributions made by business firms and corporations to national trade associations for lobbying purposes.

CQ Fact Sheet — On Lobby Registrations

LOBBY REGISTRATIONS FOR 1960 DROP SHARPLY

The number of persons and organizations registering as lobbyists on Capitol Hill during the first eight months of 1960 dropped to a figure little more than half the total recorded in 1959. (For list, see p. 667)

Between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, 1960, only 215 lobby registrations were filed with Congress under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, compared to 393 during the previous year. This brought the total number of persons and groups registering under the Act during the first 15 years of its existence to 5,751.

With only the last 4 months remaining in the year, a period during which lobby activity on Capitol Hill is ordinarily at a standstill, the 1960 lobby registration figure was expected to be the lowest since 1952, when 204 registrations were filed. It represents a drop of 45 percent from the 1959 total, easily the biggest single-year decline ever recorded. The greatest one-year total of lobby registrations, 731, was recorded in the first full year the lobby law was in effect, 1947. (See box)

Lobby Law

The lobby law was enacted by Congress in 1946 to keep tabs on the hundreds of pressure groups at work in the National Capital. It requires any person who "shall engage himself for pay or for any other consideration" for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of federal legislation to register with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate.

The 15-year total of registrations that has been filed under the law does not represent an accurate picture of the number of lobbyists and lobby organizations currently active in Washington, however. There are two reasons for this.

First, the Act does not require a lobbyist to withdraw his registration when he ceases to be actively engaged in pressuring Congress. Many of the persons who have registered under the Act have since moved into other fields or have died. Also, some of the organizations who have registered as lobby groups were set up to work for or against a specific piece of legislation and remained active only as long as their particular legislative interests were alive. A recent example of such a group was the Mutual Life Insurance Companies' Temporary Committee on Taxation which was organized in 1958 and was active during the nine months of 1959 while Congress was considering legislation revising the formula for taxing the income of insurance companies. Official reports indicated the group spent over $140,000 during the 1959 session of Congress and went out of existence after the legislation it had been backing was signed into law.

Another reason for some of the confusion regarding the actual number of lobbyists active in Washington at any given time is the fact that some lobbyists have registered two or more times; usually they file new registrations each time they are employed by a different organization. Former Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill., 1939-51), for example, filed a lobby registration June 17, 1960, listing as his employer Group Hospitalization Inc. It was the 27th organization Lucas had represented and the 31st registration he had filed since moving from the Senate to the "Third House" of Congress.

The total of 5,751 registrations filed during the 15-year history of the Act actually represents only 4,080 different lobbyists and pressure groups. Of the 215 registrations filed during 1960, only 125 were from persons and groups who had never registered before.

Of the 4,080 unduplicated registrations, 3,414 were from individuals, 201 from law and public relations firms and 465 from organizations. The 125 new registrations in 1960 included 86 individuals, 11 law and public relations firms and 28 organizations.

Legislative Goals

The Lobby Act requires persons and groups filing registration forms with Congress to state on the forms their legislative interests. Although the law calls for detailed statements, most registrants respond with broad generalities. A labor union, for example, probably would give as its legislative interest: "legislation affecting union members;" a rail association might say: "legislation of interest to the rail industry;" a scientists' organization registering in 1960 said it was interested in "all legislation of interest to the scientific community."

In reporting on registered lobbyists and groups Congressional Quarterly has devised eight broad categories which reflect the registrants' general legislative interests: business, citizens, farm, foreign, individuals, labor, professional and veterans. Of the 215 registrations filed between Jan. 1-Sept 1, 1960, 128 fell into the business category; 24 into the citizens category; eight were interested in farm legislation; 11 fell into the foreign category; 12 represented individual interests;

Registration Totals

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires the registration of all persons attempting to influence federal legislation. The year-by-year breakdown of all registrations (including duplications) since the law was enacted:

Year	Registrations	Year	Registrations
1946*	222	1954	413
1947	731	1955	383
1948	447	1956	347
1949	559	1957	392
1950	430	1958	337
1951	342	1959	393
1952	204	1960**	215
1953	296	TOTAL	5,751

*Last four months only.
**From Jan. 1 through Sept. 1.

20 were classified in the labor category; seven were considered professional; and five were interested in veterans' legislation.

Judging by the number of registrations, the busiest lobbyist during 1960 was a Washington attorney, James W. Riddell. Riddell registered as an agent for a group called the Entertainment Law Committee, for the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., the First National Bank of New York and for the American Industrial Bankers Assn. A Washington law firm, Chapman, Wolfsohn and Friedman, also registered for four different organizations during the first nine months of the year. Listed by the firm as employers were the Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation, Camera Nacional de la Industria Pesquera of Mexico (the Mexican Government's Bureau of Fisheries), the West Marin, Calif. Property Owners Assn., and the Camera Minera de Mexico (the Mexican Bureau of Mines).

Among groups listed as employers by lobbyists registering during 1960, the names of two appeared more frequently than any other. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., enlisted the services of four widely scattered labor representatives, one each from Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cleveland and St. Augustine, Fla. Each listed his legislative interest as "legislation affecting railroad employees."

The only other group appearing on as many as four registration forms was the American Industrial Bankers Assn. of Washington. The banking group hired the services of each of the partners of the Washington law firm of Dawson, Griffin, Pickens and Riddell. Each of the attorneys listed his legislative interest as "legislation affecting the banking industry."

Principal Lobby Drives

The 1960 session of Congress was the battleground for much highly controversial legislation and pressure groups undoubtedly played an important part in the outcome of such issues as health care for the aged, minimum wage coverage, increased pay for federal employees, civil rights, U.S. adherence to the World Court, area redevelopment, federal aid to education and agricultural production controls. But a study of the lobby registrations that were filed during the time when the big Washington pressure groups were concentrating on these issues fails to indicate any unusual lobbying activity. Most of the persons and groups that did register during 1960 played little or no part in the big lobby campaigns of the year and, conversely, very few of the organizations which were most active were represented on the list of 1960 registrations. For example, the American Medical Assn., which spearheaded the drive against legislation to provide free health insurance to social security beneficiaries, increased its registered lobbyists by only two. The pair who registered as agents for the AMA identified themselves as Roy T. Lester, AMA's Washington office manager, and Paul R.M. Donelan, legislative attorney. Both said they were interested in "all bills (Senate and House) relating to health and welfare." Neither indicated clearly what his compensation would be or how much he intended to spend on lobbying -- questions that are asked of each registrant but answered by very few.

Among groups opposing the AMA's position on health insurance for the elderly were the AFL-CIO and various organizations composed of persons over 65, such as the Golden Ring Clubs in several states. The AFL-CIO for years has maintained a large number of registered lobbyists, many of whom worked on the health care bill. But no lobbyist has ever registered for the Golden Ring Clubs. The Aug. 24 issue of the Wall Street Journal reported that, while the Senate was considering health insurance legislation, two busloads of members of Golden Ring Clubs converged on Capitol Hill to try to persuade certain uncommitted Senators to vote for the social security plan. Presumably, all, or at least some, of these lobbyists should have registered with Congress but none did.

The influential postal lobby used a similar tactic -- rushing people into Washington as a show of strength for their position -- at the climax of their successful drive for a pay raise for federal and postal employees. The postal lobby consists of the Washington representatives of the 125,000-man National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO) and about a dozen other postal and federal employee unions. After Congress had passed and the President had vetoed the desired legislation, the NALC put into effect "operation override" under which postal workers from all over the country were brought to the Capital to line up the two-thirds vote in both Chambers necessary to override a Presidential veto. At the time the vote to override was taken, the galleries were jammed with uniformed letter carriers and clerks. The postal workers and about 1 million other federal employees got their pay raise, but not one new registration from the postal lobby was filed with Congress during 1960.

One interest group that lobbied hard during 1960 and did show up in the lobby registrations was the largely foreign-based sugar lobby. In an effort to get some of the American market that was left after the Cuban sugar quota was cut, organizations from Brazil, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Peru hired Washington lobbyists to take their case to Congress. An agency of the Cuban government also registered, apparently to get some of its quota back.

Ex-Congressmen

Some of the most effective lobbying in Washington is performed by a small group of men who should know all about how to pass a bill -- men who themselves have served in Congress. Two new ex-Congressmen-lobbyists, former Rep. John V. Beamer (R Ind. 1951-59) and former Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich. 1951-59), registered in 1960, bringing to 79 the total number of those who had gone from passing laws to influencing them. Beamer registered as a representative of the Fine Hardwoods Assn., a Chicago organization; Potter registered as executive director of the Committee of American Tank Owners at a salary of $25,000 -- $2,500 more than he made as a Senator.

Other former Members of Congress who registered in 1960 but who also had registered in previous years were ex-Sen. Lucas, representing Group Hospitalization Inc.; ex-Rep. Fritz G. Lanham (D Texas 1919-47), who registered for Quality Brands Associates of America; and ex-Rep. Robert Hale (R Maine 1942-59), who said he would lobby for the Wisconsin Avenue Committee on Transportation Problems, a group of Washington (D.C.) citizens up in arms over the traffic problem in the Nation's Capital. (For more on Congressmen-turned-lobbyists, see 1959 Almanac p. 687)

Registrations by Lobbyists

According to official records, 393 persons and organizations filed lobby registrations during 1959, the first session of the 86th Congress. In 1960, during the second session of the 86th Congress, an additional 215 filed lobby registrations through Sept. 1, 1960, the date Congress adjourned.

Names of persons and organizations who filed lobby registrations during the first session of the 86th Congress -- Jan. 7-Sept. 15, 1959 -- are listed in the 1959 CQ Almanac, p. 690. Those who filed during the remainder of 1959, and those who filed during the 1960 session, up to adjournment on Sept. 1, are listed below.

A story describing the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act and detailing some of the more interesting aspects of the 1960 registrations appears in this volume, page 665.

Registrations listed below are divided into categories, with employers listed alphabetically, as follows:

Business Groups	below
Citizen Groups	677
Farm Groups	679
Foreign Groups	680
Individuals	681
Labor and Employee Groups	682
Professional Groups	684
Veterans and Military Groups	684

Business Groups

A

● EMPLOYER -- Aerospace Industries Assn. of America Inc., 610 Shoreham Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- V.J. ADDUCI, assistant legislative counsel, 610 Shoreham Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the transportation interests of the aircraft, missile, and spacecraft manufacturing industry."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT --AIR FREIGHT FORWARDERS ASSN., 802 Ring Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/14/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Furtherance of air freight forwarding industry."

2. Registrant -- LOUIS P. HAFFER, executive vice president and counsel, 802 Ring Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/14/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- FRED LIVINGSTON, assistant to vice president, 802 Ring Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/14/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- Alleghany Corp. (below)

● EMPLOYER -- Alleghany Corp., 230 Park ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- FRED LIVINGSTON, 802 Ring Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "S 1181 and HR 2481, bills to amend certain provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended -- opposed."

Previous Registration -- Air Freight Forwarders Assn. (above)

● EMPLOYER -- American Airlines Inc., 918 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- SCOTT C. WHITNEY, American Airlines Inc., 918 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 8/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting civil aviation."

● EMPLOYER -- American Assn. of Surplus Property Importers, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/29/59.

Legislative Interest -- Surplus property imports, particularly Section 402 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949.

Previous Registrations -- Stein-Hall and Co. (1956 Almanac p. 678, 1958 Almanac p. 644); Ben Blumenthal (1957 Almanac p. 762); National Boating Assn., Adhesives Manufacturing Assn. of America (1958 Almanac p. 649, 631); Federation of American Scientists (this volume, under Professional Groups); Seneca Nation of Indians (under Citizen Groups).

● EMPLOYER -- American Broadcasting Co., 7 West 66th St., New York 23, N.Y.

Registrant -- EDGAR G. SHELTON JR., American Broadcasting Co., 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to network radio and TV broadcasting. Use of TV by candidates for office; to require public hearings, to regulate payoffs and swapoffs; to grant authority to suspend licenses; to require announcements as to broadcast matter; to prohibit deception; to regulate national networks and limit transfer of licenses; to prohibit commercial bribery; to amend Communications Act of 1934 with respect to licenses and rehearings -- S 3171, 1898, HR 11341, 11340, 11397, 7017."

● EMPLOYER -- American Cable & Radio Corp., 67 Broad St., New York, N.Y. and subsidiaries: All American Cables & Radio Inc., the Commercial Cable Co., and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.

1. Registrant -- ROBERT F. JONES, counsel for employer, 515 Perpetual Bldg., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 1/27/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which would permit merger of international telegraph companies."

2. Registrant -- EDWARD L. MERRIGAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/4/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation authorizing the Federal Communications Commission to consider a possible merger of two or more telegraph carriers."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Aris Gloves (below).

3. Registrant -- JOSEPH A. TODD ASSOCIATES, Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/29/60.
Legislative Interest -- Same as Jones, above.
Previous Registration -- Aris Gloves, below.

● EMPLOYER -- American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York 13, N.Y.
Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD (attorney with Chapman, Wolfsohn & Friedman), 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 5/10/60.
Legislative Interest -- "HR 1018 and other bills affecting trade with Italy."
Previous Registrations -- Gold Star Wives of America Inc. (1954 Almanac p. 705); Elof Hansson Inc., Johaneson, Wales and Sparre Inc., Treetex Corp., W.R. Grace & Co. (1955 Almanac p. 688); Imported Hardwood Plywood Assn. Inc., Plywood Group, National Council of American Importers, American Assn. of Plywood Users (1957 Almanac p. 758); Scandinavian Fur Farm Organizations, American Importers of Brass & Copper Mill Products Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 632, 652); Assn. of Food Distributors Inc. (1959 Almanac p. 692); Olive Oil Assn. and Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. (below).

● EMPLOYER -- American Industrial Bankers Assn., 813 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.
Registrant -- DAWSON, GRIFFIN, PICKENS & RIDDELL, law firm, 731 Washington Bld., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/11/60.
Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the banking industry."
Previous Registrations -- C.I.T. Financial Corp., Businessmen's Committee for Hawaiian Statehood, National Consumers Life Council, Robert E. Pflaumer (1959 Almanac p. 693, 704, 698, 709); Laundry-Dry Cleaning Assn. of D.C. (below).
2. Registrant -- DONALD S. DAWSON (partner in Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell), 731 Washington Bld., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/11/60.
Legislative Interest -- Same as the firm, above.
Previous Registrations -- Motor Carriers Conference (1954 Almanac p. 686); Hilton Hotels Corp. (1956 Almanac p. 673, 1959 Almanac p. 695); C.I.T. Financial Corp. (1959 Almanac p. 693); Schenley Distillers Inc. (1955 Almanac p. 694).
3. Registrant -- JERRY N. GRIFFIN (partner in Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell), 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/11/60.
Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
Previous Registrations -- National Coal Assn. (1951 Almanac p. 700); Schenley Distillers Inc. (1955 Almanac p. 694); Businessmen's Committee for Hawaiian Statehood (1959 Almanac p. 704); C.I.T. Financial Corp., National Consumers Life Council, Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Assn. (1959 Almanac p. 693, 697, 698).
4. Registrant -- JAMES W. RIDDELL (partner in Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell), 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/11/60.
Legislative Interest -- Same as above.
Previous Registrations -- C.I.T. Financial Corp., National Consumers Life Council, Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Assn., Robert E. Pflaumer (1959 Almanac p. 693, 697, 698, 709); Entertainment Law Committee and State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. (below); the First National Bank of N.Y. (below).

● EMPLOYER -- American Mining Congress, Ring Bldg., Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- RICHARD A. SQUIRES, 1102 Ring Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/10/59.
Legislative Interest -- "Measures affecting mining, such as income taxation, social security, public lands, stockpiling, monetary policy.

● EMPLOYER -- American Pulpwood Assn., 220 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
Registrant -- W.C. HAMMERLE, forester, 200 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y. Filed 4/1/60.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislative interests are those of employer."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN SEAFOOD DISTRIBUTORS ASSN., 821 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/1/60.
Legislative Interest -- "In opposition to any and all legislation, the end effect of which is to restrict the free flow of fishery products in international trade."
2. Registrant -- ELIZABETH GUHRING, lawyer, 821 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/1/60.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

● EMPLOYERS -- American Smelting & Refining Co., New York, N.Y.; American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Athletic Mining & Smelting Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; Matthiessen & Hegeler, LaSalle, Ill., and National Zinc Co., Bartlesville, Okla.
Registrant -- BEN H. GUILL, consultant and ex-Rep. (R Texas, 1950-51), 815 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/13/60.
Legislative Interest -- "Restrictions to imports of lead and zinc."
Previous Registration -- National Automobile Dealers Assn. (below).

● EMPLOYER -- American Trucking Assns. Inc., 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- M. BARRY MEYER, assistant counsel, 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/10/59.
Compensation -- $300 quarterly.
Expenses -- Approximately $100 quarterly.

● EMPLOYER -- Amity Fabrics Inc., 12 West 32nd St., New York 1, N.Y.
Registrant -- GEORGE BRONZ, lawyer, 839 17th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/13/60.
Legislative Interest -- Against HR 12437, which would limit the term "waterproof", as applied to cotton cloth or fabric, under the Tariff Act of 1930.

● EMPLOYER -- The Anaconda Co., Hennessy Bldg., Butte, Mont.
Registrant -- ALBERT E. WILKINSON, 417 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/19/60.
Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation that affects the operations of The Anaconda Co."
Compensation -- $750.00 monthly.
Previous Registrations -- Registered for same company (1954 Almanac p. 680; 1955 Almanac p. 684; 1956 Almanac p. 668; 1957 Almanac p. 742; 1958 Almanac p. 633; 1959 Almanac p. 692).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- APPAREL INDUSTRY COMMITTEE ON IMPORTS, 1130 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Enactment of legislation which will equalize wage differential as a factor in the price of apparel imported into this country as compared to domestically manufactured apparel, e.g., S 2882; HR 9892, 9832, 9841, 9991, 10092, 10103, 10887, 10879, 11213."

2. Registrant -- ELLIS E. MEREDITH, director, Apparel Industry Committee on Imports, 1130 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Previous Registration -- American Assn. of Nurserymen (1957 Almanac p. 759).

● EMPLOYER -- Aris Gloves Inc., 9 East 38th St., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- EDWARD L. MERRIGAN, attorney, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/4/60.

Legislative Interest -- "The International Claims Settlement Act of 1949."

Previous Registrations -- Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Assn. Inc.; Weil, Gotshal & Manges (1959 Almanac p. 706, 709); American Cable & Radio Corp. (this volume, above).

2. Registrant -- JOSEPH A. TODD ASSOCIATES, Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/29/60.

Legislative Interest -- "S 3008, regarding claims against Czechoslovakia."

Previous Registration -- American Cable & Radio, above.

● EMPLOYER -- Assn. of American Railroads, Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D.C.

1. Registrant -- RAYMOND E. PLUMMER, attorney, 220 Central Bldg., Anchorage, Alaska. Filed 1/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Supporting legislation which the railroads believe to be in their interest and the interest of a sound transportation policy, and to oppose legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interest."

2. Registrant -- FRANK T. KENNER, 38 Niuiki Circle, Honolulu 16, Hawaii. Filed 3/3/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Plummer, above.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ASSN. OF REAL ESTATE SYNDICATORS INC., 48 West 48th St., New York 36, N.Y. Filed 2/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a special method of taxation for real estate investment trusts; for HR 3477 with certain revisions."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ASSN. OF STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y. Filed 12/16/59.

Legislative Interest -- Federal tax legislation.

● EMPLOYER -- Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes Shipbuilding Assn., 529 Tower Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- KOMINERS & FORT, attorneys, 529 Tower Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/17/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Proposed amendment to Section 502 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, to eliminate differential (shipping rates) in favor of the Pacific coast."

Previous Registrations -- Marine Transport Lines Inc. (1956 Almanac p. 674, 1958 Almanac p. 508); A.H. Bull Steamship Co. (1958 Almanac p. 455); Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc. (1959 Almanac p. 690).

● EMPLOYER -- Avon Products Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

Registrant -- LEONARD J. CALHOUN, 411-14 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/10/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Minor amendment of Fair Labor Standards Act."

Previous Registrations -- California Mfrs. Assn., Merchants and Mfrs. Assn. of Los Angeles, Arnold Haskell, Natl. Assn. of Life Underwriters, Inc., M.H. Sherman Co., Western Oil and Gas Assn., C.H. Stuart & Co., Inc. (1950 Almanac p. 771, 772, 773, 777, 781); Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards, Avon Products Inc., Beauty Counselors Inc., C.H. Stuart & Co. Inc., The Cordage Institute, Natl. Tax Equality Assn. (1951 Almanac p. 695, 705, 706, 707, 713); Patent Equity Assn. Inc. (1953 Almanac p. 595); Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries (1956 Almanac p. 677).

B

● EMPLOYER -- Bendix Aviation Corp., Feeber Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Registrant -- HUGHES, HUBBARD, BLAIR AND REED, law firm, 1 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 12/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation for the relief of the Bendix Aviation Corp. for patent fees required by a court order.

C

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CALIFORNIA BANK, 629 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 2/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Against S 2609, HR 8916, 8928" -- bills to revise the assessment base of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

2. Registrant -- ROBERT E. WILLIAMS, 629 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 2/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $1,500 monthly.

● EMPLOYERS -- Cerro de Pasco Corp., 300 Park Ave., and American Metal Climax, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SAMUEL W. ANDERSON, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/27/60.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation dealing with non-ferrous metals, against HR 8860...as amended by the Senate." HR 8860 was to stabilize the lead and zinc industry by price supports.

Previous Registrations -- American Watch Assn. (1956 Almanac p. 668); Cerro de Pasco Corp., United States Lines Co. (1958 Almanac p. 635, 646).

● EMPLOYER -- Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

1. Registrant -- WILLIAM B. BARTON, manager of labor relations and legal department and general counsel, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. Filed 4/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Proposals relating to labor legislation."

2. Registrant -- HARRY J. LAMBETH, staff attorney, 1615 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 5/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Barton, above.

● EMPLOYER -- Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- GAYLE GUPTON, director, 532 Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/4/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation regarding clear channel frequencies.

● EMPLOYER -- Clothespin Manufacturers of America, 839 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- RICHARD A. TILDEN, attorney, 441 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "Amending Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as amended."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under R.E. Schanzer Inc., below.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATIVE ADVERTISING, 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 10/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Cooperative advertising as affecting sale price for purposes of the manufacturers excise tax."

2. Registrant -- HEDRICK AND LANE, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Motorola Inc., Boston and Maine Railroad Co. (1957 Almanac p. 744, 749); Motorola Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 640).

● EMPLOYER -- Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- TOM KILLIFER, 1000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/21/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Promotion and advancement of the American merchant marine."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN TANKER OWNERS INC., 1411 K St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting American-flag tanker vessels and in shipping and petroleum legislation generally."

2. Registrant -- COLES & GOERTNER, law firm, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $10,000 yearly.

Previous Registrations -- Browning Lines Inc. (1956 Almanac p. 670); Detroit Atlantic Navigation Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 746); Sand Products Corp. (1959 Almanac p. 700).

Marvin J. Coles of the firm registered for: N.Y. Foreign Freight Forwarders (1947); Alaska Freight Express Corp. (1948 Almanac p. 430); American President Lines and nine other ship lines, Dichmann, Wright and Pugh Inc. (1949 Almanac p. 850); Committee for Promotion of Tramp Shipping under American Flag in Foreign Commerce, Wisconsin & Michigan Steamship Co. (1950 Almanac p. 780, 781).

3. Registrant -- CHARLES E. POTTER (ex-Rep. R Mich., 1947-51; ex-Sen. R Mich., 1952-59), executive director of C.A.T.O. Inc., 1411 K St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $25,000 yearly.

● EMPLOYER -- Commodity Exchange Inc., 81 Broad St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- MANFRED L. MINZER JR., lobbyist 922 25th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/1/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposed to Section 4891, Title 26, U.S. Internal Revenue Code," which provides taxes on all transfers of interest in silver bullion under certain conditions.

● EMPLOYER -- Continental League, 41 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- CLIFTON H. SCOTT, 155 Jackson St., Denver, Colo. Filed 5/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- For enactment of S 3483, which would bring certain aspects of professional baseball under federal antitrust laws.

Previous Registration -- C.H. Scott & Associates, 2/4/47.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- CUSTOMS BROKERS & FORWARDERS ASSN. OF AMERICA, INC., 8 Bridge St., New York 4, N.Y. Filed 1/4/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation and regulation and licensing foreign freight forwarders; HR 5068 and S 2300 and related legislation."

2. Registrant -- JAMES G. DONOVAN (ex-Rep. D N.Y. 1951-57), lawyer, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y. Filed 12/28/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $5,000 yearly; $100 daily while out of town.

D

● EMPLOYER -- D.C. Transit System Inc., 3600 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- THOMAS D. WEBB JR. (partner in law firm of Webb & Shea), 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "H J Res 402 -- area compact -- against Commission Mass Transit Survey Plan, sightseeing bills, National Monorail Act, conversion."

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM L. SHEA (partner in Webb & Shea), 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Webb, above.

● EMPLOYER -- E.I. duPont deNemours & Co., Wilmington 98, Del.

Registrant -- BARNES, DECHERT, PRICE, MYERS & RHOADS, 1600 Three Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa. Filed 1/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- "S 200 and HR 7361"; bills dealing with distribution of corporation stocks under antitrust laws.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Albert M. Greenfield (Individuals category).

E

● EMPLOYER -- Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee, 1102 Ring Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- CLARK L. WILSON, 1868 Millbrook Rd., Salt Lake City 6, Utah. Filed 4/13/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation pertaining to lead-zinc industry".

● EMPLOYER -- Entertainment Law Committee, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.

1. Registrant -- JAMES W. RIDDELL, attorney, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the entertainment industry."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Industrial Bankers Assn. (above).

2. Registrant -- ROBERT A. SCHULMAN, attorney, Commonwealth Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Relative to a possible amendment to HR 7588." HR 7588 would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 where personal holding company taxes affect copyright royalties.

Previous Registration -- Estate of Mary Clark de-Brabant and Katherine C. Williams (1954 Almanac p. 700).

F

● EMPLOYER -- Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp., Hagerstown, Md.

Registrant -- STEADMAN, COLLIER AND SHANNON, law firm, 1700 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislation affecting the aircraft industry."

Previous Registrations -- United States Life Insurance Co. of the City of New York (1959 Almanac p. 703) The firm of Steadman & Collier registered for the Columbia Broadcasting System (1958 Almanac p. 635).

● EMPLOYERS -- Ferro Corp., Glostex Chemicals Inc., The O. Hommel Co., and Pemco Corp.

Registrant -- MEHLER, GOLDSBOROUGH & IVES, law firm, 2000 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Limited to compensatory relief for domestic manufacturers of lead-bearing frit if HR 5547 or similar legislation is enacted.... Legislative interest will continue until final disposition of legislation such as HR 5547 which would, in part, increase the existing tariff on imported lead and manufactured lead products."

● EMPLOYER -- Fine Hardwoods Assn., 666 North Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill.

1. Registrant -- JOHN V. BEAMER, ex Rep. (R Ind. 1951-59), 625 Valley Brook Lane, Wabash, Ind. Filed 1/19/60.

2. Registrant -- PHILIP M. DeVANY, consultant, 639 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/24/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills to require the labeling of decorative or imitation hardwood products."

Previous Registration -- Porter Brothers Corp. (1959 Almanac p. 700).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, 55 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax legislation relating to foreign operations of U.S. banks, particularly HR 5."

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM A. PATTY, attorney and partner in Shearman & Sterling & White, 20 Exchange Place, New York, N.Y. Filed 3/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp. (1951 Almanac p. 706).

Shearman & Sterling & White registered for Wintershall A.G., Kassel (potash); Salzedtfurth A.G., Bad Salzdetfurth (potash); Kalisyndikat (in liquidation); Schering A.G., Berlin (manufacturing); Siemens & Halske A.G., Munich (manufacturing); Munchener Ruckversicherung-Gesellschaft, Munich (insurance) -- all of Germany (1954 Almanac p. 700); Monsanto Chemical Co. (1959 Almanac p. 696).

3. Registrant -- JAMES W. RIDDELL, of the law firm Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Industrial Bankers Assn. (above).

G

● EMPLOYER -- General Electric Co. (Major Appliance Division), Appliance Park, Louisville, Ky.

Registrant -- LESTER H. MEANS, General Electric Co., 777 14th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/16/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Matters affecting the General Electric Co., and, specifically, legislation which may relate to the manufacture and distribution of major appliances."

● EMPLOYER -- General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit 2, Mich.

Registrant -- W.B. ARDERY, manager of the Washington office of General Motors Corp., Cafritz Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/30/60.

● EMPLOYER -- General Outdoor Advertising Co. Inc., 4320 Bladensburg Rd., Cottage City, Md.

Registrant -- BURKETT VAN KIRK, lawyer, 4320 Bladensburg Rd., Cottage City, Md. Filed 1/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which might affect outdoor advertising; Federal Aid Highway Act of 1959."

● EMPLOYER -- The Government Patent Policy Study Committee, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HOLLABAUGH & JACOBS, law firm, 725 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 8/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Support of the patent provisions of HR 12049 (an Act to amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 and for other purposes) and any other legislative proposals which tend to sustain and strengthen the American Patent System and the right of an inventor (or his assignee) to obtain and enjoy full proprietary rights in his own inventions."

● EMPLOYER -- Great Lakes Air Lines Inc., Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

1. Registrant -- RICHARD H. KEATINGE, 3325 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif. Filed 6/20/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Certification of supplemental air carriers. For S 1543, HR 7593 -- with amendments --" which would authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to include in certificates of public convenience and necessity, certain limitations on the service authorized.

2. Registrant -- KEATINGE AND OLDER, 3325 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif. Filed 6/20/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● EMPLOYER -- Greg-Gary Corp., 7 Park Ave., New York 16, N.Y.

Registrant -- JUSTICE M. CHAMBERS, 2521 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 8, D.C. Filed 1/27/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Congressional activities in connection with various stockpiling programs and certain provisions of PL 480."

Previous Registrations -- M. Golodetz & Co. (1954 Almanac p. 684), The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd. (1957 Almanac p. 761).

● EMPLOYER -- A group of American importers of cigarette lighters.

Registrant -- STITT AND HEMMENDINGER, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Oppose HR 8273, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend the manufacturer's excise tax on mechanical lighters for cigarettes, cigars and pipes."

Previous Registrations -- Japanese Chamber of Commerce of N.Y. Inc., National Council of American Importers (1958 Almanac p. 639); Group of importers of Japanese oysters (1959 Almanac p. 696); Assn. to Acquire Compensation for Damages (Okinawa) -- Foreign Groups, this volume.

● EMPLOYER -- Gulf Oil Corp., Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Registrant -- CLAUDE C. WILD JR., 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the oil and gas industry."

Previous Registrations -- Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Assn. (1950 Almanac p. 776; 1954 Almanac p. 686; 1957 Almanac p. 749).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- GYPSUM ASSN., 201 North Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill. Filed 4/19/60.

Legislative Interest -- "For suspension of duty on casein."

2. Registrant -- THADDEUS S. SNELL, lawyer, 134 South LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill. Filed 4/9/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

H

● EMPLOYER -- Hometown Free Television Assn., 2923 East Lincolnway, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Registrant -- HARRY C. BUTCHER, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Adoption of legislation protecting local free television services against unfair competition by community antenna systems...interested in S 1741, 1801, 1739, 1886, 2653...and similar legislation."

2. Registrant -- HOLLIS MACKAY SEAVEY, 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Butcher, above.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Regional Broadcasters (below).

● EMPLOYER -- Houston Baseball Club of Continental League, c/o Craig F. Cullinan, Bank of Southwest Bldg., Houston, Texas.

Registrant -- W. ERVIN JAMES, attorney, 1107 South Coast Bldg., Houston 2, Texas. Filed 6/24/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Make baseball subject to antitrust laws, in favor of S 3483."

I,J

● EMPLOYER -- Ideal Cement Co., Denver National Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Registrants -- STEPHEN H. HART and CLAUDE M. MAER JR. of HOLLAND & HART, 520 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo. Filed 12/24/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation concerning percentage depletion with respect to cement."

Previous Registration -- Hart registered for the National Livestock Tax Committee (1948 Almanac p. 435)

● EMPLOYER -- Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc., 1729 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- W.N. BRINKER, director of public relations, 1729 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/8/60.

K,L

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LAST MANUFACTURES ASSN., 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass. Filed 3/9/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation favorably or adversely affecting the shoe last industry...supporting HR 9862, a bill to continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing."

2. Registrant -- RICHARD D. GREEN, secretary-treasurer, 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass. Filed 3/9/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

● EMPLOYER -- Laundry-Dry Cleaning Assn. of D.C., 2400 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- DAWSON, GRIFFIN, PICKENS & RIDDELL, law firm, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 6/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation which affects the laundry or dry cleaning business."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Industrial Bankers Assn. (above).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH, INC., 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting interests of small business."

● EMPLOYER -- Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, 404 South Bixel St., Los Angeles 54, Calif.

Registrant -- RICHARD E. BARTON, Washington representative, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/9/60.

● EMPLOYER -- Twelve Louisiana Railroads.

Registrant -- HARRY H. RICHARDSON, attorney, 335 Austin St., Bogalusa, La. Filed 2/10/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Supporting legislation which employers believe to be in their interest and the interest of a sound transportation policy, and to oppose legislation which they believe to be contrary to such interests."

M

● EMPLOYER -- Manufacturers' Assn. of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Registrant -- MITCHELL J. COOPER, 1631 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting Puerto Rican business and most specifically: amendment to Fair Labor Standards Act -- S 1046 and HR 4488."

● EMPLOYER -- Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Assn., 300 Tulsa Bldg., Tulsa 3, Okla.

1. Registrant -- JOE T. DICKERSON, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/3/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the petroleum industry."

2. Registrant -- JOHN R. LEWIS, 1625 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/3/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Dickerson.

N

● EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Electric Companies, 1200 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- CHARLES D. MATTHEWS, 1200 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/8/60.

● EMPLOYER -- National Assn. of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. and 1300 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HARDING de C. WILLIAMS, Realtors' Washington Committee of the NAREB, 1300 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the real estate industry."

Compensation -- "Annual compensation connected with legislative interests will be $5,668."

● EMPLOYER -- National Automobile Dealers Assn., 2000 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- BEN H. GUILL, (ex-Rep. R Texas 1950-51), 815 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 7/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Minimum wage and bills affecting auto dealers."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Smelting & Refining Co. (above.).

● EMPLOYER -- National Electrical Manufacturers Assn., 155 East 44th St., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN H. PRATT, attorney, 905 Security Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/5/60.

Legislative Interest -- Changes in the excise tax relating to "self-contained air conditioning units".

Previous Registration -- Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Assn. (1953 Almanac p. 603).

● EMPLOYER -- National Licensed Beverage Assn., 420 7th St., Racine, Wis.

Registrant -- THOMAS B. LAWRENCE, attorney, 917 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/21/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation affecting the tavern and restaurant industry."

● EMPLOYER -- National Limestone Institute Inc., 1015 12th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

1. Registrant -- HOWARD W. MAYS JR., 1015 12th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation which directly or indirectly affects the interests of limestone producers."

2. Registrant -- ARTHUR EUGENE SCRIBNER, 1015 12th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● EMPLOYER -- National Reporting Council, 820 Woodward Bldg., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- SIDNEY A. COHEN, attorney, 820 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/14/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Generally, matters related to shorthand reporting; specifically: amend shorthand reporters act to permit the Federal Courts to be covered contractually; obtain increase for reporting work done for Congress, and such other matters as from time to time appear to affect the interests of the industry."

Compensation and Expenses -- $13,200 yearly.

● EMPLOYER -- National Retail Merchants Assn., 100 West 31st St., New York, N.Y.

1. Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, law firm, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/3/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to retail credit...S 2755...and similar bills which may thereafter be introduced."

Previous Registrations -- Western Union Telegraph Co. (1948 Almanac p. 428); Consumer Mail Order Assn. of America (1949 Almanac p. 854); American Molasses Co. (1951 Almanac p. 697); ARO Inc. (1952 Almanac p. 443); Federal Republic of West Germany (1952 Almanac p. 450, 1954 Almanac p. 699); National Assn. of Professional Baseball (1954 Almanac p. 702); Commissioner of Baseball (1954 Almanac p. 681, 1958 Almanac p. 635, 1959 Almanac p. 694); Committee for Hometown TV Inc., Simon and Schuster, Munitions Carriers Conference Inc., Indians of California (1956 Almanac p. 671, 675, 678, 681); Apache Indian Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation (this volume, under Citizens Groups); Howard F. Knipp (under Individuals).

2. Registrant -- O'CONNER, GREEN, THOMAS & WALTERS, 845 Northwestern Bank Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn. Filed 4/6/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Arnold firm.

● EMPLOYER -- National Small Businessmen's Assn., 801 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- RICHARD B. BARKER, of law firm of Ivins, Phillips and Barker, Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Involuntary liquidation of LIFO inventories."

Previous Registration -- Eastman Kodak Co., Holoid Co. (1947 Almanac p. 765); Eastman Kodak Co. (1953 Almanac p. 594); Remington Rand Inc. (1954 Almanac p. 691); William Dzus of Dzus Fastener Co. (1957 Almanac p. 763).

O

● EMPLOYER -- The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

Registrant -- JAMES D. PARRIOTT, attorney, the Ohio Oil Co., 420 Cafritz Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/4/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the production, transportation, refining and marketing of oil, gas and other minerals insofar as they affect the business of employer."

● EMPLOYER -- Olive Oil Assn. of America, 51 Chamber St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 7/13/60.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 5054 and other legislation affecting olive oil imports."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy (above).

P

● EMPLOYER -- Philadelphia Freight Brokers, Forwarders and Custom Brokers Assn. Inc., P.O. Box 807, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

Registrant -- BROOKHART, BECKER & DORSEY, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 8/10/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting freight brokers, forwarders and custom brokers, especially: Against HR 9240 (which would amend the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended, to authorize informal entries of merchandise with an aggregate value less than $400).... In favor of HR 5068 (which would set certain standards for licenses issued by the Federal Maritime Board for foreign freight forwarders, and would prohibit unlicensed foreign freight forwarders)...."

Previous Registrations -- Agencia Industria, Dominican Republic (1956 Almanac p. 685); Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana, Dominican Republic (1957 Almanac p. 760).

● EMPLOYER -- Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

Registrant -- CARSTENS SLACK, Washington office manager, Phillips Petroleum Co., 1725 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills affecting the oil and gas industry."

● EMPLOYER -- Pinkerton's National Detective Agency Inc., 154 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- ROYALL, KOEGEL, HARRIS & CASKEY, law firm, and two of its partners, RALPH D. PITTMAN and ROBERT D. LARSEN, Wire Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/9/60.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of repeal of section 53, title 5, of the United States Code."

Previous Registrations -- The registrant was formerly Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, who registered for the following: Columbia Pictures Corp., Loew's Inc., Paramount Pictures Corp., RKO Radio Pictures Inc., Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. and Warner Bros. Pictures Inc. (1955 Almanac p. 686); Temporary Commission to Study Federally Aided Welfare Programs (1953 Almanac p. 598); Monsanto Chemical Co., Rayon Staple Fiber Producers Assn., Texas Employees Insurance Assn. (1956 Almanac p. 674, 677, 679); Monsanto Chemical Co., Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Rayon Staple Fiber Producers Assn., National Tax Equality Assn. (1957 Almanac p. 749, 754, 752).

Ralph D. Pittman registered separately on all of the above registrations.

Q

● EMPLOYER -- Quality Brands Associates of America Inc., 1001 Grant St., Gary, Ind.

Registrant -- FRITZ G. LANHAM, ex-Rep. (D Texas 1919-47), 2737 Devonshire Pl. N.W., Washington 8, D.C. Filed 2/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- HR 9692, which would amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to allow the owner of a trademark to retain property rights in any sale of goods to which the mark relates.

Previous Registrations -- American Fair Trade Council Inc. and National Patent Council Inc. (1947 Almanac p. 759); American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, State Tax Assn., and Trinity Improvement Assn. Inc., 1947.

R

● EMPLOYER -- Radio Corp. of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

Registrant -- CARLETON D. SMITH, RCA Bldg., 1725 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 8/9/60.

Legislative Interest -- "As staff vice president in Washington for RCA, my principal interests concern public affairs, and legislative matters are not one of the main purposes of my employment nor of the monies I receive from my employer."

● EMPLOYER -- B. Rapaport & Son Inc. (Shade Tobacco), Central St. P.O. Box 169, Windsor, Conn.

Registrant -- CHARLES PATRICK CLARK LAW FIRM (Charles Patrick Clark and Millard F. Ottman Jr.), 500 World Center Bldg., 918 16th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/29/60.

● EMPLOYER -- Reciprocal Inter-Insurers' Federal Tax Committee, 400 United Artists Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.

Registrant -- HEDRICK & LANE, attorneys, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/10/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposed to HR 7671, 7672" -- bills to alter tax provisions for insurance companies.

Previous Registrations -- Boston & Maine Railroad Co., Motorola Inc. (1957 Almanac p. 744, 749); Motorola Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 640); Comite de Productores de Azucar (this volume, under Foreign Groups).

F. Cleveland Hedrick Jr., registered for Bridgeport Brass Co., Radio-Television Manufacturers Assn. (1953 Almanac p. 588); Motorola Inc. (1955 Almanac p. 690); Radio-Electronics-TV Manufacturers Assn. (1956 Almanac p. 677).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- REGIONAL BROADCASTERS, Broadcasting-Telecasting Bldg., 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Ratification of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement and the Mexican Broadcasting Agreement and pending legislation affecting operation hours of daytime broadcasting stations -- HR 6676, 6868, 8286, 9627, 10275."

2. Registrant -- HOLLIS MACKAY SEAVEY, Broadcasting-Telecasting Bldg., 1735 DeSales St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/15/60.

Legislative Interest -- Ratification of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement and the Mexican Broadcasting Agreement.

Previous Registrations -- Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (1953 Almanac p. 587); Hometown Free Television Assn. (this volume, above).

● EMPLOYER -- Retail Jewelers of America Inc., 711 14th St. N.W. #901, Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT E. McCORMICK, 711 14th St. N.W., #901, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/24/60.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation having to do with or affecting the jewelry industry: excise taxes, small business tax relief, wage-hour law, fair trade."

Previous Registration -- National Retail Merchants Assn. (1959 Almanac p. 699).

● EMPLOYERS -- James W. Rouse & Co. Inc., 14 West Saratoga St., Baltimore 1 Md.; Walker & Dunlop Inc., 905 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.; Frederick W. Berens Inc., 1722 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C.; The Carey Winston Co., 1723 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.; B.F. Saul Co., 925 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- SAMUEL E. NEEL, attorney, 1001 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/15/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To amend the District of Columbia Corporation Act, HR 11228, S 3227."

Previous Registration -- Mortgage Bankers Assn. of America (1947 Almanac p. 760).

S

● EMPLOYER -- R.E. Schanzer Inc., 601-612 Peters St., New Orleans, La.

Registrant -- RICHARD A. TILDEN, attorney, 441 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of HR 9308, a bill to extend the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory.

Previous Registrations -- Same employer (1957 Almanac p. 754); California Citrus Producers Assn. Inc. (1949 Almanac p. 845); The Clothespin Manufacturers of America (1949 Almanac p. 854; 1955 Almanac p. 686; this volume, above).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SCIENCE MATERIALS CENTER INC., 59 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 10/9/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Modification of the Postal Rate Revision and Federal Employees Salary Act of 1948."

● EMPLOYER -- Smith-Corona Marchant Inc., 701 East Washington St., Syracuse 1, New York.

Registrant -- WILLIAM H. QUEALY, 1712 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/20/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any amendments to the Internal Revenue Code and/or the Tariff Act of 1930. HR 8688 amending the Internal Revenue Code, Tariff Act of 1930, section 1001, paras. 372 and 179."

Previous Registration -- Standard Oil Co. of Calif. (below).

● EMPLOYER -- Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute, 250 East 43rd St., New York 17, N.Y.

Registrant -- CLEARY, GOTTLIEB, STEEN & BALL, Southern Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 6/29/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation dealing with the importation of surplus military firearms."

Previous Registrations -- Comite Franc Dollar (1952 Almanac p. 444); National Cuban Sugar Mills Owners Assn., Cuban Sugar Cane Growers Assn. (1955 Almanac p. 701, 702); Papermakers' Felt Assn. (1957 Almanac p. 753); Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (1958 Almanac p. 644).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THE SPRING-AIR CO. (bedding franchise group), 666 North Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill. Filed 8/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Trade mark licensing and, particularly, in support of S 2429", which would amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to change certain administrations of the Act.

● EMPLOYER — Standard Oil Co. of Calif., 225 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.

Registrant -- WILLIAM H. QUEALY, 1612 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/1/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any amendments to the Internal Revenue Code affecting corporate income and excise taxes, the taxation of income earned abroad, the taxation of income from natural resources, and the taxation of pension plans."

Previous Registration -- Smith-Corona Marchant Inc. (above).

● EMPLOYER -- State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., 112 East Washington St., Bloomington, Ill.

Registrant -- JAMES W. RIDDELL (of the law firm of Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell), 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/10/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the insurance industry."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Industrial Bankers Assn. (above).

● EMPLOYER -- Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Inc., 139 Franklin St., New York 13, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BARNHARD, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 6/28/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting import trade, HR 5054, 12341," bills which would require labeling on imported goods of the origin and ultimate purchaser in the United States.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Chamber of Commerce for Trade with Italy (above).

● EMPLOYER -- Supplemental Air Carriers Conference, 1029 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- BERNARD MOSS, 2500 Wisconsin Ave. N.W., Washington 7, D.C. Filed 6/10/60.

Legislative Interest -- S 1543, HR 7593, bills which would authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to include in certificates of public convenience and necessity, certain limitations on the service authorized.

T

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- TELEVISION SERVICE ASSN. OF METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, 852 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/22/59.

Legislative Interest -- "A bill to define, regulate, and license television service contractors, etc., HR 7714. Registrant to work for passage of the bill."

2. Registrant -- HYMAN NUSSBAUM, attorney, 852 Washington Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/21/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Compensation -- $30 a month.

● EMPLOYER -- Texas Mortgage Bankers Assn.

1. Registrant -- MARTIN HARRIS, P.O. Box 858, Austin, Texas. Filed 4/6/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of Section 162, Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- HR 7947 -- for passage of bill."

2. Registrant -- EVERETT MATTSON, 201 Main St., Houston, Texas. Filed 4/6/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Harris, above.

● EMPLOYER -- Texas Railroads.

Registrant -- W.O. REED, attorney, 6254 Woodland Dr., Dallas 25, Texas. Filed 2/1/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To support such legislation believed to be in their (Texas railroads') interest and in the interest of a sound national transportation policy; and to oppose legislation that they believe to be contrary to such interests."

● EMPLOYER -- Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Registrant -- J.A. RANSFORD, 1317 F St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation which may affect the oil and gas industry and/or the employer."

● EMPLOYER -- Trade Relations Council.

Registrant -- H.B. McCOY, 1333 Wyatt Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/29/60.

● EMPLOYER -- Twentieth Century Airlines, Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif.

Registrant -- MICHAEL B. DEANE, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Supplemental Air Carriers Conference (above).

Previous Registrations -- American Watch Assn. Inc. (1956 Almanac p. 668); Cerro de Pasco Corp. (1958 Almanac p. 635); Royal Jamaica Imports Inc., U.S. International Exposition Inc., U.S. Poultry and Egg Producers Assn. (1959 Almanac p. 700, 703, 706); Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana (Foreign Groups, this volume).

U

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- UNITED OCEAN FREIGHT FORWARDING INDUSTRY (Committee on Legislation), 26 Broadway, New york 4, N.Y. Filed 2/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Obtain foreign freight forwarder legislation. Specific bills; for S 2300 (which would provide for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders under the Shipping Act of 1916); opposed to HR 5068 (which would prohibit business transactions of foreign freight forwarders without a Federal Maritime Board license)."

2. Registrant -- GERALD H. ULLMAN, attorney, 120 Broadway, New York 5, N.Y. Filed 1/6/60.

Legislative Interest -- HR 5068 and S 2300.

● EMPLOYER — United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill.

Registrant -- WILLIAM C. PRATHER, 221 North LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill. Filed 4/29/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation directly or indirectly affecting the savings and loan business."

V,W,X,Y,Z

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- VENICE LAND CO., Box 1576, Venice, Fla. Filed 3/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Private legislation affecting mineral reservations on Florida property."

2. Registrant -- THEODORE A. MILLER, lawyer, 802 Ring Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

Citizen Groups

● EMPLOYER -- American Automobile Assn., 1712 G St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

1. Registrant -- CHARLES N. BRADY, highway and legal department, AAA, 1712 G St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to American motorists and travel generally."

2. Registrant -- CORNELIUS R. GRAY, highway and legal department, AAA, 1712 G St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Brady, above.

● EMPLOYER -- American Public Power Assn., 919 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- JAMES BROWNE, 919 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Development of wholesale power supplies for local publicly owned electrical systems, and other matters relating to public utility operations."

2. Registrant -- LAWRENCE S. HOBART, 919 18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 5/16/60.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting publicly owned electric systems, including HR 8, 7201, 11770, S 1388, 1420, 1591, 1927, 2586, S Con Res 35, and appropriations bills affecting power matters.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- APACHE TRIBE OF THE MESCALERO RESERVATION, Mescalero, N.M. Filed 1/21/60.

Legislative Interest -- Claim to ownership of 'Fort Stanton' -- New Mexico.

2. Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, law firm, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/14/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as the Tribe.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under National Retail Merchants Assn. (Business Groups, above).

● EMPLOYER -- Atlantic, Gulf & Midwest Water Development Assn. Inc., 816 6th St. N.W., Albuquerque, N.M.

1. Registrant -- JOHN E. CLEARY, vice president, P.O. Box 1287, Albuquerque, N.M. Filed 2/27/60.

Legislative Interest -- Water development projects at the following locations: Pecos River, Carlsbad, N.M.; Rio Grande, Socorro, N.M.; Jacksonville to Miami, Fla. (intercoastal waterways); Palm Beach, Fla.; Delaware River (anchorage); and the Mohawk River.

2. Registrant -- EUGENE ROMERO, vice president, 816 6th St. N.W., Albuquerque, N.M. Filed 3/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- Water development projects at the following locations: Pecos River; Rio Grande; Port Everglades, Fla.; intercoastal waterways; and Hendry County, Fla.

● EMPLOYER -- Committee for a National Trade Policy Inc. Legislative Committee, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- JOHN W. HIGHT, executive director. Filed 6/13/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation relating to foreign economic policy."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT BY REPEALING THE SELF-JUDGING RESERVATION, 36 West 44th St., New York 36, N.Y. Filed 8/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Repeal of the Connally Reservation, favor adoption of S Res 94". The so-called Connally Reservation was an amendment to a 1946 law permitting U.S. membership in the International Court of Justice; the amendment reserved to the U.S. the right to determine unilaterally what were matters of domestic concern, outside the Court's jurisdiction.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE TO OPPOSE THE CROSS PARK FREEWAY FROM TENLEY CIRCLE ACROSS ROCK CREEK PARK TO THE INNER LOOP, Washington, D.C. Filed 11/5/59.

Legislative Interest -- Opposition to the cross park freeway.

2. Registrant -- SAMUEL SPENCER AND FRANK J. WHALEN JR., lawyers, 2000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/30/59.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- W.F. Beunderman Jr. (1955 Almanac p. 701). The law firm of Spencer, Moore and Whalen registered for three individuals (1956 Almanac p. 686, 687), two more in 1957 (1957 Almanac p. 764) and Residents of Porter St., D.C. (1958 Almanac p. 649).

● EMPLOYER -- Conference on State Defense, 111 8th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- JOHN S. LINEN, Conference on State Defense, 111 8th Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 9/28/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposition to federal taxation of state and local bond interests."

● EMPLOYER -- Cooperative League of U.S.A., 343 Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Registrant -- DWIGHT D. TOWNSEND, Cooperative League of U.S.A., 1025 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/16/60.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- COUNTY SUPERVISORS ASSN. OF CALIFORNIA, 500 Elks Bldg., Sacramento, Calif. Filed 12/23/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Public lands, highways and public works; urban problems and taxes (i.e., payments to local governments of sums in lieu of taxes), S 910, donation and other disposal of property to tax-supported public recreation areas."

2. Registrant -- JOHN R. MINOR, 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/28/59.

Compensation -- $250 monthly when Congress is in session.

● EMPLOYER -- Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 2nd St. N.E., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- J. STUART INNERST, 245 2nd St. N.E., Washington, D.C. Filed 2/24/60.

Legislative Interest -- "The development of the United Nations so that it will be capable of achieving and maintaining world peace; the international control and reduction of armaments in the direction of world disarmament; opposition to militarism and military conscription in United States; discharging its responsibilities on the part of the United States for world wide economic aid and technical assistance; protection of recognized civil liberties and the right of minorities and of American Indians; adequate recognition of the fight of conscience."

Previous Registration -- For same organization (1951 Almanac p. 708).

● EMPLOYER -- Group Hospitalization Inc., 825 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- SCOTT W. LUCAS (ex-Sen. D Ill. 1939-51), 1025 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 6/17/60.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 12520 and similar legislation." HR 12520 would amend the charter of Group Hospitalization, Inc. to authorize dental treatment under certain conditions, and to authorize certain legal procedures.

Previous Registrations -- E.J. Albrecht Co. (1955 Almanac p. 683); Bicycle Manufacturing Assn. of America, Republic of Panama and State Loan & Finance Corp. (1956 Almanac p. 669, 686, 678); Roadside Business Assn., Emmco Insurance Co., Marian Diane Delphine Sachs, and the American Trucking Assns. Inc., Western Medical Corp., Republic of Panama, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Inc. (1957 Almanac p. 754, 746, 765, 754, 756, 761, 755); World Commerce Corp. (1958 Almanac p. 647); Outdoor Advertising Assn. of America, Inc., Roadside Business Assn., Western National Life Insurance Co. of Texas, St. James Lumber Co., Pinewood Acres and Gaylord, Inc. (1959 Almanac p. 699, 700, 703, 695).

Law firm of Lucas & Thomas registered for American Finance Conference, Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Trailer Coach Manufacturers Assn., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., (1951 Almanac p. 696, 697, 701, 705); National Assn. of Retail Druggists (1952 Almanac p. 441); American Finance Conference, Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Adolph von Zedlitz (1953 Almanac p. 582); Revere Copper and Brass, Mobile Homes and Manufacturers Assn. (1954 Almanac p. 686, 691); and Cook Electric Co. (1955 Almanac p. 687).

● EMPLOYER -- Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation Inc., 1527 Keeaumoku St., Honolulu 14, Hawaii.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN & FRIEDMAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 5/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- "S 2919 and other bills" to establish a national tropical botanic garden in Hawaii.

Previous Registration -- The law firm of Chapman and Wolfsohn registered for Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, Mexico (1955 Almanac p. 702).

Chapman, Wolfsohn and Friedman registered for Camara Minera de Mexico (1957 Almanac p. 760); American Taxicab Assn. Inc., American Importers of Brass and Copper Mill Products Inc., L.L. McCandless Estate and Vanadium Corp. of America (1958 Almanac p. 632, 646, 654); American Taxicab Assn. Inc., Camara Minera de Mexico, Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar (1959 Almanac p. 692, 706, 707); also Camara Nacional De La Industria Pesquera and Camara Minera de Mexico (Foreign Groups, this volume), West Marin (Calif.) Property Owners Assn. (below).

● EMPLOYER -- Indians of California, c/o Clyde F. Thompson, P.O. Box 901, Redding, Calif.

Registrant -- WILKINSON, CRAGUN & BARKER, 1616 H St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Authorization to use funds to the credit of the Indians of California for prosecution of the case entitled, 'Indians of California versus United States', docket number 31, before the Indian Claims Commission, and possible related legislation."

Previous Registrations -- Nicholas B. Perry (1951 Almanac p. 712); Arapaho Indian Tribe, Northern Cheyenne Tribe (1953 Almanac p. 596, 597); Southern Ute Tribe, Indians of California, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Klamath Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe (1954 Almanac p. 696, 697); Spokane Indian Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe, Shoshone Tribe, Flathead Tribe, Klamath Indian Tribe, Indians of Calif., Yankton Sioux Tribe (1956 Almanac p. 682, 683); Nicholas B. Perry (1959 Almanac p. 709).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LOBBY FOR PEACE, 345 Franklin St., San Francisco 2, Calif. and 327 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington 2, D.C. Filed 7/1/60.

Legislative Interest -- "General interests are anything having to do with peace and human survival; specific interests are not yet determined; appropriations for defense, for world development, resolutions in the area of foreign policy, immigration, trade; S Res 94 on the Connally Amendment seem appropriate."

2. Registrant -- ROBERT R. SCHULTZ, Lobby for Peace (Northern California), 327 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington 2, D.C. Filed 4/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

● EMPLOYER -- Menominee Tribe of Indians, Keshena, Wis.

1. Registrant -- FRANCIS LEON, Keshena, Wis. Filed 7/9/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to PL 83-399, specifically HR 11813, S 3272, 3273, 3303 and 3544", bill providing federal aid or payment to the Menominee Indian Tribe.

2. Registrant -- IRENE MACK, Neopit, Wis. Filed 7/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as Leon, above.

● EMPLOYERS -- National Retired Teachers Assn. and the American Assn. of Retired Persons, 923 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM C. FITCH, executive director of both associations, 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/22/60.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR THE LOYALTY OATH, 2405 37th St. N.W., Washington 7, D.C. Filed 2/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Retain Section 1001 (F) of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, and defeat of all legislation to delete this section or parts of this section, such as S 2929."

● EMPLOYER -- National Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Registrant -- MRS. GLENN G. HAYS, legislative representative, National WCTU, 144 Constitution Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/4/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Favor HR 169, 1075, 3716, 6824, 6834, 7135, 7270, all to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages on aircraft in flight; HR 2221 to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising in interstate commerce; HR 2234, 4853, 4920, to increase penalties for mailing obscene literature; S 1432, to prohibit alcoholic beverages on aircraft in flight."

● EMPLOYER -- Palo Verde Irrigation District, Blyth, Calif.

Registrant -- ELY, McCARTY, and DUNCAN, 1200 Tower Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 10/8/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments to the Colorado River Indian reservation leasing authorization to limit lands to Arizona."

Previous Registration -- California Department of Water Resources (1957 Almanac p. 758).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- PLATFORM FOR PEACE -- 1960, "political action group", 18339 47th Pl. N.E., Seattle 55, Wash. Filed 6/27/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Disarmament and world law (no specific legislation)."

● EMPLOYER -- Seneca Nation of Indians, P.O. Box 266, Gowanda, N.Y.

Registrant -- STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of general concern to Indians in the State of New York and of particular concern to the Seneca Nation."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Assn. of Surplus Property Importers (Business Groups, above).

● EMPLOYER -- Tlingit clans, Yakutat, Alaska.

Registrant -- J.C. PEACOCK, lawyer, 817 Munsey Bldg., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 1/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Compensation from the Government for extinguishment of the original Indian title of the above mentioned clans."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- U. S. CITIZENS' RIGHTS ASSN., 11800 West Colfax Ave., Lakewood, Colo. Filed 2/6/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment to Article VI, Paragraph 3, United States Constitution" -- establishing as a prerequisite to holding office as a state or federal legislator or jurist, an oath or affirmation upholding the Constitution.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- UNITED WORLD FEDERALISTS INC., 820 13th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/2/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Efforts to strengthen the United Nations and for its support. For S Res 94, 83, and mutual security."

2. Registrant -- SANDFORD Z. PERSONS, United World Federalists Inc., 820 13th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/2/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- WATER & POWER FOR SELF EMPLOYED O.A.S.D.I. (Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance), room 1020, 405 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed 6/21/60.

Legislative Interest -- "For adoption of HR 11209, Social Security on a self-employed status for public employees of California."

● EMPLOYER -- West Marin (Calif.) Property Owners Assn., 960 5th Ave., San Rafael, Calif.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN & FRIEDMAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 6/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "In opposition to S 2428 and HR 8358 or other measures relating to the establishment of Point Reges National Seashore Recreation Area."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation (above).

● EMPLOYER -- Wisconsin Avenue Committee on Transportation Problems, 3900 Wisconsin Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT HALE (ex-Rep., R Maine 1942-59), lawyer, 1039 Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Aid in the development of a unified and integrated system of transportation in the National Capitol region, HR 11135 and S 3193, favoring said bills as reported by subcommittees."

Previous Registration -- American Assn. for the Advancement of Science (1959 Almanac p. 713).

Farm Groups

● EMPLOYER -- American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.

Registrant -- JOHN I. TAYLOR, assistant legislative director, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 4/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Development, use and ownership of natural resources".

● EMPLOYER -- American National Cattlemen's Assn., 801 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Colo.

Registrant -- C.W. McMILLAN, 801 E. 17th Ave., Denver, Colo. Filed 10/2/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation of interest to the cattle industry."

● EMPLOYER -- Florida and Georgia Cigar Leaf Tobacco Assn., Quincy, Fla.

Registrant -- AUGUSTINE R. KELLEY, 6303 Hollius Dr., Bethesda, Md. Filed 6/20/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To provide for the establishment of fair labor standards in employments in and affecting interstate commerce, and for other purposes; HR 4488; supporting amendment to exempt shade grown leaf tobacco agricultural process employees." HR 4488 would increase the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and broaden the coverage of the wage.

● EMPLOYER -- Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn., Honolulu 4, Hawaii.

Registrant -- SANFORD L. PLATT, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn., 723 Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/60.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation affecting the sugar industry of Hawaii."

● EMPLOYER -- National Beet Growers Federation, 1113 10th Ave., Greeley, Colo.

Registrant -- RICHARD W. BLAKE, executive secretary, 1113 10th Ave., Greeley, Colo. Filed 4/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Agriculture legislation: specifically sugar legislation and any other legislation which might concern sugar beet growers."

● EMPLOYER -- South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., 99 Wall St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD & EFRON, 1116 Woodward Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 6/15/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registrations -- Comision de Defensas del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic (1955 Almanac p. 701); Ronson Corp. (1957 Almanac p. 754); S.A. Orci, Compagnie Immobiliere Marc Rainaut et Compagnie, Walter H. Duisberg (1958 Almanac p. 651, 652); Prudential Steamship Corp., Fluorspar Importers and Producers Institute (1959 Almanac p. 700, 695). The firm also registered in 1960, listing itself as Employer (see Individuals, below).

● EMPLOYER -- Texas Sugar Beet Growers Assn., Hereford, Texas.

Registrant -- O.R. STRACKBEIN, 815 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendment of Sugar Act of 1956."

Previous Registrations -- America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference (1947 Almanac p. 768); International Allied Printing Trades Assn. (1949 Almanac p. 856); National Labor-Management Committee on Foreign Trade Policy (1950 Almanac p. 787); Nationwide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy (1953 Almanac p. 602)

● EMPLOYER -- Ventura County Citrus Growers Committee Inc., P.O. Box 191, Santa Paula, Calif.

Registrant -- WILLIAM H. TOLBERT, P.O. Box 191, Santa Paula, Calif. Filed 2/17/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Farm labor legislation; favoring HR 9869, 9871, 9875" -- bills which would alter responsibility for, and extend the Mexican farm labor program under Title V, Agricultural Act of 1949.

Previous Registration -- Oregon State Farmers' Assn. (1947 Almanac p. 770).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- WESTERN COTTON GROWERS ASSN. OF CALIFORNIA, 310 Fulton-Fresno Bldg., Fresno 21, Calif. Filed 2/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 with amendments."

2. Registrant -- JOHN ARTHUR REYNOLDS, 653 Cortland Ave., Fresno 4, Calif. Filed 2/25/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same organization (1953 Almanac p. 601; 1955 Almanac p. 701; 1956 Almanac p. 687; 1957 Almanac p. 760; 1958 Almanac p. 651).

Foreign Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Assn. of Guatemalan Sugar Mills, 5 Avenida 13-63 Zona 1, Guatemala, C.A.

Registrant -- L.S.S. ASSOCIATES, 435 E. 52nd St., New York, N.Y. Filed 10/19/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Obtaining sugar quota for the Assn. of Guatemalan Sugar Mills."

● EMPLOYER -- Assn. to Acquire Compensation for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty, Naha, Okinawa.

Registrant -- STITT AND HEMMENDINGER, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To assist enactment of legislation providing compensation for Okinawan landowners whose property was used by U.S. prior to the peace treaty with Japan, and for Okinawan tort claims during the same period."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under group of American importers of cigarette lighters (Business Groups).

● EMPLOYER -- Camara Minera de Mexico, Gante 15, Mexico, D.F. Mexico.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN & FRIEDMAN, 425 12th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 6/24/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any bills relating to the importation of lead and zinc in the 86th Congress."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation (Citizen Groups).

● EMPLOYER -- Camara Nacional De La Industria Pesquera, Manuel Maria Contreras No. 133, Mexico 5 D.F., Mexico.

Registrant -- CHAPMAN, WOLFSOHN & FRIEDMAN, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 5/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Any bills relating to the importing of shrimp."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Hawaiian Botanical Gardens Foundation Inc. (Citizen Groups).

● EMPLOYER -- China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.

Registrants -- C. FRANK REIFSNYDER and CHARLES W. HALLECK, attorneys with Hogan & Hartson law firm, 800 Colorado Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 2/19/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Purchase of ships, HR 8042," which authorize the Secretary of Commerce to resell four vessels to the Republic of China.

● EMPLOYER -- Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana, 1825 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- MICHAEL B. DEANE, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/15/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Amendments of Sugar Act of 1948, as amended."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Twentieth Century Airlines (Business Groups).

● EMPLOYER -- Comite de Productores de Azucar, Antonio Miro Quesada 376, Lima, Peru, S.A.

Registrant -- HEDRICK & LANE, attorneys, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Sugar legislation".

Previous Registrations -- Listed under Reciprocal Inter-Insurers' Federal Tax Committee (Business Groups, above).

● EMPLOYER -- El Salvador Fishermen's Assn., commercial fishing, San Salvador, El Salvador.

Registrant -- PEHLE, LESSER, MANN, RIEMER & LUXFORD, 1210 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 8/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "A bill for the relief of the shrimp industry.... Opposed to passage of S 3639", which would set up certain duties on imported shrimp.

Previous Registration -- Mrs. Jean D. Puckle (1953 Almanac p. 607).

● EMPLOYER -- Government of the Dominican Republic, National Palace, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Registrant -- ROBERT R. RADENBERG, 2356 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 11/18/59.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting sugar quotas to foreign governments.

● EMPLOYER -- Guatemala Sugar Producers Assn., Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Registrant -- SHELDON Z. KAPLAN, attorney, 817 Barr Bldg. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 6/24/60.

Legislative Interest -- "For inclusion of Guatemala in sugar quota system."

● EMPLOYER -- Instituto do Acucar e do Alcool, Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, Federal District, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Sugar and Alcohol Institute).

Registrant -- COX, LANGFORD, STODDARD & CUTLER, law firm, 1625 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain a sugar quota for Brazil."

Previous Registrations -- Agnes E. Meyer, Publicker Industries Inc. (1947 Almanac p. 774, 765); California-Texas Oil Co. Ltd., Overseas Tankship Corp. (1949 Almanac p. 846, 847); Joseph Ross (1950 Almanac p. 787); American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, Atlas Powder Co. (1951 Almanac p. 705, 712); Henry Field (1953 Almanac p. 606).

● EMPLOYER -- Nicaragua Sugar Estates Ltd., Managua, Nicaragua.

Registrant -- PURCELL & NELSON, law firm, Barr Bldg., 910 17th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/17/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain more favorable quota treatment for Nicaraguan sugar; legislation to amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended; oppose S 2924."

Previous Registrations -- Devalin Corp., Little & Christman (1956 Almanac p. 672, 687); Detroit Bakery Employers' Council, Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico (1958 Almanac p. 636, 638).

Ganson Purcell registered for Dr. Walter Duschinsky (1950 Almanac p. 786); Insular Lumber Co. (1951 Almanac p. 695). C. Roger Nelson and Purcell registered for Dr. Walter Duschinsky (1950 Almanac p. 786).

● EMPLOYER -- Dr. Hans J.V. Tiedemann, executive vice president, Nippon Light Metal Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

Registrants -- JOHN H. MACVEY and WILLIAM T. SHERWOOD JR., attorneys, 824 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/16/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To seek relief for Dr. Tiedemann and family by special legislation authorizing return of property vested by the former Alien Property Custodian: HR 11128."

Individuals

● EMPLOYER -- Don Byrne Associates Inc., 100 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D.C.

Registrant -- DON BYRNE, 100 Indiana Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 2/3/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills and statutes pertaining to aviation; all bills and statutes pertaining to labor."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- R. E. DAVENPORT JR., automobile dealer, Farmville, N.C. Filed 8/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Opposed to all forms of territorial security legislation in automobile marketing; opposed to S 2151 and HR 10201", which would outlaw certain automobile manufacturer and dealer marketing franchises.

2. Registrant -- JOHN S. STUMP, lawyer, P.O. Box 1101, Alexandria, Va. Filed 8/24/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer, above.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THOMAS DIXON, 1129 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Inactive at present."

Previous Registration -- United American Veterans Commentator, and under own name (1959 Almanac p. 714, 708).

● EMPLOYER -- Casimiro Giurici, pastryman, 906 East 141st St., Bronx, N.Y.

Registrant -- CHARLES L. CUSUMANO, lawyer, 42 Broadway, New York 4, N.Y. Filed 7/22/60.

Legislative Interest -- "In support of a private bill to be introduced for the relief of Mr. Giurici to enable him to obtain the right of permanent residence in this country."

Previous Registrations -- Dr. Kuo-York Chynn, Domenica and Vincenzo Buttaro (1957 Almanac p. 762, 763); Fathy A. Kashmiry (1958 Almanac p. 653).

● EMPLOYER -- Albert M. Greenfield (no address given).

Registrant -- BARNES, DECHERT, PRICE, MYERS & RHOADS, 1600 Three Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 2, Pa. Filed 1/12/60.

Legislative Interest -- HR 6779, dealing with charity contribution tax deductions.

Previous Registrations -- Petit Anse Co. (1950 Almanac p. 776); Assn. of American Railroads (1957 Almanac p. 743); New York Water Service Inc. (1958 Almanac p. 642); E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co., (1959 Almanac p. 694 and this volume (Business Groups); Albert M. Greenfield (1959 Almanac p. 708).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AGNES E. KELSO, public relations, 1300 South Arlington Ridge Rd., Arlington, Va. Filed 2/19/60.

Legislative Interest -- "S 474. Personal interest because of our homesteading in New Mexico in 1924."

● EMPLOYER -- Howard F. Knipp, 3401 South Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

Registrant -- ARNOLD, FORTAS & PORTER, 1229 19th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 7/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To relieve Howard F. Knipp of liability for tax on 23 months' income and to tax him on this income in two years."

Previous Registrations -- Listed under National Retail Merchants Assn. (Business Groups).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- BERNARD LOCKER, 4716 44th St. N.W., Washington 16, D.C. Filed 6/1/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Promote bipartisan support of school construction legislation." (Though registering as an individual, Locker described himself as "an individual member of the Bi-Partisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for School Construction.")

● EMPLOYERS -- Cyrus W. and Lucille M. Manfull, 13152 Wentworth St., Pacoima, Calif.

1. Registrant -- PAUL D. YAGER, Lybrand, Ross Bros. and Montgomery, 916 Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 9/22/59.

Legislative Interest -- Amend Internal Revenue Code re taxable status of partnerships and proprietorships.

2. Registrant -- HENRY B. JORDAN, CPA, Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, 916 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 12256, to amend section 1361 of the Internal Revenue Code -- in favor of enactment."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- RAYMOND E. STEELE, National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/14/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Oppose all legislation restricting tuna imports, specifically HR 443, HR 447 and HR 673."

Previous Registrations -- National Fisheries Institute, Inc. (1947 Almanac p. 761); Raymond E. Steele (1958 Almanac p. 655).

● EMPLOYER -- Stitt and Hemmendinger, law firm, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- MICHAEL P. DANIELS, associate with Stitt and Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 4/5/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To support HR 6894 and other bills providing for return of trademarks."

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD & EFRON, attorneys at law, 1116 Woodward Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 8/4/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Continuing interest in rescission of Section 4201, Title 26, U.S. Code", which imposes a 10 percent federal tax upon mechanical lighters, pencils, fountain pens and ball point pens.

Previous Registrations -- Listed under South Puerto Rico Sugar Co. (Farm Groups).

● EMPLOYER -- Mrs. Willi Zietz, housewife, Savoy Hilton Hotel, 5th Ave. at 58th St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM P. MacCRACKEN JR., 1000 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 5/10/60.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 9014, a bill for the relief of Emilio Dussich, to provide for his lawful entry into the United States for permanent residence in this country."

Previous Registrations -- American Optometric Assn. Development Fund, Remington Rand Inc. (1947 Almanac p. 771, 765); John J. Braund (1951 Almanac p. 714); Frankel Bros. (1954 Almanac p. 683); American Assn. of Unversity Women (1958 Almanac p. 647).

Labor and Employee Groups

● EMPLOYER -- Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO), 15 Union Square, New York 3, N.Y.

Registrant -- JULIA C. MAIETTA, ACW, 15 Union Square, New York 3, N.Y. Filed 5/17/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Fair Labor Standards Act. General legislation affecting interested affiliated unions, members and the general public."

Previous Registrations -- Same employer (1955 Almanac p. 705; 1959 Almanac p. 710).

● EMPLOYER -- Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO), 5025 Wisconsin Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

1. Registrant -- ZIMRING, GROMFINE AND STERNSTEIN, 1001 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. and 11 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 7/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative action affecting the interests of members of labor unions and their families as we are retained."

2. Registrant -- LABOR BUREAU OF MIDDLE WEST, 1001 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. and 11 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 7/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

● EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Registrant -- JOHN W. TURNER, 400 1st St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 12/3/59.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting labor and transportation."

● EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL-CIO), 12050 Woodward Ave., Detroit 3, Mich.

Registrant -- W.E. STITT, state legislative representative, 400 1st St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 3/15/60.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills affecting railway labor and labor in general" -- S 3020, HR 9742 and S 1425.

● EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America (AFL-CIO), 4929 Main St., Kansas City 12, Mo.

1. Registrant -- WALTER A. GIBLIN, labor representative, 5713 South Troy St., Chicago 29, Ill. Filed 4/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting railroad employees."

Previous Registration -- Registered for same organization. (1954 Almanac p. 703)

2. Registrant -- CHARLES J. KITCHAS, 3131 West 162nd St., Cleveland 11, Ohio. Filed 4/8/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

3. Registrant -- JOHN MINADEO, 237 Glen Caladh St., Pittsburgh 7, Pa. Filed 4/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- Registered for same organization (1954 Almanac p. 703).

4. Registrant -- R.G. SMITH, labor representative, 23 Riberia St., St. Augustine, Fla. Filed 4/7/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- Registered for same organization (1951 Almanac p. 710).

● EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO), 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

1. Registrant -- HUGO RIPP, legislative representative, 811 North 22nd St., Milwaukee, Wis. Filed 3/9/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting labor generally."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1950 Almanac p. 785, 1955 Almanac p. 705, 1956 Almanac p. 690, 1957 Almanac p. 767, 1958 Almanac p. 656, 1959 Almanac p. 711); Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks (1953 Almanac p. 599).

2. Registrant -- HENRY P. SCHMIDT, legislative representative, 77 Lincoln St., Jersey City, N.J. Filed 3/9/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same group (1948 Almanac p. 433; 1950 Almanac p. 785, 1952 Almanac p. 448, 1953 Almanac p. 599, 1954 Almanac p. 703, 1956 Almanac p. 690, 1957 Almanac p. 767, 1959 Almanac p. 711).

● EMPLOYER -- Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Box 471, Balboa, Canal Zone, Federation of Trade and Labor Unions.

Registrant -- SAMUEL ROE JR., 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 4/14/60.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills affecting workers on the Panama Canal."

● EMPLOYER -- Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO), 1925 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

Registrant -- A.V. ATKINSON, CWA, 1925 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 8/11/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislative matters affecting the interests of the membership."

● EMPLOYER -- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), 330 South Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Registrant -- J. TAYLOR SOOP, 400 1st St. N.W., room 819, Washington 1, D.C. Filed 1/21/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting railroad workers."

Previous Registrations -- Registered for same union (1954 Almanac p. 704; 1956 Almanac p. 690; 1957 Almanac p. 768; 1958 Almanac p. 656).

● EMPLOYER -- International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- HAROLD SHAPIRO, 927 Lincoln Rd., Miami Beach, Fla. Filed 4/26/60.

Legislative Interest -- "For amendment to Kennedy-Landrum Act...HR 11845."

Previous Registration -- Same organization (1959 Almanac p. 712).

● EMPLOYER -- Joint Minimum Wage Committee, (AFL-CIO), 815 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- KENNETH A. MEIKLEJOHN, attorney, 1209 Rippon Rd., Alexandria, Va. Filed 1/13/60.

Previous Registrations -- International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (1955 Almanac p. 705; 1956 Almanac p. 690); Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union (AFL-CIO) (1956 Almanac p. 691).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- NATIONAL ASSN. OF AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION COUNTY EMPLOYEES, P.O. Box 32, Marks, Miss. Filed 2/2/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation promoting the interests and welfare of county office employees of the agricultural stabilization services of the Department of Agriculture, i.e., benefits enjoyed by other federal employees."

2. Registrant -- DILLARD B. LASSETER, P.O. Box 32, Marks, Miss. Filed 2/5/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registrations -- Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1954 Almanac p. 705); American Trucking Assns. Inc., Patent Office Society (1956 Almanac p. 668, 692).

● EMPLOYER -- Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen (Ind.), ORC&B Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Registrant -- O.R. LUNDBORG, vice president, 400 1st St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 1/21/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation directly and indirectly affecting the interests of labor generally and employees of carriers under the Railway Labor Act and Interstate Commerce Act in particular."

● EMPLOYER — Retail Clerks International Assn. Active Ballot Club (AFL-CIO), DeSales Bldg., Washington 6, D.C.
Registrant -- CHARLES B. LIPSEN, director, DeSales Bldg., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 2/5/60.
Legislative Interest -- "General labor legislation -- extension of coverage of Fair Labor Standards Act (minimum wages and hours law)."
Previous Registrations -- Direct Mail Advertising Assn. (1957 Almanac p. 746); R.C.I.A. Active Ballot Club (1958 Almanac p. 657).

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- SEAFARERS' SECTION, Maritime Trades Department (AFL-CIO), 132 3rd St. S.E., Washington 3, D.C. Filed 5/13/60.
Legislative Interest -- Legislation affecting seamen.

Professional Groups

● EMPLOYER — American Dental Assn., 222 East Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill.
Registrant -- HAL M. CHRISTENSEN, 222 East Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill. Filed 8/3/60.

● EMPLOYER -- American Medical Assn., 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
1. Registrant -- HAROLD SLATER, 1523 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 9/22/59.
Legislative Interest -- "All bills relating to health and welfare."
2. Registrant -- PAUL R. M. DONELAN, legislative attorney, 1523 L St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/1/60.
Legislative Interest -- Same as Slater, above.
Previous Registration -- For the same employer 1956 Almanac p. 691).
3. Registrant -- ROY T. LESTER, AMA, Washington Office Manager, 1523 L St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 7/1/60.
Legislative Interest -- Same as Slater, above.

● EMPLOYER -- District of Columbia Pharmaceutical Assn., 145 Kennedy St. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Registrant -- HENRY H. BRYLAWSKI, attorney, 224 East Capitol St., Washington 3, D.C. Filed 3/2/60.
Legislative Interest -- "Pharmacy in the District of Columbia -- particularly in favor of HR 10597, amending Pharmacy Act in the District of Columbia."
Compensation -- $5,000 yearly.
Previous Registrations -- District of Columbia Business Practices Council (1954 Almanac p. 682).

● EMPLOYER -- Federation of American Scientists, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
Registrant -- STRASSER, SPIEGELBERG, FRIED & FRANK, 1700 K St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/1/60.
Legislative Interest -- "All legislation of interest to the scientific community."
Previous Registrations -- Listed under American Assn. of Surplus Property Importers (Business Groups, above).

● EMPLOYER -- National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
Registrant -- HATTIE B. TRAZENFELD, N.F.B.-P.W.C. Inc., 704 3rd St. N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Filed 6/15/60.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislative interests are those which affect favorably or unfavorably the interests of business and professional women. We support H J Res 28, 69, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. relative to equal rights for men and women; all equal pay bills in the House and Senate; HR 734, to amend the Social Security Act, to eliminate the requirement that a husband or widower has been dependent upon his wife in order to qualify for husband's or widower's insurance benefits on the basis of her wage record; HR 737, to amend the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits; the Mutual Security Act of 1959. We oppose HR 4700 to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code to provide insurance against costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivor's benefits."

Veterans and Military Groups

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, 1830 Jefferson Pl. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 5/13/60.
Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the general welfare, especially in the fields of international affairs, civil rights and liberties and veterans benefits."
Previous Registrations -- Organization registered in 1954, 1959 (1954 Almanac p. 705; 1959 Almanac p. 714).
2. Registrant -- J. ARNOLD FELDMAN, 10011 Dickens Ave. Bethesda 14, Md. Filed 5/13/60.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT — AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/60.
Legislative Interest -- "Veterans legislation, armed services legislation, international affairs, Americanism and general welfare."
2. Registrant -- JOHN R. HOLDEN, national legislative director of veterans organization, 1710 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/7/60.
Legislative Interest -- Same as employer.
Compensation -- $4,750 00 yearly.
Previous Registrations -- Registered for same organization (1954 Almanac p. 705; 1956 Almanac p. 692; 1957 Almanac p. 769).

● EMPLOYERS -- A private group of commissioned, armed service officers.
Registrant -- ROBERT F. KLEPINGER, attorney, 1001 15th St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/15/60.
Legislative Interest -- "HR 4380, S 1823, and legislation for back pay to officers nominated but not confirmed by Senate, period March to June 1922."
Previous Registration -- Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc. (1949 Almanac p. 854).

SECTION 9

86th CONGRESS... 2nd SESSION INVESTIGATIONS

U-2 Incident

National Policy Machinery

Drug Prices

Labor Racketeering

Export Problems

Regulatory Agencies

Port Authority



CQ Fact Sheet **On Committee Investigations**

$15.5 MILLION AUTHORIZED FOR 1959-60 INVESTIGATIONS

The 86th Congress authorized its committees to spend almost $15.5 million on investigations, more than in any other Congress in the period 1951-60.

During this ten-year period, funding for Congressional investigations rose 171.2 percent from $5,700,870 in the 82nd Congress (1951-52) to $15,463,520 in the 86th Congress (1959-60), Congressional Quarterly studies show.

(For detailed background on investigation funds authorization methods and spending procedures and allocations see 1959 Almanac p. 716; for list of investigations on which funds were spent in the 86th Congress see p. 688)

Authorizations

Totals for the 86th Congress show Senate committees were authorized to spend $9,666,520 for investigations and House committees were allotted $5,797,000. Authorizations are made from the contingent funds of the two chambers. (For individual committee figures see next page.)

All standing committees of the Senate, as well as the Select Small Business Committee automatically receive $10,000 each Congress under section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Part of this money is used for investigations and the full sum is included in all totals here.

A few Senate committees retain, for all or part of a Congress, authorized but unspent funds of the preceding Congress. These have been excluded from CQ totals since 1957.

Of 37 committees (excluding Appropriations) in both the 85th and 86th Congress, 25 received higher authorizations for investigations, (a rise of $3,967,478), four were allotted the same amount and eight received less (a cut of $937,238) in the 86th compared with the 85th. The net increase authorized for all committees was $3,345,240.

Of the 39 standing, select and special committees of the 86th Congress listed on the CQ authorizations and expenditures chart, the Senate Judiciary Committee as usual received the highest authorization, a total of $3,192,500, over $1 million more than in the 85th Congress. The Committee's active Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee itself received $875,000 which was more than 35 full committees were allotted.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee received the second largest authorization, $1,161,020. The third largest authorization, and largest for the House, $1,040,000, went to the House Government Operations Committee.

Spending

Actual spending figures for House Committees were tabulated through June 30, 1960 and totaled $3,324,002.25. Biggest House spender was the Government Operations Committee with $701,670.38. Second highest was the Un-American Activities Committee which spent $439,790.46 and third was the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with $419,600.40.

Senate spending figures totaled $3,559,434.07 through Jan. 31, 1960. The Senate Jan. 11 repealed a 1947 resolution requiring bi-annual reports of Senate committee expenditures in the Congressional Record. The Secretary of the Senate declined to release later figures to CQ. The Senate now releases its committee spending figures annually in the Senate Rules and Administration Committee report, "Senate Inquiries and Investigations," and in the Secretary of the Senate's annual report.

Fiscal Year Authorizations

The two Appropriations Committees and the joint committees receive their authorization on a fiscal year basis. These totals are omitted on the CQ chart.

In the fiscal 1961 Legislative Appropriation Act (PL 86-628) enacted July 12, 1960, the Senate Appropriations Committee was allotted $380,000, a cut of $20,000 from its fiscal 1960 authorization, and the House Appropriations Committee received $500,000, the same amount as in fiscal 1960.

The House Appropriations Committee reported spending $499,085 (or 99.8 percent of its $500,000 authorization) for investigations in fiscal 1960. $221,668 was spent Jan. 1 to June 30. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported spending $78,020.59 through Jan. 31.

Five joint committees whose primary work is investigative were authorized $556,860 by PL 86-628 and the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended in 1955.

Money allotted to these committees:

Joint Committee	Fiscal 1961	Fiscal 1960
Defense Production	$ 65,000	$ 65,000
Economic	156,950	156,950
Immigration and Nationality Policy	20,000	20,000
Internal Revenue Taxation	300,000	295,000
Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures	24,910	24,795

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which handles legislative as well as investigative work, was authorized $280,145 in fiscal 1961 by PL 86-628. It received $329,145 in fiscal 1960.

The Joint Committee on Washington Metropolitan Problems, which expired Sept. 30, was authorized $80,000 during the 86th Congress, compared with the $130,000 it was allotted for the 85th Congress. It reported spending $44,994 Jan. 31.

Spending reports of the Joint Economic Committee, available to Jan. 31, showed an outlay of $178,284.76. Other joint committees' spending figures were unavailable.

The House disbursing office handles funds for the Defense Production, Immigration and Nationality Policy and Internal Revenue Taxation Committees. The Senate disbursing office handles funds for the Atomic Energy, Economic, and Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures Committees, as well as for the defunct Washington Metropolitan Problems Committee.

INVESTIGATIONS FUNDS -- 85th - 86th CONGRESSES

SENATE COMMITTEES	86th CONGRESS				85th CONGRESS	
Standing	AUTHORIZED (First Session)	AUTHORIZED (Second Session)	TOTAL	SPENT (through 1/31/60)	AUTHORIZED	SPENT
×Aeronautical and Space Sciences	$ 10,000	------	$ 10,000	$ 3,691.68	$ 60,000	$ 30,180.85
Agriculture and Forestry	25,000	------	25,000	8,797.76	25,000	13,543.71
Armed Services	200,000	$ 200,000	400,000	158,975.44	412,000	250,627.80
Banking and Currency	180,000	170,000	350,000	142,594.40	360,000	278,312.84
District of Columbia	10,000	------	10,000	2,445.21	10,000	5,330.44
Finance	10,000	------	10,000	3,762.00	20,000	12,922.38
Foreign Relations	520,000	185,000	705,000	263,940.11	629,000	146,751.85
Government Operations	345,000	570,000	915,000	227,366.23	450,000	418,538.68
Interior and Insular Affairs	220,000	230,000	450,000	193,256.36	398,750	389,662.04
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	537,500	623,520	1,161,020	325,061.64	635,000	393,070.99
Judiciary	1,552,500	1,640,000	3,192,500	1,197,131.78	2,188,291.45	1,818,412.19
Labor and Public Welfare	130,000	135,000	265,000	86,627.24	20,000	16,741.40
Post Office and Civil Service	100,000	75,000	175,000	60,386.30	120,000	92,144.54
Public Works	135,000	125,000	260,000	30,607.61	160,000	97,417.53
Rules and Administration	85,000	160,000	245,000	50,056.68	220,000	129,650.37
Select and Special						
Small Business	120,000	125,000	245,000	102,831.12	197,500	190,717.40
‡‡Labor-Management	750,000	48,000	798,000	617,023.73	1,293,238.69	1,292,368.82
√Water Resources	175,000	150,000	325,000	27,522.33	-------	-------
‡Unemployment Problems	100,000	25,000	125,000	57,356.45	-------	-------
*Foreign Aid Program	------	------	------	-------	75,000	68,217.74
*Corrupt Practices	------	------	------	-------	60,000	44,273.68
Senate Total	$5,205,000	$4,461,520	$ 9,666,520	$3,559,434.07	$ 7,333,780.14	$5,688,885.25

HOUSE COMMITTEES						
Standing				(through 6/30/60)		
Agriculture	$ 50,000	------	$ 50,000	$ 8,098.30	$ 50,000	$ 19,633.42
Armed Services	150,000	------	150,000	91,850.02	225,000	151,693.91
Banking and Currency	105,000	$ 100,000	205,000	103,701.35	190,000	130,659.94
District of Columbia	10,000	------	10,000	2,858.25	7,000	2,703.64
Education and Labor	160,000	168,000	328,000	219,362.03	125,000	112,549.99
Foreign Affairs	150,000	------	150,000	59,747.29	75,000	27,936.80
Government Operations	640,000	400,000	1,040,000	701,670.38	1,175,000	1,111,060.08
House Administration	20,000	------	20,000	18,062.88	170,000	151,212.32
Interior and Insular Affairs	60,000	15,000	75,000	51,756.55	57,500	48,804.69
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	475,000	275,000	750,000	419,600.40	410,000	381,078.75
Judiciary	200,000	225,000	425,000	252,227.81	365,000	308,121.26
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	75,000	------	75,000	47,553.50	75,000	47,039.90
Post Office and Civil Service	75,000	------	75,000	52,513.62	50,000	42,182.42
Public Works	125,000	350,000	475,000	188,007.52	160,000	131,556.04
†Science and Astronautics	300,000	------	300,000	140,173.27	185,000	32,788.21
Un-American Activities	327,000	327,000	654,000	439,790.46	632,000	607,773.90
Veterans Affairs	110,000	50,000	160,000	83,453.97	110,000	102,542.30
Ways and Means	300,000	------	300,000	106,341.45	250,000	174,820.50
Select and Special						
Small Business	260,000	260,000	520,000	337,233.20	443,000	416,326.38
√√Campaign Expenditures	------	35,000	35,000	-------	30,000	28,426.86
House Total	$3,592,000	$2,205,000	$ 5,797,000	$3,324,002.25	$ 4,784,500	$4,028,911.31
GRAND TOTALS	$8,797,000	$6,666,520	$15,463,520	$ #	$12,118,280.14	$9,717,796.56

Totals for Senate committees include funds authorized for probes by special resolution and the $10,000 fixed authorization for expenses, including probe expenses, granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee under section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Some Senate committees also had available funds authorized but unspent by the preceding Congress or session of Congress; these funds are not included in authorization totals.

All money for House committees was set aside by special resolution.

Senate and House Appropriations Committees receive their funds on a fiscal-year basis; for their probe authorizations and spending, see preceding page.

Joint committee funds also are authorized on a fiscal-year basis; for their probe authorizations, see preceding page. Joint committees are not required to report their spending.

* *Committees no longer in existence.*
√ *Established April 20, 1959.*
√√ *Reestablished June 30, 1960.*
‡ *Committee expired June 30, 1960.*
‡‡ *Committee expired March 31, 1960.*
† *Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration in the 85th Congress.*
× *Special Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration in the 85th Congress.*
\# *A grand total cannot be made because the Senate and House figures are for two different periods.*

MAJOR INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY 86th CONGRESS

Following is a list of major investigations undertaken by Congressional committees from the beginning of the 86th Congress, Jan. 7, 1959 through Oct. 21, 1960. Some also were the subject of investigation by the 85th Congress. (1958 Almanac p. 664)

Each inquiry is listed by subject under the committee and subcommittee that conducted it. The list shows when hearings started and ended and gives report numbers where applicable.

Hearings on bills and resolutions are excluded. Only investigations in which committee hearings were held are listed. Staff studies that did not reach the hearing stage are omitted.

No investigations are listed for the Senate and House Appropriations Committees whose staffs conduct continuing studies on appropriations, operations of executive departments and disposition of Government funds.

Stories on major investigations appear in the 1959 Almanac p. 723-748 and this volume p. 699-752.

Senate Committees

AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES
Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)

The missile gap and the general adequacy of national defense preparedness (joint hearings; see below, Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee). Began 1/29/59. Adjourned 2/4/59.

U.S. missile, space and preparedness programs (joint hearings; see below, Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee). Began 2/2/60. Held intermittent hearings. Concluded 3/16/60.

Special Government Organization for Space Activities Subcommittee
Chairman Stuart Symington (D Mo.)

Activities of Government agencies involved in the space field. Began 3/24/59. Concluded 5/7/59. S Rept 806.

AGRICULTURE
Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.)

Peanut programs. One day, 4/16/59.

Agricultural Production, Marketing and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
Chairman Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.)

Cotton program for 1960 (joint hearing; see below, House Agriculture Cotton Subcommittee). One day, 12/10/59.

Special Agriculture Investigating Subcommittee
Chairman Stuart Symington (D Mo.)

Grain storage operations by the Commodity Credit Corp. Began 1/12/60. Held intermittent hearings. Recessed 5/26/60.

ARMED SERVICES
Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.)

Status of the defense program. Began 1/20/59. Adjourned 1/28/59. Resumed 1/19/60. Concluded 1/26/60.

Announced intention of the Navy Department to terminate activities of the Pocatello Naval Ordnance Plant, Idaho. One day 2/9/59.

Master plan for continental air defenses. Began 6/12/59. Concluded 6/25/59.

Military Construction Subcommittee
Chairman John Stennis (D Miss.)

Work stoppages on Capehart housing projects. One day, 9/1/60.

What's a Probe?

For purposes of this survey, Congressional Quarterly defined "investigation" as an inquiry by any Congressional committee or subcommittee that used investigative procedures (examining records, summoning and questioning witnesses) for one or more of the following reasons:

- Fact-finding for possible special and remedial legislation.
- Fulfillment of Congress' function as "watchdog" over operation of the Government and its programs.
- Informing the public.
- Resolving questions concerning membership or procedure, such as conduct of elections or fitness of Members of Congress.

Among committee activities not included in the definition: Inquiries conducted by committee staff members without participation by Members of Congress in formal hearings; routine hearings, and action on bills and resolutions.

Preparedness Investigation Subcommittee
Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas)

The missile gap and general adequacy of national defense preparedness (joint hearings; see above, Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee).

U.S. missile, space and preparedness programs (joint hearings; see above, Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee).

Major defense matters including the Berlin situation. Began 3/11/59. Adjourned 3/13/59.

The role of the Budget Bureau in the formulation and execution of the Defense budget. Began 5/20/59. Adjourned 6/17/59.

Status of Forces Subcommittee
Chairman Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.)

International criminal jurisdictional arrangements. One day, 8/18/59. S Rept 1010. One day, 6/8/60. S Rept 1774.

Special Subcommittee on Procurement
Chairman Strom Thurmond (D S.C.)

Procurement policies and practices of the Departments of Defense, Army, Navy and Air Force. Began 2/8/60. Adjourned 5/31/60. S Rept 1900.

BANKING AND CURRENCY
Chairman A. Willis Robertson (D Va.)

General economic situation. One day, 1/29/59.

Housing and Home Finance Agency's current status of programs. One day, 2/17/60.

Administration proposal to exchange mortgages held by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. for certain Treasury bonds. One day, 6/5/59.

Housing Subcommittee
Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Mortgage credit. Began 5/14/59. Concluded 5/29/59.

International Finance Subcommittee
Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

Possible adverse effects of private foreign investment of United States capital. Began 7/13/59. Adjourned 7/15/60.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Chairman Alan Bible (D Nev.)

Public Health, Education, Welfare and Safety Subcommittee
Chairman Wayne Morse (D Ore.)

Problems of hungry children in the District of Columbia. Began 2/20/59. Adjourned 3/26/59. One day, 1/14/60.

FOREIGN RELATIONS
Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

Status of United States foreign policy. Began 1/14/59. Concluded 1/21/59. S Rept 118.
American interests in the internal affairs of other countries. One day, 2/18/59.
Plans for the United States national exhibition in Moscow. One day, 3/3/59.
American foreign policy, criticism. One day, 4/15/59.
Developments in Tibet and Iraq. One day, 4/28/59.
Western Foreign Ministers Conference in Paris, the Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference, and problems of Berlin and the rest of Germany. Began 5/5/59. Concluded 5/23/59.
Situation in the Far East. One day, 6/4/59.
Report from former Gov. W. Averell Harriman (D N.Y., 1955-59) on his interview with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. One day, 7/10/59.
Foreign policy implications of certain nuclear weapons agreements. One day, 7/14/59.
Indus River water agreements between India and Pakistan. One day, 8/13/59.
Organization of the Bureau of International Cultural Relations. One day, 8/19/59.
Current situation in Laos. One day, 9/8/59.
Non-military scientific developments and their potential impact on foreign policy problems of the United States. One day, 1/28/60.
Worldwide and domestic economic problems and their impact on United States foreign policy. One day, 2/11/60.
Caribbean situation. One day, 2/18/60.
United States relations with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. One day, 2/25/60.
United States foreign policy in Africa. One day, 3/16/60.
Paris Summit Conference and events relative to it. Began 4/21/60. Concluded 6/2/60. S Rept 1761.

American Republics Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Wayne Morse (D Ore.)

Latin American coffee production. One day, 3/3/59.

Disarmament Subcommittee
Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Geneva negotiations on suspension of nuclear weapons tests and related arms control policies. Began 1/28/59. Continued intermittent hearings. Adjourned 8/19/59. Resumed 2/4/60. Adjourned 6/10/60. Report released 10/3/60.

Far Eastern Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Theodore F. Green (D R.I.)

Situation in Korea and the far east. One day, 1/26/59.

State Department Organization and Public Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Mike Mansfield (D Mont.)

Allegations of maladministration of the U.S. foreign aid program in Viet-Nam. Began 7/30/59. Held intermittent hearings. Concluded 12/8/59. Report released 2/26/60.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

National Policy Machinery Subcommittee
Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)

The over-all Soviet-Sino threat to the United States. One day, 2/17/60.
U.S. national security process since 1947 and the adequacy of Federal Government organization for the cold war. Began 2/23/60. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 7/1/60. S Rept 1750.

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Current civil defense program in the District of Columbia. One day, 4/27/59. S Rept 1039.
Foreign aid program in Bolivia. Began 7/24/59. Concluded 8/24/59. S Repts 1030, 1039.

Reorganization and International Organizations Subcommittee
Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Federal Government's foreign language training program. One day, 5/22/59.
The Federal Government's role in present and future international medical research programs. Two days, 7/9/59, 7/16/59.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)

Missouri River Basin; federal power generation and marketing. Began 2/13/59. Held intermittent hearings. Recessed 8/20/59.
Mineral leasing practices in New Mexico. One day field hearing, 10/7/59.
Access to public lands. One day field hearing, 10/9/59.

Indian Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)

Reservation assets of the Klamath Indians. One day, 3/23/59.

Public Lands Subcommittee
Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)
Grazing on public domain lands. One day field hearing, 1/29/60.

Special Joint Subcommittee on Russian Water Resources Inspection
Chairman Frank E. Moss (D Utah)

Russian water resources inspection (joint investigation; see below, Senate Public Works Special Joint Subcommittee on Russian Water Resources Inspection). Began 9/18/59. Adjourned 10/19/59. One day, 1/13/60. Report released 1/4/60.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Federal Communications Commission's television channel allocation policies. Began 2/2/60. Adjourned 2/5/60.
Wilmington, N.C. Jan. 6 airplane accident. One day 2/23/60.
United States position in foreign trade. Began 4/25/60. Concluded 5/10/60.

Aviation Subcommittee
Chairman A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)

Aviation safety. Began 1/11/60. Adjourned 2/23/60.

Airplane pilot certification under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (PL 85-726). Began 6/6/60. Concluded 6/14/60.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee
Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Tuna fish industry problems. One day field hearing, 6/1/59.

Coastal and intercoastal shipping. Began 2/17/60. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 6/21/60. Report released 9/14/60.

Surface Transportation Subcommittee
Chairman George A. Smathers (D Fla.)

Review of operation of Transportation Act of 1958. (PL 85-625). One day, 5/21/59.
Improvement of commuter service facilities. One day, 2/16/60.

JUDICIARY
Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee
Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

Administered pricing in American industries (S Rept 1201):
- Price inflation curbs. Began 1/23/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 3/13/59.
- Insurance industry. Began 5/12/59. Held intermittent hearings. Concluded 6/17/60. S Repts 1753, 1834.
- Bread industry. Began 6/16/69. Concluded 7/10/59. S Rept 1923.
- Drug industry. Began 12/7/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 9/14/60.

Tennessee Valley Authority. Began 9/28/59. Concluded 9/30/59.
Professional boxing. Two days, 6/14/60, 6/15/60. (Weekly Report

Constitutional Rights Subcommittee
*Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.)

Right of the executive department to withhold information from the Congress and the public. Began 3/13/59. Held intermittent hearings. Recessed 5/5/59.
Government secrecy and scientific development in the United States. One day, 4/28/59.
Methods of providing "due process of law" in loyalty-security hearings. One day, 7/2/59.
Wiretapping, eavesdropping and the Bill of Rights. One day. 7/9/59. Two days, 12/15/59, 12/16/59.

Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee
Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

General immigration matters. Began 5/20/59. Adjourned 6/30/59.
Funds for Communist causes. Began 2/3/59. Adjourned 5/15/59.

Special Internal Security Subcommittee
Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Effect of Red Chinese communes on the United States. One day, 3/24/59.
Communist political propaganda and the use of the United States mail. One day, 3/26/59.
Communist control of religious activities. One day, 5/5/59.
Communist threat to the United States through Caribbean countries. Began 7/14/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 8/30/60.
Communist party activities in Latin America. One day, 8/13/59.
Revitalizing of the Communist Party in the Philadelphia area. Two days, 10/29/59, 10/30/59.
Soviet intelligence activities in Asia. One day, 12/14/59.
Conditions in the Soviet Union. One day, 1/22/60.
Communist leadership in the United States. Two days, 2/2/60, 2/3/60.
Alleged Communist influence in the anti-nuclear test movement (testimony of Dr. Linus J. Pauling). Two days, 6/21/60. 10/11/60.

Juvenile Delinquency Special Subcommittee
*Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.)

Community programs and the Juvenile Court System; the Juvenile Court System's effectiveness; availability and use of narcotics among juveniles. Field hearings began 2/12/59. Continued intermittent field and Capitol Hill hearings. Adjourned 2/12/60.

*Died Sept. 13, 1960.

District of Columbia Juvenile Court system. Two days, 1/4/60, 1/5/60.
Narcotics law enforcement on the Mexican border. Two days, 1/22/60, 1/26/60.

Special Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

European and Arab refugees. One day, 4/1/59.

LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.)

Special Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower
Chairman Jennings Randolph (D W. Va.)

United States manpower problems of the 1960's. Two days, 6/14/60, 6/15/60.

Special Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging
Chairman Pat McNamara (D Mich.)

Problems resulting from the mounting number of the aged. Began 6/16/59. Capitol Hill and field hearings continued intermittently. Adjourned 12/11/59. S Rept 1121.
Health problems of the aged. Began 4/4/60. Concluded 4/13/60.

PUBLIC WORKS
Chairman Dennis Chavez (D N.M.)

Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee
Chairman Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.)
Plans for Big Bend Dam, South Dakota, and local problems. One day field hearing, 2/16/59.

Public Roads Subcommittee
Chairman Pat McNamara (D Mich.)

Status of the federal-aid highway program. Two days, 2/26/59, 2/27/59.

Special Joint Subcommittee on
Russian Water Resources Inspection
Chairman Frank E. Moss (D Utah)

Russian water resources inspection (joint investigation; see above, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Special Joint Subcommittee on Russian Water Resources Inspection).

SELECT COMMITTEE ON IMPROPER ACTIVITIES IN THE LABOR OR MANAGEMENT FIELD
Chairman John McClellan (D Ark.)

Alleged labor racketeering and management malpractices. Began 1/27/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 9/9/59. S Repts 620,621, parts I-II; 1139, parts I-IV.

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS
Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Problems of independent logging operators and small sawmill owners. One day, 2/2/59. S Rept 240.
State tax problems of small businesses engaged in interstate commerce. Two days, 4/8/59, 5/1/59. S Rept 453.
Organization and operation of the Small Business Administration. Began 6/3/59. Held intermittent hearings. Concluded 2/25/60. S Rept 1293.

Government Procurement Subcommittee
Chairman George A. Smathers (D Fla.)

Alleged difficulties of certain small business concerns in dealing with Department of Defense. Two days, 3/19/59, 3/20/59. S Rept 1031.

Small business participation in defense subcontracting. Began 4/22/59. Concluded 4/24/59. S Rept 716.
Effect on small business of depreciation allowances on capital equipment. One day, 7/24/59. S Rept 1017.
The use of negotiation and sole-source procurement by the Department of Defense. Began 4/5/60. Concluded 4/8/60.
Alleged excessive costs of ground support air-conditioning equipment for the B-58 bomber program. One day, 4/28/60. S Rept 1947.

Monopoly Subcommittee
Chairman Russell B. Long (D La.)

Technological and competitive problems of independent scrap-steel dealers. One day, 6/24/59. S Rept 1013.
The effects of federal patent policies on small business. Began 12/8/59. Concluded 12/10/59.

Relations of Business with Government Subcommittee
Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Air Force proposals to construct 70 liquid oxygen plants in competition with private enterprise. Two days, 5/12/60, 5/13/60. S Rept 1588.
Alleged competition of the Federal Government with private business in the refrigerated warehouse industry. One day, 6/15/60.
Impact of imports on small business in the United States. One day, 6/16/60. S Rept 1908.

Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee
Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Alleged discriminatory practices against small independent businessmen in shopping center space and rentals charged. Two days, 4/28/59, 4/29/59. S Rept 1016.
"Dual distribution" practices of certain tire manufacturers. Began 6/17/59. Concluded 6/19/59.
Concentration of economic power, collusive pricing, and unfair competition in the distribution of food. Two days, 6/25/59, 7/2/59. One day, 6/22/60.

SELECT WATER RESOURCES
Chairman Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.)

National water problems, water needs through the year 2000, and available water resources. Field hearings began 10/7/59. Held intermittent Capitol Hill and field hearings. Concluded 5/26/60.

SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS
Chairman Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.)

Unemployment problems. Began 10/5/59. Held intermittent Capitol Hill and field hearings. Concluded 1/11/60. S Rept 1206.

House Committees

AGRICULTURE
Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.)

Suspension of federal grading service for lamb and mutton. Began 1/11/60. Concluded 1/14/60.

Conservation and Credit Subcommittee
Chairman W. R. Poage (D Texas)

Farm credit and rural electrification review. Two days, 2/5/59, 2/18/59.
Criteria for upstream watershed protection and flood prevention projects. One day, 8/22/60.

Cotton Subcommittee
Chairman E. C. Gathings (D Ark.)

Government rules and regulations relating to the Government purchase and resale of choice (A) cotton. One day, 9/11/59.
Cotton program for 1960 (joint hearing; see above, Senate Agriculture Committee.)
Cotton export subsidy. One day, 3/8/60.

Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee
Chairman Lester R. Johnson (D Wis.)

Milk marketing orders in Iowa and Maryland. Began 5/18/60. Adjourned 5/20/60.

Departmental Oversight and
Consumer Relations Subcommittee
Chairman Paul C. Jones (D Mo.)

Storage of agricultural commodities. One day, 3/24/59.

Foreign Agricultural Operations Subcommittee
Chairman W. R. Poage (D Texas)

Foreign agricultural operations. One day, 2/2/59.

Forests Subcommittee
Chairman George M. Grant (D Ala.)

Long-range program for the national forests. Two days, 5/14/59, 5/15/59.

Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee
Chairman W. R. Poage (D Texas)

Problems related to feed grains and recommendations for the general farm situation. Began 2/4/59. Adjourned 5/14/59.
Lamb grading. One day, 7/13/59.

Research and Extension Subcommittee
Chairman Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.)

Agricultural research and experimentation in state agricultural experiment stations. One day, 2/17/60.

Rice Subcommittee
Chairman Clark W. Thompson (D Texas)

Export situation in rice. One day, 4/12/59.

Tobacco Subcommittee
Chairman Watkins M. Abbitt (D Va.)
The use of MH-30, chemical insecticide, for tobacco. One day, 3/31/60.

Wheat Subcommittee
Chairman Carl Albert (D Okla.)

General review of the wheat surplus situation. Began 2/24/59. Adjourned 2/26/59.

ARMED SERVICES
Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.)

Defense posture of the United States. Began 2/2/59. Adjourned 2/6/59. Resumed 1/21/60. Concluded 1/28/60.

Subcommittee No. 3 on Review of the
Armed Services Reserve Program
Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.)

Armed forces reserve program review. Began 5/11/60. Adjourned 5/25/60.

Special Subcommittee on Acquisition of Wherry Housing
Chairman Paul J. Kilday (D Texas)

Progress of Government acquisition of certain Wherry housing projects. Began 5/20/59. Adjourned 5/22/59.

Adequacy of Transportation in Event of Mobilization Special Subcommittee
Chairman Paul J. Kilday (D Texas)

Present physical and economic status of transportation. Began 7/15/59. Adjourned 8/5/59. Report released 11/18/59.

Special Subcommittee on Army Combat Vehicle Development and Procurement
Chairman Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.)

Development and procurement of combat and technical vehicles for the Army. Began 6/13/60. Concluded 8/26/60.

Special Subcommittee on Commercial Air Freight Shipping for Armed Forces Personnel
Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.)

Alleged abuses in use of commercial air freight in overseas shipment of household effects of armed services personnel. One day, 6/7/60.

Special Subcommittee on Government Intelligence Agencies
Chairman Paul J. Kilday (D Texas)

National Security Agency and the defection to the Soviet Union of two NSA cryptographers. Began 9/15/60. Adjourned 9/19/60.

Special Investigations Subcommittee
Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.)

Possible "conflict of interest" circumstances involving retired military officers subsequently identified with private industry. Began 7/7/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 9/10/59. Report released 1/18/60.
Weapons system managing and team system concept in Federal Government contracting. Began 4/13/59. Concluded 8/25/59.
Bidding procedures of the Army. One day, 6/22/60.
A Cleveland ordnance food machinery contract. Two days, 6/28/60, 6/29/60.

Special Subcommittee on Mineral Rights, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.
Chairman Clyde Doyle (D Calif.)

Oil and gas deposits underlying Barksdale Air Force Base, La. Two days, 4/28/60, 5/5/60. Report released 5/11/60.

Special Subcommittee on the National Military Airlift
Chairman L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.)

Military Air Transport Service and the use of civilian aircraft in emergency operations. Began 3/8/60. Concluded 5/11/60.

Special Subcommittee on Procurement Practices in the Defense Department
Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.)

Defense Department procurement practices. Began 4/27/60. Adjourned 5/5/60.

Special Subcommittee on Utilization of Military Manpower
Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Utilization of military manpower. Began 5/12/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 2/4/60.
Air Force Manuals. One day, 3/10/60.

EDUCATION AND LABOR
Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.)

General Education Subcommittee
Chairman Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.)

Implementation of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (PL 85-864) (joint hearing; see below, Special Education Subcommittee). Began 2/19/59. Adjourned 5/12/59.
Education of children of migratory workers. Began 5/2/60. Concluded 5/13/60.

Special Education Subcommittee
Chairman Carl Elliott (D Ala.)

Implementation of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (joint hearings; see above, General Education Subcommittee).

FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.)

Economic trends in United States foreign policy. Two days, 1/28/59, 1/29/59.
Current situation in Berlin and the rest of Germany. Two days 2/5/59, 2/11/59.

Africa Subcommittee
Chairman Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.)

Current situation in Africa. Two days, 3/5/59, 7/21/59. Began 1/20/60. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 6/30/60.

Europe Subcommittee
Chairman Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.)

Current situation in Berlin. Began 1/28/59. Concluded 7/8/59.
The European Economic Community. One day, 6/11/59.

Far East and the Pacific Subcommittee
Chairman Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.)

Current situation in New Zealand and the surrounding area. One day, 3/10/59.
Current situation in the Far East. Began 7/27/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 8/17/60.
Alleged maladministration of U.S. aid to Viet-Nam. Began 8/11/59. Concluded 8/14/59.

Inter-American Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (D Ala.)

Current situation in Bolivia. One day, 3/4/59.
Cuban situation. Began 5/28/59. Continuing intermittent hearings.
United States relations with Panama. Began 1/8/60. Adjourned 2/2/60. H Rept 2218.

Special Subcommittee for Review of the Mutual Security Program
Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.)

Development and implementation of the Mutual Security Program. Began 1/21/59. Adjourned 1/27/59.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee
Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Importation of foreign excess property. Two days, 6/23/59, 6/25/59.
Water resources development of the Columbia River Basin. One day, 8/13/59.
Personnel practices in the Internal Revenue Service's Des Moines, Iowa, district office. Two day field hearings; 2/4/60, 2/5/60. H Rept 2082.
Fund expenditures of the Army Corps of Engineers at the Granite City, Ill., Depot. Two days, 2/25/60, 2/26/60. H Rept 1637.

Foreign Operations and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.)

United States aid operations in Laos. Began 3/11/59. Concluded 6/1/59. H Rept 546.
Executive Branch practices in withholding information from Congressional committees. One day, 6/28/59. H Rept 2207.
Development Loan Fund loan procedures and policy. Began 8/18/59. Concluded 3/7/60. H Rept 1526.

Government Activities Subcommittee
Chairman Jack B. Brooks (D Texas)

Moa Bay, Cuba, and Braithwaite, La., nickel-cobalt contract obligations of the Federal Government. Two days, 5/11/59, 5/12/59.
Alleged violation of Federal Housing Administration regulations by the Arlington Towers Corporation. One day, 8/18/59.
Alleged irregularities in the General Services Administration. Two days, 3/25/60, 3/26/60.

Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
Chairman L. H. Fountain (D N.C.)

Commodity Credit Corp. activities; foreign currencies transactions; commodity resales to U.S. armed forces; grain storage operations. Began 3/25/59. Held intermittent field and Capitol Hill hearings. Adjourned 8/17/60. H Repts 2219, 2220.
Cotton exports financed by the Commodity Credit Corp. One day, 8/19/60.

Military Operations Subcommittee
Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Organization and management of United States missile programs. Began 2/4/59. Adjourned 3/20/59. H Rept 1121. Began 5/3/60. Adjourned 5/6/60.
Management of nuclear submarine development. One day, 3/20/59.
Operations of the Military Air Transport Service. Began 5/11/59. Concluded 5/14/59. H Rept 1112. Began 5/9/60. Concluded 5/12/60.
Military supply management; single manager agencies. Two days, 5/25/59, 5/26/59. H Rept 674. Two days, 4/25/60, 4/26/60. H Rept 2042.
Civil Defense programs and planning. Began 3/28/60. Concluded 3/31/60. H Rept 2069.
Exemptions from conflict-of-interest statutes in defense employment. One day, 5/5/60. H Rept 2068.

Assigned Power and Land Problems Special Subcommittee
Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.)

Yellowstone National Park power contract. One day field hearing, 10/5/59. H Rept 1932.
Land appraisal practices in Arizona of the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management. Field hearings began 1/21/60. Concluded 1/23/60. H Rept 1980.
Sale of transmission and power in the Central Valley Project. Two day field hearings, 3/25/60, 3/26/60. H Rept 2221.

Special Government Information Subcommittee
Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.)

Availability of information from the Navy and other federal departments and agencies. Began 4/20/59. Concluded 4/23/59. H Repts 1137, 1224.

Home Loan Bank Board Special Subcommittee
Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.)

Home Loan Bank Board seizure of Long Beach (Calif.) Federal Savings & Loan Assn. Began 6/10/60. Adjourned 6/27/60. H Rept 2083. Resumed 8/25/60. Adjourned 8/27/60.

Reno Highway Special Subcommittee
Chairman John A. Blatnik (D Minn.)

Reno-Sparks-Verdi, Nevada, interstate highway. Field hearings began 2/24/59. Concluded 2/26/59. H Rept 292.

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas)

Elections Subcommittee
Chairman Robert T. Ashmore (D S.C.)

Alford-Hays disputed election. Began 6/4/59. Concluded 8/26/59. H Rept 1172.
Smith-Mahoney disputed election. Two days, 6/11/59, 2/16/60. H Rept 1409.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.)

"Mission 66" national park improvement program. Two days 4/8/59, 4/22/59.

Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee
Chairman Walter Rogers (D Texas)

Missouri River Basin power problems. One day, 2/13/59.
Saline water research and demonstration plant program. One day, 7/23/59.

Mines and Mining Subcommittee
Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.)

Review of defense stockpile requirements and inventories. One day, 5/12/59.
Economic problems of the domestic mining and mineral industries. Began 6/25/60. Concluded 7/2/59.

Public Lands Subcommittee
Chairman Gracie Pfost (D Idaho)

Colorado River squatters problem. One day field hearing, 11/7/59.

Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee
Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.)

Dual wage payments in Guam. One day, 2/1/60.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Communications and Power Subcommittee
Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Radio spectrum management. Two days, 6/8/59, 6/9/69. H Rept 1192.

Health and Safety Subcommittee
Chairman Kenneth A. Roberts (D Ala.)

Airplane noise abatement (joint hearing; see below, Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee). One day field hearing, 9/7/59. H Rept 1192.
Air pollution research and control. Two days, 2/23/60, 2/24/60.

Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee
Chairman John Bell Williams (D Miss.)

Airplane noise abatement (first hearing was joint; see above, Health and Safety Subcommittee). One day field hearing, 9/7/59. Began 2/23/60. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 4/21/60. H Rept 1192.

Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee
Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Administrative problems of the regulatory agencies. Began 6/15/69. Concluded 6/26/59. H Rept 1192.

Television quiz show programing practices. Began 10/6/59. Concluded 11/6/59. H Rept 1258.
Securities and Exchange Commission and Federal Trade Commission matters (testimony of Bernard Goldfine and Mildred Paperman). One day, 12/9/59.
Payola and other deceptive practices in the communications industry. Began 1/27/60. Held intermittent hearings. Concluded 8/31/60.
Off-the-record talks between members of the Federal Power Commission and gas industry representatives. Began 5/10/60. Concluded 5/24/60.
Regulation of the trucking industry by the Interstate Commerce Commission. One day, 8/30/60.

JUDICIARY
Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)

Antitrust Subcommittee
Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)

Alleged monopolistic activities in the ocean shipping business. Began 10/13/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 5/13/60.
New York Port Authority. One day, 6/29/60. H Repts 2117, 2120, 2121.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Atomic shipbuilding program. Two days, 2/17/59, 2/18/59.
Present operations of and future plans for the Panama Canal. One day, 4/14/59. H Repts 656, 1960.
Possible canal routes across the Central American isthmus. One day, 9/10/59.
Defense Department transportation policy. Two days, 6/29/60, 6/30/60.

Merchant Marine Subcommittee
Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Defense Department personnel transportation policy. Two days, 6/29/60, 6/30/60. H Rept 2205.

Panama Canal Subcommittee
Chairman Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.)

Conditions affecting pilots and other workers for the Panama Canal. Two days, 8/5/59, 8/20/59.
Discontinuance of the Panama Canal steamship line. Two days, 7/2/60, 8/24/60.

Special Subcommittee on the Merchant Marine Academy
Chairman Herbert Zelenko (D N.Y.)

Merchant Marine Academy. Began 12/3/59. Concluded 12/15/59.

Special Oceanography Subcommittee
Chairman George P. Miller (D Calif.)

Oceanography and ocean research. Began 3/3/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 7/14/59. One day, 2/9/60.
Deactivation of Albatross III, an oceanographic research ship. One day, 3/12/59. One day field hearing, 6/2/59.

Special Subcommittee on Steamship Conferences
Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

The steamship conference system and the adequacy of the regulatory provisions of the Shipping Act of 1916. Began 2/25/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 6/11/59.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.)

Census and Government Statistics Subcommittee
Chairman John Lesinski (D Mich.)

Plans for taking the 1960 census. One day, 4/8/59.
Use of electronic data processing equipment and increased automation in the Federal Government, and federal employee job security. One day, 6/5/59. Two days, 3/2/60, 3/4/60. H Rept 1357; a second report was released 8/31/60.
Final plans for taking the 1960 census. One day, 3/18/60.

Manpower Utilization Subcommittee
Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.)

Management contracting in relation to Military Assistance Institute, Arlington Towers, Arlington, Va. Began 3/23/59. Concluded 4/22/59. H Rept 688.
Manpower utilization in the Federal Government. Began 7/21/59. Continued intermittent hearings. Adjourned 12/4/59.

Postal Operations Subcommittee
Chairman Kathryn E. Granahan (D Pa.)

Obscene matter sent through the mail. Began 4/23/59. Adjourned 5/22/59. Began intermittent field hearings, 7/10/59. Adjourned 11/18/59. One day, 5/27/60. Report released September, 1959.
Self-regulation of the publishing and movie industries. Began 2/2/60. Concluded 2/5/60.

PUBLIC WORKS
Chairman Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.)

Watershed Development Subcommittee
Chairman Frank E. Smith (D Miss.)

The small watershed program of the Soil Conservation Service and its relation to the national flood control program. Began 2/10/59. Held intermittent hearings. Adjourned 8/20/59. Report released 5/12/59.

Federal-Aid Highway Program Special Subcommittee
Chairman John A. Blatnik (D Minn.)

National defense requirements of interstate and defense highways. Began 2/9/60. Concluded 2/19/60.
Skelly bypass, a section of the Interstate System in Tulsa, Okla. Began 5/2/60. Concluded 5/6/60.

SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS
Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.)

Space and missile programs, accomplishments, and problems. Began 2/2/59. Concluded 3/12/59. H Repts 562, 575, 1087. Resumed 1/20/60. Continued intermittent hearings. Adjourned 3/7/60. H Repts 2091, 2092.
Scientific training and manpower in the United States. Began 2/25/59. Concluded 6/26/59. H Repts 28, 1180.
International telecommunications and communication satellites. One day, 3/4/59. H Rept 343.
United States policy and the control of outer space. Began 3/5/59. Concluded 5/11/59. H Rept 353.
Propulsion problems in space travel. Began 3/16/59. Adjourned 3/23/59.
Visual satellite tracking. One day, 3/12/59.
Scientific education and facilities in the United States. Two days 3/12/59, 3/13/59.
The "ground-cushion" phenomenon, and ground-cushion machines having possible military significance. Two days, 4/13/59, 4/14/59. H Rept 521.
Functions and administration of the National Bureau of Standards. Began 5/7/59. Concluded 5/21/59.
The Soviet moon probe, "Lunik". Began 5/12/59. Adjourned 5/18/59.
Gathering and dissemination of scientific information. Began 5/25/59. Concluded 6/17/59. H Rept 1179.
"Monkey shot" outer space project of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. One day, 6/3/59.
Scientific research and development. Began 6/4/59. Concluded 7/7/59. H Rept 1182.
Psycho chemicals. Began 6/16/59. Concluded 6/22/59.

Reasons for failures of test firings of the Atlas and Polaris missiles. Began 7/28/59. Adjourned 7/30/59. H Rept 1181.
Defense Department decisions to abandon the high-energy aircraft fuel development program. Began 8/26/59. Concluded 9/1/59. H Rept 1191.
National Aeronautical and Space Agency's refusal to furnish certain information to the Committee and the General Accounting Office. Began 1/27/60. Concluded 1/29/60.
United States air defense. One day, 5/9/60.
Lunar mapping and construction in support of space activities. One day, 5/10/60. H Rept 1931.
Space medicine. Two days, 6/15/60, 6/16/60.

Subcommittee No. 1 on Scientific Training and Facilities
Chairman George P. Miller (D Calif.)

Scientific research and development conducted by the Advanced Research Projects Agency. One day, 6/9/59. H Rept 1182.

Subcommittee No. 2 on Scientific Research and Development
Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas)

Scientific research and development conducted by the Army. Began 6/18/59. Concluded 7/7/59. H Rept 1182.

Subcommittee No. 3 on International Cooperation
Chairman Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.)

Scientific research and development conducted by the Navy. Began 6/9/59. Concluded 6/30/59. H Rept 1182.

Subcommittee No. 4 on Space Problems and Life Sciences
Chairman B. F. Sisk (D Calif.)

Scientific research and development conducted by the Air Force. Two days 6/11/59, 6/12/59. H Rept 1182.

Special Investigating Subcommittee
Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.)

Machine translation research. Began 5/11/60. Adjourned 5/16/60. H Rept 2021.
Development of supersonic air transport carriers. Began 5/17/60. Adjourned 5/24/60. H Rept 2041.
Research and development conducted by the Navy on hydrofoils. One day, 5/23/60. H Rept 2006.
Research and development in the rocket and jet engine noise problem. Began 8/23/60. Concluded 8/25/60.

Special Subcommittee on Patents and Scientific Inventions
Chairman Erwin Mitchell (D Ga.)

Patent provisions affecting the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and other federal agencies. Began 8/4/59. Continued intermittent hearings. Adjourned 12/5/59.

Special Soviet Moonshot Investigation Subcommittee
Chairman Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.)

Soviet space probes to the moon. Two days, 5/28/59, 5/29/59. H Rept 1086.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Communist activities in Southern California. Began 2/24/59. Concluded 2/25/59.
Pittsburgh area Communist party operations. Began 3/10/59. Concluded 3/12/59.
Issuance of U.S. passports. Began 4/21/59. Concluded 6/5/59.
Chicago area Communist party operations. Began 5/5/59. Concluded 5/7/59.
Communist affiliated artists whose works formed part of the U.S. Exhibition in Moscow. One day, 7/1/59.
Communist training operations. Two days, 7/21/59, 7/22/59.
Alleged Communist party activities of Clinton Edward Jencks. One day, 7/22/59.
Alleged Communist party activities of Arnold Johnson. One day, 9/22/59.
Los Angeles area Communist party activities. Began 10/20/59. Concluded 10/22/59.
Puerto Rican Communist party activities in New York and Puerto Rico. Began 11/16/59. Concluded 11/20/59.
Communist activity and infiltration in American youth groups. Began 2/2/60. Adjourned 2/5/60.
Air Force manuals. One day, 2/25/60.
Communist spy operations in the United States. One day, 5/2/60.
National Security Agency and the defection to the Soviet Union of two NSA cryptographers. One day, 9/16/60.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS
Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas)

Hospitals Subcommittee
Chairman Elizabeth Kee (D W. Va.)

Veterans' Administration policy on hospitals for veterans. One day, 3/4/59.
Deferred maintenance items in VA hospitals. One day, 4/21/59.
General administration of veterans' hospitals. Began 2/15/60. Adjourned 2/19/60.

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS
Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas)

Subcommittee No. 1 on Organization and Operation of the Small Business Administration
Chairman Joe L. Evins (D Tenn.)

Organization and operation of the Small Business Administration. Began 5/11/59. Adjourned 8/6/59. H Rept 1252.

Subcommittee No. 2 on Small Business and Government Procurement
Chairman Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.)

Proprietary rights and patents. Two days, 3/29/60, 3/31/60.

Subcommittee No. 3 on Foreign Trade, Foreign Aid and Basic Metals
Chairman Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.)

The effect of international trade on small business. Two days, 7/14/59, 7/15/59.
Problems of small business in the aluminum industry. Began 5/2/60. Adjourned 5/5/60.

Subcommittee No. 5 on Distribution Problems Affecting Small Business
Chairman James Roosevelt (D Calif.)

Small business problems in food distribution. Began 6/22/59. Adjourned 7/9/59.
Distribution practices in the petroleum industry relating to the purchase and sale of tires, batteries and accessories. Began 12/9/59. Adjourned 12/11/59. Two days, 4/27/60, 4/29/60.

Special Subcommittee on Small Business Problems in the Dairy Industry
Chairman Tom Steed (D Okla.)

Small business problems in the dairy industry. Field hearings began 6/29/59. Concluded 2/19/60. H Rept 714. Two day Capitol Hill hearings, 4/6/60, 4/7/60.

Joint Committees

ATOMIC ENERGY
Chairman Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.)

International agreements to ban nuclear weapons tests. Began 1/21/59. Concluded 1/14/59.
Civilian nuclear power program. Began 1/14/59. Concluded 1/16/59.

Atomic Energy Commission programs and problems. One day, 1/20/59.
Development, growth and status of the atomic energy industry. Began 2/17/59. Adjourned 2/26/59. Resumed 2/16/60. Adjourned 2/26/60.
Indemnity and reactor safety. Two days, 4/29/59, 4/30/59.
Federal-state relations in the atomic energy field. Began 5/19/59. Concluded 5/22/59.
Report of the tour through the Soviet Union, taken by Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover (USN), Assistant Chief for Nuclear Propulsion, Bureau of Ships. One day, 8/6/59.
The military program of the Atomic Energy Commission. One day, 8/14/59.
National Food Irradiation Research Program. Two days, 1/14/60, 1/15/60.
General review of military bilateral agreements. One day, 2/2/60.
"Project Rover", nuclear-powered space rocket project. Two days, 2/15/60, 8/29/60.
Detection and inspection controls of a nuclear weapons test ban. Began 4/19/60. Adjourned 4/22/60.
International agreements for cooperation for mutual defense purposes. One day, 6/9/60.
Status of weapons custody arrangements with foreign countries. Two days, 6/24/60, 6/27/60.
Status of nuclear weapons development. One day, 8/19/60.
The centrifuge process in the production of special nuclear material. One day, 8/30/60.

Agreements for Cooperation Subcommittee
Chairman Sen. John O. Pastore (D R.I.)

Plans for the Euratom program. Began 1/21/59. Continued intermittent hearings. Adjourned 1/21/60. S Rept 513.
Cooperation between the United States and Soviet Union in developing peaceful uses of atomic energy. One day, 6/22/60.

Community Facilities Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.)

Community matters in certain atomic research towns. One day, 7/16/59.

Legislation Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Atomic energy patents. Began 4/21/59. Adjourned 4/23/59.

Military Applications Subcommittee
Chairman Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.)

Weapons development. One day, 6/8/59.
Current and future status of the United States' nuclear weapons program. Two days, 7/8/59, 7/9/59.
Undersea warfare. Began 7/15/59. Concluded 7/17/59.

Raw Materials Subcommittee
Chairman Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.)

Uranium requirements and procurement programs of the Atomic Energy Commission. One day, 2/16/59.

Research and Development Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Aircraft and rocket nuclear propulsion program. Began 1/27/59. Concluded 7/23/59. Report released 9/23/59.

Employee radiation hazards. Began 3/10/59. Concluded 3/19/59.
Frontiers in Atomic Energy Research. Began 3/22/60. Adjourned 3/25/60.
Nuclear test detection problems and their relation to current Geneva negotiations for a nuclear test ban (joint hearings; see below, Special Radiation Subcommittee). Began 4/19/60. Concluded 4/23/60.
Atomic indemnity problems (joint hearings; see below, Special Radiation Subcommittee). Two days, 4/25/60, 4/2/60.
Manned nuclear aircraft program, and nuclear ramjet missiles (Pluto program). One day, 5/5/60.

Special Radiation Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Problems of industrial radioactive waste disposal. Began 1/28/59. Adjourned 7/29/59.
Radioactive fallout from atomic weapons tests. Began 5/5/59. Concluded 5/8/59.
Biological and environmental effects of nuclear war. Began 6/22/59. Concluded 6/26/59. Report issued 8/31/59.

Nuclear test detection problems and their relation to current Geneva negotiations for a nuclear test ban (joint hearings; see above, Research and Development Subcommittee).
Atomic indemnity problems. (Joint hearings; see above, Research and Development Subcommittee).
Protection of atomic workers and the public from radiation hazards. Began 5/24/60. Adjourned 6/3/60.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION
Chairman Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.)

Stock-piling under the Defense Production Act. One day, 5/29/59.
Status of the over-all mobilization programs. One day, 8/18/59.

ECONOMIC
Chairman Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)

President's 1959 Economic Report. Began 1/27/59. Concluded 2/10/59. S Rept 98.
Employment, growth, and price levels of the United States economy. Began 3/20/59. Continued intermittent hearings. Concluded 11/6/59. S Rept 1043.
President's 1960 Economic Report. Began 2/1/60. Concluded 2/16/60. S Rept 1152.

Automation and Energy Resources Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas)

United States fuel resources. Began 10/12/59. Concluded 10/16/59.

Defense Procurement Subcommittee
Chairman Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)

Impact of defense procurement and disposal policies on the economy. Began 1/28/60. Concluded 1/30/60.

Economic Statistics Subcommittee
Chairman Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.)

Economies of the United States and the Soviet Union. Began 11/13/59. Concluded 11/20/59.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN PROBLEMS
Chairman Sen. Alan Bible (D Nev.)

National Capital region transportation plan. Began 11/9/59. Concluded 11/14/59. S Rept 1074

CQ Fact Sheet **On Open-Closed Hearings**

CONGRESSIONAL SECRECY INCREASES IN 1960

Secrecy in Congress -- as measured by the percentage of committee meetings closed to the public -- increased sharply in 1960.

A check by Congressional Quarterly of information published daily in the Congressional Record while Congress is in session showed that Congressional committees closed the door on 35 percent of 2,424 meetings held during the 1960 session (Jan. 6-Sept. 1). The 1959 secrecy mark was 30 percent. (1959 Almanac p. 749)

The secrecy ratio was slightly higher in the Senate than in the House during the 1960 session. Of 921 meetings held by Senate committees, 328, or 36 percent, were conducted behind closed doors. In the House, 478 of 1,420 meetings were held in executive (closed) session, a ratio of 34 percent. Joint committees closed 34, or 41 percent, of 83 meetings.

Prior to 1960, the committee secrecy percentage had decreased steadily from the high of 41 percent in 1954 to the 30 percent mark recorded in 1959. A check made by Congressional Quarterly early in 1960 showed that the committees had maintained the 30 percent secrecy ratio during the first three months of 1960, but during the second half of the session when many of the committees were busy readying controversial legislation for floor debate, the ratio soared to 37 percent, bringing the overall score to 35 percent, the highest since 1956.

Following is a year-by-year breakdown of open and closed sessions since 1953, when Congressional Quarterly began its secrecy studies:

Year	Total Meetings	Number Closed	Percent Closed
1953	2,640	892	35%
1954	3,002	1,243	41
1955	2,940	1,055	36
1956	3,120	1,130	36
1957	3,251	1,103	34
1958	3,472	1,167	34
1959	3,152	940	30
1960	2,424	840	35

Individual Committees

Of the Committees that reported meeting 50 or more times during the 1960 session, House Ways and Means showed the highest secrecy percentage, 81 percent. The Committee, which has the responsibility of processing all tax measures introduced in Congress, spent much of its time working out a compromise bill providing health care for the aged. It also considered legislation extending certain excise taxes and providing an increase in the national debt limit and bills extending tax relief to companies making investments abroad and organizations engaged in lobbying. The Ways and Means Committee closed the doors to the press and public for 57 of 70 meetings during 1960.

Security precautions figured in the next two most secretive committees -- House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations. The House group closed 64 of 90 meetings for a secrecy score of 71 percent; the Senate Committee locked the doors on 46 of 72 meetings for a score of 64 percent.

The Senate Finance Committee, which has the same function in the Senate as the Ways and Means Committee in the House, also scored high in the secrecy study although it met less than 50 times. Of 48 meetings reported by the Committee, 33, or 69 percent, were in closed session.

Each committee decides when it will bar the public from its sessions. Section 221 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 states: "The Joint Committee on Printing is authorized and directed to provide for printing in the Daily Record (the Daily Digest of the Congressional Record)...a list of Corgressional meetings and hearings, and the place of meeting and subject matter; and to cause a brief resume of Congressional activities for the previous day to be incorporated in the Record."

In practice the provision often is ignored. The House Appropriations Committee, probably the busiest of all Congressional committees, traditionally holds all of its meetings in private and reports none of them. Congressional Quarterly did not include the House Appropriations Committee in its tabulation of open and closed meetings because of the uncertainty of the number of times it met.

The 15 subcommittees which make up the full House Appropriations Committee go over money requests in private because Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) believes they get more work done this way and make better use of limited office space.

Cannon's view apparently is not shared by his Senate counterpart, Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The Senate group reported 190 meetings in 1960. It also had one of the lowest secrecy scores, closing only 49, or 26 percent, of its sessions.

Ground Rules

The tabulations in the chart on the next page excluded: meetings when Congress was not in regular session; meetings outside Washington, D.C.; meetings of conference committees to reconcile conflicting Senate and House versions of bills; informal meetings without official status; meetings of the House Rules Committee to consider sending legislation to the floor, but Rules Committee meetings for other purposes were included; meetings of House Appropriations Committee.

Open meetings followed by closed meetings were counted twice -- once in each category. Joint meetings of two separate committees were counted twice -- once for each committee. Morning and afternoon sessions of the same committee were counted only once if the committee covered the same subject in both sessions. The figures are based on information appearing in the Daily Digests of the Congressional Record and that obtained from the committees.

OPEN AND CLOSED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committees Bar Public from 35 Percent of Sessions

	1958 (Jan. 7- Aug. 24)				1959 (Jan. 7 - Sept. 15)				1960 (Jan. 6 - Sept. 1)			
Senate Committees	OPEN	CLOSED	TOTAL	PERCENT CLOSED	OPEN	CLOSED	TOTAL	PERCENT CLOSED	OPEN	CLOSED	TOTAL	PERCENT CLOSED
Aeronautics and Space Sciences	7	4	11	36%	18	11	29	38%	5	9	14	64%
Agriculture and Forestry	61	19	80	24	24	21	45	47	19	15	34	44
Appropriations	125	47	172	27	131	51	182	28	141	49	190	26
Armed Services	59	47	106	44	33	44	77	57	26	27	53	51
Banking and Currency	32	11	43	26	54	15	69	22	35	11	46	24
Commerce	98	17	115	15	93	27	120	23	93	24	117	20
District of Columbia	31	3	34	9	38	11	49	22	28	8	36	22
Finance	35	30	65	46	25	27	52	52	15	33	48	69
Foreign Relations	45	55	100	55	50	74	124	60	26	46	72	64
Government Operations	22	7	29	24	28	11	39	28	21	12	33	36
Interior and Insular Affairs	61	21	82	26	46	25	71	35	38	22	60	37
Judiciary	141	49	190	26	157	32	189	17	72	18	90	20
Labor and Public Welfare	59	19	78	24	91	36	127	28	24	21	45	47
Post Office and Civil Service	27	13	40	32	25	10	35	29	7	6	13	46
Public Works	34	17	51	33	21	13	34	38	13	12	25	48
Rules and Administration	6	15	21	71	5	19	24	79	11	9	20	45
Select Natural Water Resources	--	--	--	--	4	1	5	20	3	5	8	62
Select Small Business	12	8	20	40	18	1	19	5	16	1	17	6
Select Labor-Management	79	9	88	10	56	4	60	7	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	934	391	1,325	29%	917	433	1,350	32%	593	328	921	36%
House Committees												
Agriculture	103	53	156	34%	110	39	149	26%	72	44	116	38%
Armed Services	102	93	195	48	120	31	151	21	75	48	123	39
Banking and Currency	77	61	138	44	48	14	62	23	38	18	56	32
Commerce	115	41	156	26	128	20	148	14	103	20	123	16
District ofColumbia	31	13	44	29	39	7	46	15	32	11	43	26
Education and Labor	108	53	161	33	83	23	106	22	73	29	102	28
Foreign Affairs	61	55	116	47	32	86	118	73	26	64	90	71
Government Operations	110	39	149	26	61	11	72	15	45	21	66	32
House Administration	16	23	39	59	9	11	20	55	3	5	8	62
Interior and Insular Affairs	111	39	150	26	131	15	146	10	110	22	132	17
Judiciary	97	80	177	45	111	61	172	35	74	47	121	39
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	59	29	88	33	75	13	88	15	58	27	85	32
Post Office and Civil Service	63	31	94	33	60	12	72	17	64	26	90	29
Public Works	39	42	81	52	40	13	53	37	28	20	48	42
Rules	27	3	30	10	15	0	15	0	1	0	1	0
Science and Astronautics	21	8	29	27	80	20	100	20	68	13	81	16
Select Small Business	31	6	37	16	?	?	?	?	11	0	11	0
Un-American Activities	5	7	12	58	?	?	?	?	10	1	11	9
Veterans' Affairs	57	19	76	25	16	4	20	20	38	5	43	12
Ways and Means	75	42	117	36	47	54	101	53	13	57	70	81
TOTAL	1,308	737	2,045	36%	1,205	434	1,639	26%	942	478	1,420	34%
Joint Committees												
Atomic Energy	41	27	68	40%	51	59	110	54%	38	26	64	41%
Defense Production	1	3	4	75	1	2	3	67	—	—	—	--
Economic Report	18	6	24	25	37	5	42	12	9	2	11	18
Others	3	3	6	50	1	7	8	88	2	6	8	75
TOTAL	63	39	102	38%	90	73	163	45%	49	34	83	41%
Grand Total	2,305	1,167	3,472	34%	2,212	940	3,152	30%	1,584	840	2,424	35%

SELECT LABOR COMMITTEE ISSUES FINAL REPORT

Before going out of existence March 31, 1960, the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field issued a four-part report on its 1958 and 1959 investigations. To complete the report, the Committee received a two-month extension of its previously scheduled Jan. 31 expiration date.

Much of the final report involved the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and its president, James R. Hoffa. Hoffa and the Teamsters figured in action in 1960 involving the court-appointed board of monitors set up to oversee Teamster cleanup activities. Hoffa Dec. 1 announced the Teamsters had 1,700,992 members, a gain of 23,031 since Dec. 1, 1959.

The Select Committee was established in 1957 with Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) as chairman. It investigated labor-management malpractices throughout 1957, 1958 and 1959, and from time to time issued reports on its findings. (See 1957 Almanac p. 777; 1958 Almanac p. 674; 1959 Almanac p. 731)

Files Transferred

Though the Select Committee expired March 31, its files were transferred to the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, also headed by McClellan. The Subcommittee was authorized to continue the Select Committee's work until Jan. 31, 1961.

The transfer was authorized April 11 by the Senate's voice vote adoption of an amended resolution (S Res 255) containing provisions carrying a $75,000 budget for labor investigation activities by the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. The resolution stipulated that the authority granted the Subcommittee was not intended to impinge on the activities of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, which reportedly was concerned over a possible duplication of functions.

The action was proposed by McClellan as an amendment to S Res 255, which authorized $85,000 for completion of a study on a world-wide health research by the Government Operations Reorganization and International Organizations Subcommittee. McClellan, chairman of the Government Operations Committee, its Investigation Subcommittee and the Select Committee, told the Senate conferences had been held with the majority and minority leaders and Chairman Lister Hill (D Ala.) of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and all had agreed the amendment was "possibly the best way and the proper course" to conclude the Select Committee's work.

Before the resolution was adopted, there was considerable controversy over whether the transfer should be made and whether, as an alternative, the Select Committee should be continued in existence for another year.

The controversy stemmed in part from hostility of labor leaders to the Select Committee and to McClellan. In some union circles, it was contended that the Select Committee's work had taken on an anti-union character and had been responsible for passage of the 1959 Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (PL 86-257), which labor opposed as "punitive". (1959 Almanac p. 156) Some labor leaders feared that transfer of the Select Committee's functions to the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, or alternatively, continuation of the Select Committee, might place in McClellan's hands, instead of those of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, responsibility for Congressional overseeing of the administration of the 1959 labor law.

As a result of this fear, when McClellan early in the session introduced a resolution (S Res 287) transferring the files of the Select Committee to the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, there was opposition by labor circles, and the full Government Operations Committee March 24 rejected S Res 287, by a 4-5 vote. Sens. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Ernest Gruening (D Alaska), Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) were the five voting against S Res 287; McClellan, Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) voted for it.

On the same day, March 24, the Senate adopted a resolution (S Res 265) authorizing the Labor and Public Welfare Committee to employ 15 additional staff members through Jan. 31, 1961, for overseeing administration of the 1959 labor law.

McClellan subsequently pressed for action on a second resolution he had introduced, S Res 294, continuing the Select Committee for another year, and it was reported, 5-3, March 30 by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee. On the same day, AFL-CIO President George Meany sent telegrams to all Senators opposing S Res 294, and saying the Select Committee "has become more and more a sounding board for anti-union elements."

However, McClellan and Hill reached accord later on the grant of powers subsequently embodied in S Res 255 and adopted by the Senate April 11, and S Res 294 never reached the Senate floor.

Committee Report

The Select Committee filed its final report (S Rept 1139) in four parts, covering two years (1958-59) of hearings and investigations. Part I was filed Feb. 26; Part II, March 15; Part III, March 28; and Part IV March 31.

Part I -- Following were the "findings" contained in Part I:

● SECONDARY BOYCOTTS -- The report said that in seven cases studied by the Committee in November 1958 hearings, secondary boycotts were used "to coerce workers into joining unions which they did not wish to join." In all but one case, the report said, the "predominant offender" was the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The boycotts, in some cases accompanied by violence, resulted in economic loss to employers and employees, the report said, and in none of the cases were they "used for legitimate union purposes." (For testimony, see 1958 Almanac, p. 686). The Committee cited as illustrations:

(1) Waldorf-Astoria Hotel-Terminal Barber Shops. The report described this as a 1956 dispute involving efforts to have barbers at the hotel, who had been represented by the Terminal Barbers Guild, pressured into joining the AFL-CIO Barbers Union. The report said that in order to get the hotel management to pressure Terminal to get its employees to sign up with the AFL-CIO

Barbers Union, the Teamsters picketed the hotel and thereby shut off deliveries of supplies to it, paralyzing operations. "The power of the Teamsters, and their capricious use of it, were never more clearly demonstrated," the Committee said.

(2) Nebraska Teamsters hot cargo cases. In one case, the Committee said, the Teamsters, seeking to sign a contract with Coffey's Transfer Co. in 1955 without securing the consent of the employees, instigated secondary boycotts which eventually forced the firm out of business, despite the fact that the firm ultimately won every legal proceeding it brought against the union in court and before the National Labor Relations Board.

(3) Texas Teamsters hot cargo cases. Occurring around 1955 and involving the Galveston Trucking Co. and others, these were similar to the Nebraska cases, the Committee said, but involved greater use of violence, including bombings and one alleged killing.

(4) Burt Manufacturing Co. case. This represented "12 years of harassment" through use of a secondary boycott by the Sheet Metal Workers International Assn. (AFL-CIO) in a dispute involving representation of Burt employees by another AFL-CIO affiliate, the United Steelworkers of America, the report said. The firm had a contract with the Steelworkers Union, the report said, but Sheet Metal Union members refused to install products made by Burt on the grounds the products were not made by members of the Sheet Metal Union. The Sheet Metal Union made no change in its boycott policy despite a cease and desist ruling from the AFL-CIO executive board, the report said.

The Committee said the hearings on these cases were in large part responsible for the inclusion of the secondary boycott and hot cargo provisions in the 1959 Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (1959 Almanac p. 156) and that it hoped these provisions would "correct the inequities" which had been found.

● SHEET METAL WORKERS -- The Committee found on the basis of hearings in December 1958 that sheet metal contractors in the Chicago area were "obliged to pay sums from $250 to $400" to officials of the Sheet Metal Workers International Assn. (AFL-CIO) for the "privilege of operating union shops." The report also said officials of the Sheet Metal Workers Union in the Chicago area "participated in the rigging of bids on city contracting projects." The Committee said that "conflicts" in testimony on an alleged payoff by officials of the Coleman Co. of Wichita, Kan., to Arthur Cronin, president of Local 73 and fourth international vice president of the Sheet Metal Workers Assn., were "so irreconcilable that they will permit no other conclusion than that willful perjury was committed." The Committee said it had forwarded a transcript of the testimony to the Department of Justice for possible prosecution.

● NEW YORK NEWSPAPER DELIVERIES -- The Committee said the extent of infiltration of "criminal and underworld elements" into newspaper and magazine distribution in the New York area was "shocking" to the Committee and "constitutes a potential threat to freedom of the press." It said various newspaper distributing firms, "it was apparent to the Committee," kept "slush funds used to bribe officials of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union of New York and vicinity."

Among its findings, the Committee said its hearings in March and May 1959 (1959 Almanac p. 740) had produced "irrefutable" evidence that the New York Times and the New York Mirror, in order to arrange for deliveries during a Teamster strike in September 1948, were required to pay a total of $45,750 "as tribute to corrupt labor representatives through two labor racketeer fixers." The two were identified as Harold Gross, who was on the payroll of the Neo-Gravure Printing Co., and Cornelius Noonan, head of Local 1730, International Longshoremen's Assn. The Committee also said it had "incontrovertible" evidence that the American Weekly, in order to avoid interruption of deliveries, was forced to pay Harold Gross $28,000 from 1952 through 1958, "undoubtedly for further distribution to corrupt union officials." The Committee said that Harold Gross was placed in charge of Teamsters Local 320 in Miami Beach, Fla., in 1958 and that the local was "subsidized" at the rate of $3,000 a month by the Teamsters international offices. The report said the subsidy was "personally authorized" by Teamster President James R. Hoffa.

The designation of Gross as head of "this racket local" and the $3,000 monthly subsidization more than a year after Hoffa made "cleanup" assurances to the Committee, "evidences not only Hoffa's complete dishonesty but also his contemptuous attitude toward the U.S. Senate and all law and order," the Committee said. It said "further proof of this" could be found in the establishment of the "so-called antiracketeering commission" in the Teamsters union, headed by ex-Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio 1955-57). This commission, the Committee concluded, "was formed merely for purposes of deception -- to conceal from the Committee, the courts, and the public generally Hoffa's dependence on and obligato (racketeering) elements." (Hoffa Jan. 9, 1960 said that Bender had resigned from the Commission.)

The Committee noted that Gross and Noonan were indicted Sept. 24, 1959 on charges of conspiracy to extort $20,000 from the Hearst Publishing Co., and that Gross was convicted Dec. 11, 1959 of federal income tax evasion on cash payments he received through Neogravure Printing Co. It said his resignation from Local 320 was announced Dec. 17, 1959.

The Committee said these hearings helped convince it that "one of the greatest contributing factors to corruption in the labor-management field is the lack of moral courage and sense of public responsibility on the part of employers.... Until such time as management realizes its responsibilities and resists these pressures, there is little possibility of stamping out the racketeer influence in this field." The Committee expressed its appreciation of the "open and frank testimony" by officials of the New York Times and Neo-Gravure Printing Co.

● CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS -- The Committee said that on the basis of preliminary hearings Aug. 18, 1959, it believed political spending by both labor and management should be thoroughly investigated during a general election year, but that since the Committee would go out of existence shortly, this would have to be left to some future committee.

Part II -- Republican members of the Committee disagreed with the Democrats on evidence as well as conclusions in the material covered by Part II, which dealt with activities of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO). Democratic members were Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark.), chairman, John F. Kennedy (Mass.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.) and Frank Church (Idaho). Republicans: Sens. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), vice chairman, Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Homer E. Capehart (Ind.). The various findings:

● KOHLER STRIKE -- Democrats said the UAW improperly maintained a mass picket line at the Kohler Plumbing Fixture Co. plant in Sheboygan, Wis., when the prolonged strike at Kohler began in 1954; that the union failed to take proper steps to halt picketing of non-strikers' homes; that property vandalism was "rampant"; that the UAW made "questionable" use of funds in paying court fees for the defense of William Vinson, a union member who was sent to the strike scene by a sister UAW local in Detroit, and who, together with John Gunaca, sent by the same local, committed "brutal" acts of violence; and that the UAW made "improper" efforts to initiate secondary boycotts against the Kohler Co. Kohler on the other hand, Democrats said, helped organize an independent union, resisted UAW efforts to organize, discouraged settlement of the strike issues and employed labor spies. They said the strike was a "classic example of labor-management relations at its worst." (1958 Almanac p. 681)

● PERFECT CIRCLE STRIKE -- Democrats said the lesson of the Committee's investigation of the 1955 strike against the Perfect Circle Corp., an Indiana piston ring manufacturer, was that "lawlessness begets lawlessness in an ever-widening vicious circle." (1958 Almanac p. 683)

● RICHARD T. GOSSER -- Democrats said allegations that Gosser, former international vice president of the UAW and president of Local 12, Toledo, Ohio, misappropriated union funds and might have known about or participated in "improper" receipt of fees by Peter Zvara, subordinate of Gosser, were "unsupported". Gosser was, however, involved in a "conflict-of-interest situation" prior to 1952, they said. (1959 Almanac p. 741)

GOP VIEWS

In separate views, the Republican members said that in the Kohler, Perfect Circle and Gosser investigations "the Committee failed properly to investigate pertinent allegations, failed to examine key witnesses, failed to affix responsibility, and failed to submit constructive corrective recommendations."

They said the chief counsel of the Committee "refused in more than one instance" to probe into areas which would have fixed responsibility for crime and violence "which has characterized and generally been associated with UAW strikes." This, they said, grew out of a "natural conflict of interest situation" whenever an investigation "touched upon the domain of Walter Reuther". The Republicans said testimony showed impairment of civil liberties, destruction of free collective bargaining and willful violation of law, and convinced them that "corruption, misappropriation of funds, bribery, extortion and collusion with the underworld has occurred within the UAW." "Violence and intimidation are essential parts of the Reuther formula for power," the GOP members said. They recommended establishment of a special committee "to review the entire labor law structure" and enactment of "effective federal legislation to outlaw the expenditure of union funds, manpower and facilities for political purposes."

In separate Democratic views, McClellan and Ervin said the "charge of failure to investigate these cases wholly lacks foundation and credibility." They said they "deeply regret" the "statements derogatory to Democratic members". The "partisan ring of such unwarranted derogatory statements is so revealing," they said, that it obviated the necessity to make any defense against them. They said the Committee's chief counsel, Robert F. Kennedy, showed "courage, integrity, and industry of the highest order". They added that the Gosser-Local 12 investigation was conducted independently by the Republican members, and information was "kept secret" from the Democratic members until the hearings were held.

Kennedy and Church said in separate views that the chief counsel and staff had made a "fearless investigation of labor-management corruption without regard to political considerations" and there was "no credible evidence of corruption, misappropriation of union funds, or collusion with the underworld" in the UAW.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Aug. 26 -- The National Labor Relations Board held that the Kohler Co., of Kohler, Wis., had refused to bargain in good faith in the six-year-old strike involving the company and Local 833, United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO).

The strike began April 5, 1954, when negotiations broke down over a new contract in which the union asked for wage increases and a union-shop provision.

As evidence that Kohler had failed to bargain in good faith after the strike began, the NLRB cited findings that the company had offered wage increases twice to workers in the plant but not the strikers; had used detectives to trail individual strikers in taverns and the community (and parenthetically to investigate NLRB employees seeking facts about the strike); and had fired workers solely for striking. The board ordered Kohler to reinstate with full seniority 1,700 strikers who were fired before June 1, 1954.

The board found that the union had engaged in illegal mass picketing at the beginning of the strike, that some members had forcibly tried to prevent nonstrikers from entering the plant, and that the union had organized mass demonstrations in front of the homes of nonstrikers -- all unfair labor practices. Seventy-seven strikers involved in such practices were denied reinstatement by the board.

Part III -- The third part of the report covered the criminal syndicate, Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa and Joseph P. Glimco, president of Teamsters Local 777, Chicago. Republican Committee members concurred in the findings but opposed a recommendation by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) for a National Crime Commission. (See criminal syndicate findings)

The various findings:

● CRIMINAL SYNDICATE -- The Committee said the "gangland meeting" at Apalachin, N.Y., in 1957 was "symptomatic of the growing power of the American underworld." It said "such Apalachin figures as Vito Genovese, Mike Miranda, and Russel Bufalino paraded the underworld's contempt for the Government and its institutions in their silent testimony before the Committee." It recommended an immediate Congressional study "looking toward the most feasible method of coping with this menace."

Kennedy, in separate views, said hearings had demonstrated "beyond a doubt that local law enforcement officers...were incapable of dealing with this enemy," and proposed a National Crime Commission as a federal "intelligence gathering agency" for surveillance of top criminal leaders and dissemination of information to enforcement agencies. He called for a Senate study of the proposal. Other Democratic members -- Chairman John L. McClellan (Ark.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.) and Frank Church (Idaho) -- concurred in the recommendation and also endorsed an additional proposal by McClel-

lan that the Commission be given permanent status, power of subpena, authority to hold hearings and make recommendations to Congress and the Justice Department.

Republican Members -- Sens. Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), vice chairman, Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Carl T. Curtis (Neb.) and Homer E. Capehart (Ind.) -- said such an agency would impede existing programs of the Justice Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation, be "a short step" from a national police force, and fall prey to "individuals motivated by revenge or other corrupt motives." They recommended that the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee be empowered to investigate criminal activities when such inquiries "might serve a legislative purpose".

● JAMES R. HOFFA -- The Committee said it had found in 1959 testimony "instance after instance of unconscionable betrayal of his own members" by Hoffa and that, "from this point on, the fate and future of James R. Hoffa rest with the Executive and Judicial Branches of the Government, the monitors, and inevitably with his own members." The report said Hoffa "does not now have, nor has he ever had, any intention of moving against his racketeer friends," and that the anti-racketeering commission he created in 1958 was "nothing more than an expensive window dressing." The report attributed Hoffa's rise to union power to "a remarkable ability to concentrate negotiating power and control over contracts into the hands of himself and a selected clique subservient to his will."

The report reviewed various Hoffa-union transactions and among its findings were: Benjamin Dranow was "the central figure and clearly the emissary of Hoffa" in various complex financial deals; Teamsters Local 805 in New York was dominated by Abe Gordon, intimate Hoffa associate, who "managed to extract more than $225,000 in 'commissions' and unverified expenses" from the local's welfare fund in about nine years; in the Los Angeles area, where the union generally had an excellent reputation, Hoffa aligned himself with the three particular officials shown through Committee hearings to be corrupt; Hoffa extended special deals to employers with whom he had special business or social ties, and cases in point were his relationship with Carney Matheson, chief negotiator for employers in the Central States Conference, and with Riss & Co. of North Kansas City, Mo., and Trans-American Freight Lines -- where he allowed the companies to pay drivers a flat added rate instead of premium wages, despite rank and file protests; Hoffa made substantially lower contract offers, without any express authority, to employer representatives with the obvious purpose of undermining the strength of union officials known to be opposed to him.

● JOSEPH P. GLIMCO -- The report said Glimco, president of the Teamsters' Taxicab Drivers, Maintenance & Garage Helpers, Local 777, Chicago, was "a common thug and criminal who gained control of this union by violence." It said he "ruthlessly stifled any opposition by the membership, while he ransacked the union treasury." The Committee also found that the local's officers, trustees and executive board members were "of similar ilk -- parasites of organized labor -- who worked hand in glove with Glimco in exploiting the hard-working members of Local 777."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Nov. 28 -- A United States court of appeals reversed a lower court conviction of 20 men involved in an alleged Apalachin "crime convention" in 1957. The defendants, sentenced Jan. 13 to varying jail terms, had been convicted of conspiring to obstruct justice by agreeing not to disclose the purpose of the Apalachin meeting, which took place Nov. 14, 1957.

In a unanimous decision, the Court of Appeals said the Government had failed to present sufficient evidence to prove an agreement by the defendants to lie to New York State and federal investigators about the purpose of their meeting.

At the Apalachin meeting, there were about 60 persons. The 20 who were tried, and whose convictions were reversed Nov. 28, were: Russell A. Bufalino, Ignatius Cannone, Paul C. Castellano, Joseph F. Civello, Frank A. De Simone, Natale Evoia, Louis A. Larasso, Carmine Lombardizzi, Joseph Magliocco, Frank T. Majuri, Michele Miranda, Joseph C. Montana, John Ormento, James Osticco, Joseph Profaci, Anthony P. Riela, John T. Scalish, Angelo J. Sciandra, Simone Scozzari and Pasquale Turrigiano.

Part IV -- The fourth and final part of the report covered the coin-operated music amusement and cigarette vending machine industry and also summarized Committee investigations since 1957.

The Committee's findings:

● COIN MACHINES -- The Committee said the coin-machine industry was "inherently a legitimate business of increasing importance and desirability, both dollarwise and functionally," but "underworld infestation" threatened to permeate it at all levels and, in certain areas, "hoodlum control is an ugly reality."

The Committee said:

Present laws and/or their enforcement were inadequate to halt the spread of racketeering; local courts frequently were unaware of the need for effective punishment; in some instances the "vast amount of money" available to the "organized underworld" was an insulation against prosecution.

Management had knowingly used criminals to increase its sales and condoned resulting violence as a "liability of the business"; small businessmen who tried to resist racketeers received little help from local authorities.

Racketeers showed an increasing inclination to assume the role of labor leaders in the industry and no effort had been made to promote bona fide locals for employees. The report said this left "a jurisdictional vacuum that has been filled almost completely by the Teamsters, with a consequent subjugation of the employees and employers unable to keep from being swept into the Teamster maw."

The Teamsters Union had evidenced a "shocking disregard of the rackets being perpetrated by its locals" and Union President James R. Hoffa himself helped to furnish two such locals to the Detroit underworld; Hoffa had condoned the "publicized mala fides" of Detroit Local 985 and its president, William E. Bufalino.

In no area of inquiry had there been found evidence of benefits obtained by coin machine locals for employees, with the "fleeting exception" of Miami, Fla., Local 349.

Racketeers had "attained a great measure of success" in dominating the coin-machine field in urban centers of New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Florida and Indiana.

● STATISTICAL SUMMARY -- In an over-all summary of its inquiries, the Committee said it had held 270 days of hearings and heard 1,526 witnesses since 1957.

Criminal Actions

The Justice Department Oct. 1 reported that it had developed a total of 44 cases against persons, business organizations or unions whose activities were investigated by the Select Committee since its inception in 1957. Another case, developed after the report was issued, brought the total to 45 by Dec. 8, 1960. Through Dec. 8, the actions brought 12 convictions, 19 pending indictments, five acquittals and one case dismissed by the government; two additional convictions were reversed on appeal and six others, as of Dec. 8, were being appealed.

Those convicted were:

William Presser, president of both the Ohio Conference of Teamsters and Cleveland Local 555, convicted Feb. 2 for contempt of Congress and June 7 for obstructing justice by mutilating subpenaed records of the Conference. Presser was cited for contempt by the Committee in December 1958. (1959 Almanac p. 723)

Ernest M. High, editor of "Spotlight Publications" of New York City, convicted Feb. 26 for contempt of Congress. High was cited Aug. 18, 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 709)

Peter Licavoli of Detroit and Tucson, Ariz., presently imprisoned for income tax evasion, convicted of contempt of Congress March 30. He was cited Aug. 18, 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 709)

Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO), convicted April 11 for contempt of Congress on the basis of an Aug. 18, 1958 citation. (1958 Almanac p. 709; 1959 Almanac p. 734) Hutcheson and two other union officials, O. William Blaier and Frank M. Chapman, Oct. 28 were convicted of bribery and conspiracy in the sale of property to Indiana for highway rights-of-way. The transactions were the object of 1957 hearings by a Senate Public Works subcommittee. (1957 Almanac p. 793)

Teamsters Local 626B, Myer (Mike) Singer, its business agent, and members Hubert Brandt, Walter Klein and Lee Allen Taylor, convicted March 28 for anti-trust law violation by restraining trade in the rendered grease business in Los Angeles, Calif. Singer, called for questioning by the Committee during 1959 hearings, invoked the Fifth Amendment. (1959 Almanac p. 732)

Irving Bitz, officer and stockholder in Bronx County News Corp. and Bi-County News Corp., New York City, convicted Aug. 3, 1959, of extortion and violation of antitrust laws in the distribution of magazines and newspapers. He was a Committee witness May 5, 1959.

Robert "Barney" Baker, representative of the Central Conference of Teamsters, convicted April 7 of violating the Taft-Hartley Act by accepting a bribe to settle a jurisdictional dispute. He appeared before the Committee Aug. 20, 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 678)

Edward F. Weinheimer, former Teamster, convicted March 18 for perjury in denying receipt of pay-offs. He was a Committee witness Aug. 27, 1958.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS

A New Jersey federal grand jury Nov. 15 indicted on an extortion charge Anthony Provenzano, president of Teamster Local 560, Hoboken, N.J., who Sept. 7 was named an international vice-president of the union. Provenzano took the Fifth Amendment when he appeared before the Committee July 6, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 737)

The Supreme Court Oct. 10 agreed to review the Feb. 18 federal district court dismissal of a 1959 indictment charging former Teamster President Dave Beck and five co-defendants with violation of the Taft-Hartley Act in an alleged loan or payment of $200,000 to Beck by trucking officials. (1959 Almanac p. 738)

Three persons went on trial Nov. 29 in federal district court in Washington, charged with conspiring to alter, conceal or destroy hotel telephone records of calls made by union officials allegedly to thwart the Select Committee's investigation of the Teamsters. On trial were Mrs. Sally T. Hucks, former chief telephone operator at a Washington, D.C., hotel; Moss Herman, a New York Teamster official, and Joseph M. Williamson, an Illinois attorney.

A federal grand jury in Orlando, Fla., Dec. 7 indicted Teamster President Hoffa on mail fraud charges involving alleged misuse of more than $500,000 in union funds in a land development project -- Sun Valley, Inc. -- in Florida. Also named in the indictment were Henry Lower, former head of Teamster Local 376, Detroit, and currently president of the Sun Valley firm, and Robert E. McCarthy Jr., former branch manager of a Detroit bank. The Teamsters' board of monitors in 1959 charged Hoffa with misuse of funds in the project when it sought a court order for Hoffa's dismissal from office. (1959 Almanac p. 737)

TEAMSTER MONITORS

The Teamsters Union and its court-appointed board of monitors, set up in January 1958 to supervise a union "house-cleaning", in 1960 continued their jurisdictional duel. By year's end the struggle still was in progress, with proposals and counter-proposals for changes in union by-laws unresolved. (For background, see 1959 Almanac p. 736)

Major developments during 1960:

March 24 -- Teamster President James R. Hoffa said he would nominate William E. Bufalino, president of Local 985, Detroit, to succeed Daniel B. Maher, the union's representative on the monitors' board, who indicated he planned to resign. Bufalino figured in 1959 Senate hearings on coin machine rackets. (1959 Almanac p. 739)

March 28 -- Maher submitted his resignation but its acceptance hinged on approval of a replacement.

March 30 -- Federal District Judge F. Dickinson Letts, who established the board of monitors, ordered Lawrence T. Smith removed "as of today" from the board, where he represented rank and file members. Letts' office said Smith was asked to resign March 29 but sent word he would not. He recently had been voting against monitors' chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue. Smith, in a March 30 statement, said O'Donoghue appeared to be "too much in a hurry to proceed effectively," and that he would appeal Letts' order. (Smith reportedly also was in disagreement with Godfrey P. Schmidt, his predecessor on the board, and attorney for rank and file members until March 26. The group, which in 1957 initiated the action to oust Hoffa, dropped Schmidt on that date on grounds he was too preoccupied with "getting Hoffa" and was ignoring other complaints.)

March 31 -- The Teamsters asked the federal court to order immediately a new union convention on grounds a clean-up had "advanced to a point which gives reasonable assurance of new elections in accord with membership rights."

April 1 -- Letts appointed Terence F. McShane, former special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investiga-

tion, to replace Smith as rank and file representative on the board of monitors. McShane, who resigned his FBI job March 31, supervised the agency's 1957 investigation of wiretapping charges against Hoffa.

Letts notified Hoffa he would not accept Maher's resignation and therefore could not consider the nomination of Bufalino.

April 4 -- Maher wrote Letts he was "unable and unwilling" to continue on the board for personal and health reasons, that the court decree establishing the board provided for resignation under such conditions, and therefore, "as of this date I shall no longer serve."

April 5 -- O'Donoghue filed a complaint with Letts that there was sufficient ground to remove Hoffa from office in his failure to discharge Frank Collins as secretary-treasurer of Detroit Local 299 after his 1959 conviction for perjury.

April 14 -- The U.S. court of appeals in Washington, D.C., upheld an October 1959 order by Letts which denied a motion to remove O'Donoghue. The action had been brought by John Cunningham of New York, a rank and file member who since had broken with that group.

April 15 -- Hoffa filed an affidavit charging Letts with "personal bias and prejudice," and alleging that Letts had told a Time magazine reporter he intended to oust Hoffa.

April 27 -- Letts disqualified himself at the scheduled opening of a civil trial of Hoffa, declaring although he had "no thought or intention of admitting the truth" of Hoffa's charge, he had no choice under law but to step aside once the charge had been made. The trial involved monitors' charges that Hoffa should be removed from office because of his alleged mishandling of union funds from Hoffa's home local in Detroit and their use in a Florida real estate project. (See "Criminal Actions" p. 703) The trial immediately was reassigned to Federal District Judge Joseph R. Jackson, who denied a motion by Hoffa's attorneys for a delay.

May 2 -- The U.S. court of appeals ordered a postponement of the trial pending rulings on other motions and appeals in the case.

May 12 -- Bufalino was sworn in as the union's representative on the board of monitors after Letts agreed to accept him as Maher's replacement. The board membership was changed further by a May 12 U.S. court of appeals ruling temporarily reinstating Lawrence T. Smith as rank and file representative, pending further arguments. The ruling left in doubt the status of McShane.

May 21 -- Bufalino filed a complaint with Letts charging O'Donoghue with refusal to give him keys to the monitors' offices and files or to call a meeting until a court decision on the third monitor.

May 24 -- Hoffa filed a brief with Letts asking that his pending move to oust O'Donoghue be transferred to another judge and charging that O'Donoghue was conspiring with Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Kennedy's brother, Robert, and Schmidt to "seize and control" the union.

Hoffa also filed a $2.5 million libel and slander suit in federal court in Detroit against the National Broadcasting Co., television entertainer Jack Paar and Robert Kennedy, charging the defendants with conspiracy to "ridicule, degrade, defame and humiliate" him in statements on four Paar shows on which Kennedy was a guest in 1959-60. Kennedy was chief counsel of the McClellan Committee until he resigned in September 1959 to handle his brother's Presidential campaign.

May 25 -- Robert Kennedy issued a statement that "I welcome the opportunity" to establish in court instances of what he called "the corrupt, dishonest leadership of Mr. Hoffa," and said his only concern "is that the suit... is designed only for propaganda and is not intended to be tried."

The executive board of Teamsters Local 174, Seattle, ordered the ouster from the union of Frank W. Brewster, former Teamsters International vice president, and fined him $15,000 on charges of irregularities in the handling of $121,850 in union funds. Brewster figured in 1957 McClellan Committee hearings. (1957 Almanac p. 661)

June 2 -- A U.S. court of appeals in Washington, D.C., invalidated Letts' March 30 order removing Smith from the board of monitors, holding that Letts' procedure had been incorrect. The court also stayed a March 14 order by Letts giving O'Donoghue power to supervise alone the work of a law firm (Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz and Masters) hired by the monitors to conduct legal work for the monitors board in Teamster cases. The effect of the court ruling was to require participation of the entire monitors board in supervision of most of the law firm's activities.

June 14 -- The court of appeals ruled that the Teamsters could not appeal a December 1959 court order authorizing the monitors to use subpenas and take depositions in investigating union affairs.

June 16 -- The court of appeals voted to allow union rank and file members to intervene in court proceedings.

July 15 -- O'Donoghue resigned as monitor chairman, a job he had held since May 1958, citing "urgent personal reasons" in a letter to Letts. He said he regretted the board had made "little or no progress" in "cleaning up corrupt influences within the Teamsters Union," and blamed lack of progress on "bad faith" and "delaying tactics" by union officials.

July 18 -- Schmidt filed a petition with Letts asking removal from the board of Bufalino, charging his appointment was part of a plot by Hoffa to stall the board's work. He also charged that Bufalino and Jacob Kossman, a Hoffa attorney, approached him in April and offered to accept any settlement of union affairs if Hoffa was retained as president.

July 19 -- Bufalino issued a statement denying Schmidt's charges.

July 21 -- The court of appeals in Washington, acting on a Hoffa appeal to halt the trial for his removal ruled that the hearing could be held but that the 1958 consent decree which brought the union under monitor supervision did not authorize removal of officers. The court said, "We believe that the time is ripe for all parties...to consult in an earnest effort to reach an agreed disposition of pending matters...."

Aug. 23 -- Letts appointed McShane to succeed O'Donoghue as chairman of the monitors.

Sept. 26 -- McShane was sworn in as monitors chairman, and said he would try to end the monitorship and restore full autonomy to the union in "a matter of months -- less than a year." He took office following the conclusion of oral arguments against his appointment by representatives of Hoffa before Letts. Hoffa said he believed "McShane without question is prejudiced," and would appeal the appointment.

Oct. 28 -- The appeals court upheld Hoffa's objections to McShane, ruling 2-1 that either side -- the Teamsters or the union dissidents -- could veto the appointment of a chairman on "reasonable grounds".

Nov. 2 -- Hoffa petitioned the appeals court to allow him to call a union convention in Chicago Jan. 16-20, 1961. The union's 1959 scheduled convention was canceled in December 1958 by Letts, who ruled that monitor approval must be secured before any new meeting could be held. (1958 Almanac p. 681)

Nov. 12 -- Hoffa asked the court for permission to withdraw his Nov. 2 petition pending the outcome of other legal negotiations, and the court Nov. 16 granted his request.

Anti-Monitors Bills

Three similar bills were introduced in 1960 to prohibit federal courts from regulating union affairs through the use of monitors or other supervisory employees.

None of the bills was reported in either chamber. Hearings were held May 18-19 by the House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 on HR 11845, introduced April 20 by Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.). The other proposals were HR 11960, introduced April 27 by Rep. John H. Dent (D Pa.), and S 3444, introduced April 28 by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.). Other Congressmen, including a group of Democratic Representatives led by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.), proposed an inquiry into the Teamster monitors' actions, and Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D Ill.) suggested that the Labor Department proceed under the 1959 Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act "to bring some degree of order out of utter chaos."

TESTIMONY -- May 18 -- AFL-CIO President George Meany, in a letter to the Subcommittee, opposed the legislation and said Congress "should, as a general rule, refrain from interfering with the judiciary's performance of its functions." Meany said the Teamsters Union, which accepted court appointment of a board of monitors to oversee reforms in the union, "are simply seeking to be relieved of the consequences of their own bargain," and "if federal courts were abusing their powers in this field by unwarrantably undertaking to supervise the administration of labor organizations, I would of course be the first to object."

Daniel B. Maher, a Teamster representative on the board of monitors from March 1959 until his April resignation, said the courts probably would keep the monitorship alive for another 10 years. He said he had offered to waive his legal fees of about $4,000 a month if the other monitors had agreed to serve without pay, but "there were no takers". Maher said if his suggestion had been accepted, "this monitorship would have wound up in three or four months without question." Maher said the monitor operation cost the Teamsters about $2,000 a day, "which I consider unconscionable."

Republican Subcommittee members William C. Cramer (Fla.) and John V. Lindsay (N.Y.) protested that Subcommittee Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D La.) should not have scheduled the hearings while the status of the monitors was being considered by the courts.

May 19 -- Rep. John H. Dent (D Pa.), who April 27 introduced a bill (HR 11960) identical to HR 11845, upheld the rights of rank and file union members to hold elections and said the Teamster monitor board infringed on union rights.

Testimony supporting the legislation came from representatives of labor organizations including the Teamsters, and some AFL-CIO affiliates, including the National Maritime Union, International Assn. of Machinists and Flight Engineers International Assn.

CONTEMPT CITATIONS

The House in 1960 cited 16 persons for contempt of Congress, the Senate none. All 16 of the House citations were voted on Aug. 23.

Three of the 16 persons cited were officers of the Port of New York Authority. They were S. Sloan Colt, Austin J. Tobin and Joseph G. Carty. During a June 29 hearing held by the House Judiciary Antritrust Subcommittee, investigating the Authority, the three men, under orders, they said, from New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D), refused to turn over certain records to the Subcommittee.

The resolution (H Res 607) citing Colt for contempt was adopted Aug. 23 by a 270-124 roll-call vote of the House; that citing Tobin (H Res 606) by a 190-60 standing vote; and that citing Carty (H Res 608) by voice vote. (For roll-call vote, see chart p. 466; for separate story on Port Authority investigation, see p. 707)

The other 13 persons cited Aug. 23 were witnesses who, at House Un-American Activities hearings Nov. 17-18, 1959 in Puerto Rico, refused to answer questions about alleged Communist activities. The 13 argued that the Committee lacked jurisdiction in Puerto Rico because House Rule 11, stating the powers and duties of the Committee, said the Committee was authorized to sit and act only at any place "within the United States."

Twelve of the 13 were cited by voice vote of the House. They were:

Jose Enamorado Cuesta (H Res 609 -- H Rept 2122); Manuel Arroyo Zeppenfeldt (H Res 610 -- H Rept 2123); Juan Saez Corales (H Res 612 -- H Rept 2125); John Peter Hawes (H Res 613 -- H Rept 2126); Gertrudis Melendez Perez (H Res 614 -- H Rept 2127); Ramos Diaz Cruz (H Res 615 -- H Rept 2128); Frank Ruiz (H Res 616 -- H Rept 2129); Juan Emmanuelli Morales (H Res 617 -- H Rept 2130); Cesar Andreu Iglesias (H Res 618 -- H Rept 2131); Pablo M. Garcia Rodriguez (H Res 619 -- H Rept 2132); Cristino Perez Mendez (H Res 620 -- H Rept 2133); and Juan Santos Rivera (H Res 621 -- H Rept 2134).

Cited for contempt by a 385-0 roll-call vote was Consuelo Burgos De Saez Pagan (H Res 611 -- H Rept 2124). (For voting, see chart p. 466)

COURT CASES

Major 1960 court action on contempt of Congress:

Supreme Court -- The Supreme Court Nov. 14, in rulings on one contempt case and another involving an important state issue:

- Dismissed, by a 5-4 vote, a new appeal by Dr. Willard Uphaus (Uphaus v Wyman) who had been sentenced to a year in jail for refusing to give the Attorney General of New Hampshire the names of allegedly subversive guests at his summer camp. (1959 Almanc p. 205)
- Affirmed, by a 5-4 vote, the 1952 contempt of Congress conviction of Arthur M. McPhaul (McPhaul v U.S.) for his refusal to produce records of the Civil Rights Congress. McPhaul had contended that the Government must prove that the records existed and that he had them. McPhaul when appearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee did not produce the records as demanded by the subpena and declined to explain his action on the grounds of self-incrimination. (1952 Almanac p. 248)

Appeals Courts -- The U.S. court of appeals in Washington, D.C. June 18 affirmed the convictions of six

men for contempt and struck down the convictions of two women.

In reversing the convictions of Mrs. Mary Knowles, a Pennsylvania librarian, and Mrs. Goldie Watson, a Philadelphia school teacher, the court said neither the Congressional committees involved nor their counsels had made any attempt to explain to the two women the basis of the questions or their pertinency to the inquiry as required by Supreme Court decisions.

Mrs. Knowles Jan. 25, 1957 was sentenced to four months in jail and $500 fine for contempt for refusing, on July 29 and Sept. 15, 1955, to tell the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee whether or not she was a member of the Communist party. (1955 Almanac p. 530; 1956 Almanac p. 588)

Mrs. Watson Feb 16, 1954 refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee whether or not she was a member of the Communist party and on May11, 1954 the House cited her for contempt. (1954 Almanac p. 371, 373) A federal district court convicted her and on Nov. 29, 1956 sentenced her to a three-month suspended jail term and fined her $1,000.

In upholding the six other convictions, the court relied primarily on a June 8, 1959 Supreme Court ruling affirming the contempt conviction of Lloyd Barenblatt. In that case, the Court ruled that an authorized Congressional Committee had the right to investigate Communist activities. (1959 Almanac p. 723) In each of the six cases, the defendants had appeared before either the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee or the House Un-American Committee and had pleaded 1st Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech and belief, rather than relying on the 5th Amendment, when questioned about possible Communist activities. The six cases involved:

- Robert Shelton, who appeared before the Senate Subcommittee Dec. 7, 1955 and Jan. 6, 1956; was cited for contempt of Congress May 10, 1956 (1956 Almanac p. 589); was convicted, and on Jan. 25, 1957 sentenced to six months in jail and a $500 fine.
- William A. Price, who Jan. 5, 1956 refused to answer questions of the Senate Subcommittee; was cited for contempt May 10, 1956 (1956 Almanac p. 589); was convicted, and on April 16, 1957 sentenced to three months in jail and a $500 fine.
- Herman Liveright, who on March 29, 1956 was cited for contempt for refusing March 19, 1956 to answer questions by the Senate Subcommittee (1956 Almanac p. 589); was convicted, and on March 22, 1957 sentenced to three months in jail and a $500 fine.
- John T. Gojack, who on Feb. 28, 1955 refused to answer questions by the House Committee (1955 Almanac p. 539); was cited for contempt July 26, 1955 (1955 Almanac p. 395); was convicted May 3, 1956 and sentenced to nine months in jail and a $200 fine. (1956 Almanac p. 590)
- Norton Anthony Russell, who appeared before the House Committee in 1954; was cited for contempt Nov. 19, 1954; was convicted May 31, 1956 and sentenced to 30 days in jail and a $500 fine. (1956 Almanac p. 590)
- Bernhard Deutch, who was cited for contempt May 11, 1954 for refusing to answer questions put to him by the House Committee earlier that year (1954 Almanac p. 365); was convicted and Dec. 13, 1956 sentenced to three months in jail and a $100 fine.

Another conviction, that of William Presser (see below), was upheld Oct. 27 by the appeals court.

District Courts -- Between Dec. 9, 1959 and Dec. 9, 1960, 10 persons were convicted of contempt of Congress for the first time in federal district courts, or pleaded nolo contendere. The case against one person was dismissed.

The case dismissed was the contempt charge against Sidney H. Ingerman, cited July 31, 1958 for refusing to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee on Oct. 1-2, 1957, about former Communist associates. Ingerman's case was dismissed Dec. 15, 1959. (1958 Almanac p. 709)

The 10 persons convicted or pleading nolo contendere, in order of dates of conviction, were:

Dec. 9, 1959 -- Paul Rosenkrantz pleaded nolo contendere ("I do not contest the charge") to a contempt charge arising out of his citation by the House July 31, 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 709)

Dec. 10, 1959 -- Donald Wheeldin was convicted of contempt arising from his refusal to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee Sept. 2, 1959 in Los Angeles. (1959 Almanac p. 723)

Dec. 15, 1959 -- Sidney Turoff, cited at the same time as Ingerman (see above), was convicted of contempt.

Feb. 2, 1960 -- William Presser, president of the Ohio Conference of Teamsters and Cleveland Teamster Local 555, was convicted of contempt for refusing to produce records under subpena or answer questions on them in September 1958 testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. (1959 Almanac p. 723)

Feb. 26 -- Ernest M. High, editor of "Spotlight Publications" of New York City, was convicted of contempt based on a citation voted by the Senate Aug. 18, 1958 on recommendation of the Select Committee. (1958 Almanac p. 709)

March 11 -- Edward Yellin, University of Illinois graduate student, was convicted of contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions on alleged Communist activities during 1958 testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. (1958 Almanac p. 709)

March 16 -- Frank Grumman, radio operator for RCA Communications Inc., and a member of the American Communications Assn., was convicted of contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions on alleged Communist activity in 1957 testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. (1958 Almanac p. 710)

In Gruman's case and in that of Bernard Silber (see below) U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts Feb. 1 had dismissed some counts in the contempt indictments on the ground that the word "communist" was too vague. Letts upheld counts based on use of the words "Communist party" in the questioning of the two men.

March 23 -- Bernard Silber, member of the American Communications Assn., was convicted of contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions on alleged Communist party activity in 1958 testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. (1958 Almanac p. 710)

March 30 -- Peter Licavoli of Detroit, already serving a prison sentence for income tax evasion, was convicted of contempt of Congress for failure to respond to a 1958 subpena from the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field. (1959 Almanac p. 734)

April 11 -- Maurice A. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL-CIO), was convicted of contempt for refusal to answer questions in 1958 testimony before the Select Committee. (1959 Almanac p. 734)

PORT AUTHORITY

A House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee investigation of the Port of New York Authority led the House in 1960 to cite three officers of the Authority for contempt of Congress.

The three were S. Sloan Colt, chairman of the Authority; Austin J. Tobin, executive director; and Joseph G. Carty, secretary. All three were cited for "contumacious conduct" for refusing to turn over to the Subcommittee records it subpenaed in June.

On Dec. 6 Tobin, against whom the Justice Department had started proceedings in federal court, pleaded innocent. The stage was set for a trial, to begin Jan. 9, 1961, to test the Authority's assertion that only the states of New Jersey and New York, which had set up the Authority by bi-state compact, had authority over it.

The Antitrust Subcommittee, meanwhile, following the contempt citations, held hearings Nov. 28-Dec. 2 in New York on the Authority's activities.

Background

The Port of New York Authority was established by compacts in 1921 and 1922 (both compacts were approved by Congress) between the states of New York and New Jersey. The Authority was to be a joint agency for reconciling and promoting the interests of the two states in the harbor area that lies between them. As the scope of its activities expanded, its legal status continued to be ill-defined.

Termed a "public corporation" by the late Supreme Court Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, the Authority was held to be a "direct state agency" by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, but specifically denied such a status in an opinion by the New York State Attorney General. The Authority operates and collects revenues from four bridges, two tunnels under the Hudson River, four airports, Port Newark, a railroad freight terminal a bus terminal, two truck terminals, a helicopter terminal and a grain terminal -- all in the Northern New Jersey-New York City Metropolitan area. It owns some properties outright, leases others, simply manages still others.

House Action

In December 1959 the Port Authority announced it was studying the Great Swamp, Morris County, N.J., as the possible site of a commercial jet airport it intended to build. A dispute subsequently arose over the site, with many New Jerseyites favoring Burlington County. At the request of the New Jersey delegation to Congress, Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee May 17, 1960 introduced a resolution authorizing the Committee to investigate the Authority (H Res 530).

The House adopted H Res 530 June 1. Celler, as Judiciary chairman, assigned the investigation to Subcommittee No. 5 (the Antitrust Subcommittee), headed by himself.

In a June 7 letter to the Authority, Celler said an investigation was necessary "to ascertain whether or not (the Authority) has exceeded the scope of its activities, as contemplated by Congress in approving the interstate compacts of 1921 and 1922, and the extent to which the Authority is carrying out its duties under these interstate compacts."

Tobin replied June 12 that the administration of the compact, as approved by Congress, "has been left exclusively to the states whose region was involved (New York and New Jersey)." He refused to furnish the documents requested by Celler.

The Antitrust Subcommittee June 15 issued subpenas to Tobin, Colt and Carty for all of the Authority's records and files since 1921.

Colt, Tobin and Carty appeared before the Subcommittee June 29 and produced Authority bylaws, organization manuals, rules and regulations, annual financial reports and minutes of the meetings of the Board of Commissioners and its committee. But they refused to hand over internal financing reports, management and financial reports prepared by outside consultants, or correspondence and memoranda involving negotiation, execution and performance of construction contracts, insurance contracts and policies, public relations contracts and policies, real estate operations, revenue bonds and rail transport policy of the Authority. They were acting, they said, under instructions from New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) and New Jersey Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D). The Subcommittee and the full Committee promptly reported the contempt resolutions to the House (H Rept 2120-2122) and recommended that the three officials be held in contempt of Congress.

Only two Judiciary Committee members dissented from the recommendation. Reps. John V. Lindsay (R) and John H. Ray (R), both from New York City districts, in minority reports said that Congress had no constitutional right to intervene in the internal affairs of the bi-state agency. Both said that Congress did not create the Authority but had merely consented to the compact between the two states. The powers exercised by the Authority, they said, were delegated to it by the legislatures of New York and New Jersey.

In an effort to settle the dispute, Celler proposed to meet with Rockefeller and Meyner before the three contempt resolutions were taken up by the House. He invited the two Governors to meet with him Aug. 8. Rockefeller July 18 replied that he could not attend such a meeting until after Aug. 29. Meyner Aug. 2 declined the invitation, saying that he and Rockefeller should appear together before the full Judiciary Committee, rather than confer only with Celler. Celler said a meeting after Aug. 29 would be too late for the Committee to reconsider its recommendation.

Meyner Aug. 2 sent letters to the 48 other Governors and to all Members of the House, stating that the investigation by the Judiciary Committee constituted an "intrusion of federal authority into the internal affairs of our states." Celler countered Aug. 6 by sending messages to each of the 48 Governors contacted by Meyner. The states' rights issue that had been raised by Meyner in the Port Authority case, Celler said, was "a shibboleth raised by anyone who has a weak argument." He said that when Congress approved the bi-state compact in 1921, it had reserved to itself the right "to alter, amend or repeal" it.

Rockefeller and a trio of his predecessors as Governor of New York Aug. 22 sent identical telegrams to all House Members protesting the contempt proceedings. The message, which was signed by Rockefeller and former Govs. W. Averell Harriman (D 1955-59), Thomas E. Dewey (R 1943-47) and Herbert H. Lehman (D 1933-42), reiterated the states' rights theme and said "such precipitate and unhappy action would mark the first

time in history that the Congress ever voted to instigate criminal prosecution for contempt against state officers serving a state agency in a matter that concerns the proper exercise of their official state duties."

The message also said Rockefeller and Meyner -- "as well as many former Governors" -- had been refused the opportunity to appear before the Judiciary Committee before the contempt citations were reported.

Celler issued a reply the same day saying the two Governors were given "multiple opportunities" to appear before the Committee and accusing them of "playing fast and loose with the Congress."

CITATIONS VOTED

The House Aug. 23 adopted the resolutions citing Colt, Tobin and Carty for contempt of Congress. The resolution citing Colt (H Res 607) was adopted by a 270-124 roll-call vote; that citing Tobin (H Res 606) by a 190-60 standing vote; and that citing Carty (H Res 608) by voice vote. (For roll-call vote, see chart p. 466)

The citations were turned over to the Justice Department for handling "in the manner and form provided by law." Convictions in federal court could bring fines of $1,000 and prison terms of one year.

Floor debate concentrated largely on whether Congress, which had consented to but not created the interstate compacts establishing the Authority, could investigate activities performed under the compacts. Celler said Congress could, and that involved in the dispute were "the dignity of the House of Representatives and the integrity of its process." Lindsay said the House was acting "hastily, unreasonably and unwisely."

A second issue in the debate was whether Rockefeller and Meyner had received a fair chance to discuss the matter with Celler before the Judiciary Committee recommended the contempt citations. The Governors' supporters said cancellation of hearings early in the year and Celler's refusal to wait until Aug. 29 to hear the state executives were evidence that Meyner and Rockefeller had not been given fair treatment.

Celler replied that the Governors were trying to hold up contempt proceedings until after adjournment.

A sidelight to the debate was the fact that liberal Governors of Northern states found themselves invoking the doctrine of states' rights, normally a Southern position. Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.) said he found himself "in the position of the man watching a fight between his wife and a bear. I do not much care which way it goes; I am just glad to see the fight. I am happy that so many are in favor of states' rights in the great states of New York and New Jersey."

Attorney General William P. Rogers Nov. 25 announced the Justice Department had filed an "information" against Tobin in federal district court, Washington, D.C. Rogers said the case would test the "respective contentions of the Congress and the Port Authority as to the extent to which Congress could inquire into the Port Authority's operations." (Under the information procedure, a judge alone determines if a trial is necessary.)

The Justice Department said Tobin alone was charged because it had been conceded that if the judge ruled adversely to him, he was empowered to and would produce the documents sought by the Subcommittee.

Tobin Dec. 6 pleaded innocent and Judge David A. Pine set Jan. 9, 1961 as the date for opening of the trial.

Celler, however, criticized the Justice Department's method of proceeding, charging the Department had flouted "the will of Congress by selecting only one individual for criminal prosecution for contempt of Congress.... Furthermore", he said, "instead of proceeding by way of grand jury leading to indictment as is required by statute, the Department of Justice now proceeds by way of information for which procedure there may be absolutely no statutory authority."

Subcommittee Hearings

The Antitrust Subcommittee subsequently held hearings on the Authority Nov. 28-Dec. 2 in New York. Celler said the hearings would resume in 1961.

TESTIMONY -- Nov. 28 -- Eugene A. Mintkeski, Authority treasurer, said the Authority in 1956 borrowed $50 million in a short-term loan from the First National City Bank of New York at an interest rate of 1.875 percent. The interest being paid to the bank was tax-exempt under state and federal laws because the Authority was a public agency. Subcommittee Counsel Herbert W. Maletz said the 1.875 percent tax-exempt return to the bank was equivalent, in net yield to the bank, to a 3.9 percent return in taxable interest. Maletz said at that time the "prime rate" (the rate charged to borrowers specially favored because of their good standing and large business) being charged private borrowers was 3.5 percent, taxable. Maletz said this meant the Authority, which should have been entitled to the equivalent of the prime rate, was actually paying the equivalent of more than the prime rate. Maletz also said a memorandum by D.K. Pfeffer, a First National vice president, said that the 2.25 percent (non-taxable) being paid by the Authority in 1957 was equivalent to 4.68 percent in taxable interest and was "comfortably above" the equivalent of the prime rate.

Mintkeski said he could not obtain lower rates than he had in 1956, and it was only in 1958, when Tobin threatened First National he would "go into the open market" for money that First National reduced its charges to 1.9 percent, then equal to the prime rate on loans on which interest was taxable. Mintkeski also said it was advantageous to borrow from First National because other banks required 20 percent of a loan to be kept on deposit.

(Tobin later the same day, after the hearings, said the Port Authority had paid no more than it had to in 1956-57 for money, and the U.S. Public Housing Authority was paying higher interest rates on its bonds then.)

Celler said the Authority had kept $100,000 in the Bankers Trust Co. and its predecessor bank without receiving interest since the late 1920s, which represented a "gratuity" in interest not paid of $150,000. Mintkeski said a similar no-interest deposit was kept in the Chase-Manhattan Bank.

Nov. 29 -- Harry Kraft, a Newark real estate broker and president of Allied Realty Corp., said his firm in 1956-57 paid $9,575.38 to Emanuel S. Breslow, manager of the commercial rentals division of the Authority's marine terminals division, in the belief that the payments would help him get leases on Authority property for his clients.

Breslow invoked the 5th Amendment when questioned on the alleged payments but said "No" when asked if he had been paid by anyone else.

Tobin said Breslow had been dismissed from his job Nov. 26. He also said the public interest was protected by the fact that the New York and New Jersey Governors

had the right to veto Authority decisions. Rep. William M. McCulloch (R Ohio) said only seven such vetoes had been cast since 1921.

Nov. 30 -- Myron Rand, federal auditor, said the J.S. Frelinghuysen Corp., the Authority's exclusive broker for most insurance since 1946, had listed expenses of $4,148 in entertainment and gifts in 1959-60 to James W. Doyle, Authority director of finance, and John P. Olsen, its insurance manager. Doyle and Olsen denied receiving all but a few of the gifts, and Mortimer Wolf, counsel for Frelinghuysen, said many of the reported items were "bad errors." Tobin said the charges were a "filthy smear" and he had complete confidence in the two. Tobin also said most large firms used only one insurance broker and the Authority's insurance costs were the lowest possible.

Dec. 1 -- Tobin said that until 1946, when it was decided to have one broker handle all insurance, the Authority as a "patronage" device had deliberately split its insurance business among 11 firms. He said he considered this unbusinesslike, and decided to change the system, but that Knickerbocker Associates, headed by D. Mallory Stephens, New York State Assembly Ways and Means Committee chairman from 1942-52, had been continued as broker of record for a $975,900 policy because Stephens said loss of the contract by his firm would be "terribly, terribly unfair." Tobin said it was a coincidence that the contract was discontinued with Knickerbocker after Stephens left the state assembly. Subcommittee Counsel Maletz said three bills proposing investigations of the Authority were killed in Stephens' committee while he headed it.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen Jr. said that from 1949-52 his firm actually handled the insurance for which Knickerbocker was paid and was broker of account.

Dec. 2 -- Tobin said that when a construction contract required "special considerations of time and quality," the Authority used a select list of contractors. Tobin made the statement after Authority Chief Engineer John M. Kyle said the reason a December 1958 Idlewild Airport hangar contract had been denied Joseph P. Blitz, a contractor who was low bidder, was that some of Blitz's references on performance were bad.

Celler criticized the Authority for not purchasing any new railroad cars with $20 million voted by New York State 15 months earlier, and Tobin said "tremendous progress" had been made in "tortuous negotiations" for the cars.

A Subcommittee staff study said the Authority's policy of pooling revenues from all its operations meant no toll cuts on any single project, even if it had paid itself off. The study said the Authority's assets exceeded its debts by $499,200,000 at the end of 1959.

Following Frelinghuysen's statement, Tobin said "This investigation is made up of slurs, smears and vengeance, because Mr. Celler could not get from the Port Authority favored treatment for clients of his law firm." Howard S. Cullman, honorary chairman of the Authority, agreed and said Celler pressured him in 1950 to get a parking lot concession for a client. He said Celler threatened to investigate the Authority. Celler said the charge was "an outrageous deliberate falsehood" and the Subcommittee would not be "intimidated by such attacks." He said that in 1952 he had investigated the Authority after a New Jersey Congressman introduced a bill to dissolve it, and that after the investigation he had opposed the bill and praised the Authority.

EXPORT EXPANSION

Partly to reduce the unfavorable U.S. balance of payments and check the outflow of gold from the U.S., and partly to revitalize the nation's export industry generally, President Eisenhower early in 1960 inaugurated an export expansion program.

The program was designed to be implemented largely under existing legislation, but Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress for $4,158,800 in special appropriations to expand export trade promotion. Of the request, $1,062,500 was eventually granted by Congress in the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill for fiscal 1961 (HR 13161 -- PL 86-722).

In related developments, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings on the U.S. position in foreign trade and subsequently reported a bill (S 3102), authorizing $5 million for promotion of tourism to the U.S., which was passed by the Senate but died in the House; and President Eisenhower Nov. 16 took executive action to reduce foreign spending by all U.S. agencies in order to halt the flow of gold from the U.S.

Export Expansion Program

President Eisenhower March 17 sent a special message to Congress outlining a program to stimulate U.S. exports. The President said sale of more U.S. goods overseas would help to sustain U.S. capacity to maintain overseas expenditures for investment, private travel, maintenance of U.S. military forces and foreign aid. An export increase, the President said, could also "add substantially to the millions of jobs already generated for our people by export trade." (For text of message, see p. 638)

The President said that while most of the program could be effectuated under existing legislative authority, "the cooperation and support of Congress are vital to the success of this program."

Key features of the program:

Continued efforts to end discriminatory trade barriers against U.S. goods overseas, through negotiations among nations participating in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund.

Export-Import Bank guarantee of non-commercial risks for short-term export credits and improvement of Export-Import Bank credit facilities for medium-term export transactions. (The Export-Import Bank March 17 announced that for sales where credit did not exceed six months, it would guarantee U.S. exporters against losses arising from such political risks as currency restrictions, confiscation of property or funds, war and civil uprisings.)

Efforts to strengthen trade promotion by the Commerce Department, expand and give higher priority to commercial activities of the Foreign Service, expand the Agriculture Department's trade promotion activities, put more emphasis on Government reports helpful to exporters, emphasize tourist travel to the U.S., and make better use of international fairs and trade missions.

ACTION ON FUNDS

The President subsequently sent to Congress on May 26 a request (H Doc 400) for $4,158,00 special appropriations and an additional $170,000 authority to spend from

tariff receipts to implement the export expansion program. The Administration requested that the money be appropriated in the First Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 12740) for fiscal 1961, but none of it was provided in that bill. The Administration then asked that the funds be included in the Second Supplemental (HR 13161), and the latter bill and enacted into law carried $1,062,500 for the export programs. Following is a breakdown of the President's request by function and the amount appropriated for each function in HR 13161:

- For the President's Special International Program, Mr. Eisenhower requested a supplemental appropriation of $986,800 to "make fuller use of international trade fairs and trade missions to expand American export trade." Appropriated by Congress: Nothing.

- For the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Agriculture Department, the President asked an appropriation of $330,000 for personnel to work on agricultural market development and trade promotion activities at home and abroad. He also asked that $170,000 of Section 32 funds -- funds received from tariffs on imports and available under existing law for promotion of agriculture and trade in farm goods, or food donations -- be made available to the Foreign Agricultural Service to be used for the same purpose as the $330,000 appropriation. Appropriated by Congress: $137,500 (against the $330,000 request). Section 32 funds made available: $100,000.

- For the Department of Commerce, to expand dissemination of export promotion information by the Office of Field Services, the President asked a special appropriation of $250,000. Appropriated by Congress: $100,000.

- For the Department of Commerce, to expand Business and Defense Services Administration research and information-collection on foreign markets available for specific U.S. commodities, the President requested a $350,000 supplemental. Appropriated by Congress: $200,000.

- For the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, to improve services to exporters, stimulate business interest in exports, intensify efforts to remove trade barriers to U.S. goods and promote travel to the U.S., the President asked $1.2 million. Appropriated by Congress: $500,000.

- For the State Department, to post additional commercial officers overseas to help U.S. business to expand exports, to improve commercial library facilities at foreign service posts and to establish pilot trade centers at London and Bangkok, the President asked $1,015,000. Appropriated by Congress: $125,000.

- For the State Department, to permit additional entertainment of foreign business and Government officials under the export promotion program, the President asked $27,000. Appropriated by Congress: Nothing.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 31 -- Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller established a five-member Export Expansion Committee to organize "a sustained effort by private industry to promote the American export trade expansion program."

The group was formed in response to the President's March 17 statement, in which he had said that as part of a program to promote the growth of the nation's export trade, he had asked the Secretary "to enlist the active support of existing national and local business groups."

Leonard F. McCollum was named chairman.

In addition to McCollum, president of the Continental Oil Co., the Committee membership included Rudolph F. Barnow, president of the National Assn. of Manufacturers; Donald K. David, vice chairman of the Ford Foundation; Arthur H. Motley, president-elect of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.; and Morehead Patterson, chairman of the American Machine and Foundry Co.

Nov. 9 -- The Census Bureau reported that U.S. exports in 1960, through the end of September, were valued at $14,412,600,000 excluding shipments under military portions of the Mutual Security Program. The January-September figures for 1960 represented a 17 percent rise over exports for the corresponding period of 1959 ($11,995,800,000).

Senate Committee Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEARINGS -- April 25, 26, 28, 29, May 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10 on the U.S. position in foreign trade and President Eisenhower's export expansion program. Before the hearings, Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) March 18 said the President's proposals appeared on first examination to be sound but "the main question in my mind is whether the program adds up to action sufficiently bold to meet the need or represents only a declaration of intent to do what we are already doing, only better." A Committee staff report, based on an eight-month survey of U.S. exports, was released April 23 and it concluded that U.S. exports had followed a "generally increasing yet highly unpredictable up-and-down course" since World War II while other industrial countries' exports had shown a "steady upsurge". The report recommended: establishment of a system of guarantees for export credit, to protect the lender against all types of risks; reestablishment of the foreign commercial service, merged in 1939 into the State Department foreign service as an overseas operation of the Commerce Department; and creation of a "U.S. office of travel and tourism to promote more visits by foreigners to this country."

TESTIMONY -- April 25 -- Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller said "only a small number of American companies, and those mostly the larger ones, are engaged in foreign trade," and that "our exports will not increase sufficiently to balance our accounts unless a sense of national urgency is created." Mueller said the "underlying concern" must be whether the U.S. was "sufficiently competitive" to reduce substantially a deficit in the total balance of payments -- the difference between payments to foreign countries and receipts from them. He said trends indicated the U.S. in 1960 should experience a recovery from an export slump which began in 1957, but he emphasized that "in even the most optimistic predictions the improvement is insufficient to reduce the deficit in our balance of payments to a tolerable level." Mueller said "only the individual private businessman can solve our problem by using his initiative, ingenuity, drive and knowledge in foreign markets." The Government's function, he said, was "to help him mobilize, to service him with the facts which he cannot obtain independently and, most vitally, to aid him in every possible way by eliminating foreign government discriminations and improving the climate of trade."

April 26 -- Alfred H. von Kleinperer, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, said the best cure for the deficit was an aggressive job of American salesmanship aimed at increasing export earnings by 20 percent to 25

percent. He warned against limiting imports, because "we will also cut our exports because trade is reciprocal."

Ray W. McDonald, vice president of the Burroughs Corp. of Detroit, said U.S. business typically invested abroad only "to serve markets which otherwise could not be served directly from the United States," and that exports in his own firm, concentrated in complex office machines, had risen despite foreign investment.

April 28 -- Samuel C. Waugh, president of the Export-Import Bank, explained the bank's new Government-backed program for insuring short term (up to 180 days) commercial export transactions against political risks (war, expropriation, inconvertibility, etc.). Under the plan commercial banks extending credit to exporters would insure against political risks as agents for Eximbank.

Von Klemperer, said the Administration had decided that the Government, through Eximbank, should help exporters by expanding its insurance program against political risks, but let commercial insurance companies guarantee exporters against commercial risks (credit failures, etc.). Von Klemperer indicated the Administration would reevaluate its policy if commercial firms failed to cover commercial risks.

Francis C. Scafuro, chairman of the National Coordinating Committee for Export Credit Guarantees of the International Section, New York Board of Trade, outlined his group's plan for a federally-chartered Export Credit Guarantee Corporation which would insure exporters against political, commercial and catastrophic risks. The new corporation would be privately financed and controlled, but would borrow Treasury funds when necessary. Scafuro said the corporation would be similar to governmental organizations currently guaranteeing West European and Japanese traders against commercial or political losses. He said the new Eximbank plan would "not equal the effectiveness of a single, well-integrated and specialized export credit guarantee organization."

Numerous U.S. exporting firms testified, most of them favoring Scafuro's plan. Richard G. Lurie, editor of American Exporter Publications, said a survey of U.S. exporters showed that total U.S. exports in 1959 might have been 10% higher if a comprehensive export credit insurance program, such as existed in other countries, had been available to U.S. manufacturers.

May 2 -- Bradley Fisk, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs, said the Government had only recently begun active steps to encourage foreign travel to the U.S. because previous U.S. policy had dictated a maximum export of American dollars and minimum import of foreign capital to encourage economic recovery abroad after World War II. He said President Eisenhower's proclamation of 1960 as "Visit the United States of America Year" marked the beginning of the "first concentrated effort to increase the flow of travel to this country from abroad." Fisk said the U.S. was promoting foreign visits through limited programs of the Office of International Travel in the Commerce Department, the Travel Advisory Committee and the Interdepartmental Travel Policy Committee.

May 2-3 -- Representatives of U.S. travel agencies, transportation and hotel industries and advertising agencies endorsed the principles of S 3102, introduced by Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), to create an Office of International Travel and Tourism in the Commerce Department to promote travel to the U.S. under an estimated annual budget of up to $5 million dollars. Witnesses said the Government must take a more active role in promoting tourism. They recommended travel promotion offices in foreign cities, extensive advertising campaigns, low cost accommodations, removal of visa requirements for foreign visitors, and negotiation of further relaxation of currency restrictions.

TRADE WITH SOVIETS

May 5 -- Assistant Secretary of State Thomas C. Mann said the United States "stands ready to sell a wide range of nonstrategic commodities to the European Soviet bloc countries at any time that they wish to buy them and are in a position to pay for them," but the current "low level" of trade was "the result of conscious policy on the part of the Soviet Union and its European satellites." Exports to Russia and other Eastern European nations totaled only .4% of all U.S. exports, in the last quarter of 1959, he said. Mann said the U.S. embargo on trade with Communist China was "designed to hinder as much as possible" that government's buildup of military power and political influence. Any relaxation in the embargo would weaken U.S. influence and be seen as "a harbinger of a possible political accommodation," he said.

May 6 -- Assistant Secretary of Commerce Bradley Fisk said Sino-Soviet bloc trade with the free world had been growing "at a substantial rate in the past decade and may well continue to increase at a steady but modest increment." He said the "threat" in this "trade drive" was that "less developed areas may come to rely economically more and more" upon the bloc.

Soviet trade policies were analyzed by professors Joseph Berliner of Syracuse University and Franklyn D. Holzman of the University of Washington and by Irving Lipkowitz, director of economic affairs for Reynolds Metal Co. Berliner and Holzman stressed Soviet political aims in trade with underdeveloped countries. Lipkowitz reviewed Soviet "dumping" practices, said there could be no comparison with other dumping procedures because Soviet trading agencies operate under no "capitalistic inhibitions." He said "market machinery" must be created to insure fair competition.

May 9 -- Herbert E. Harris II, American Farm Bureau Federation, said agriculture "has more to lose than any other segment of our economy if we are not able to expand foreign trade" because unlike industry, farmers could not move to a foreign area to improve their competitive position. He said the U.S. "must insist" that other countries promptly remove "discriminatory restrictions" against U.S. exports.

May 10 -- George W. Ball, Washington attorney for the European Common Market's Economic Commission, said American firms producing in Europe should not be viewed with alarm because it was "the classic pursuit of a normal, healthy, economic motive of seeking to exploit a new mass market."

Martin Hearn, Florida Citrus Mutual, said of all U.S. exported items, agricultural commodities "stand to lose most in the emergence of the European Common Market." He said agricultural exports in the past ten years totaled 23 percent of all export trade and provided a "tremendous stimulating price effect" on the remaining crops sold domestically. He proposed use of advisory groups from industry to assist not only in planning by government agencies but also to aid "behind the scenes at international conferences."

O.R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, reviewed what he said

was the U.S.' "precarious competitive position in the world," and said other countries in a similar position had been "helped inestimably" by placing" severe restrictions on imports, resorting in the process to import licenses, exchange controls, import quotas and other devices." The U.S. should learn the lesson, he said, and "apply it before it is too late."

TOURISM BILL APPROVED

Following the hearings, the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee May 27 reported the bill (S 3102 -- S Rept 1493) authorizing $5 million for expansion of a Commerce Department program to encourage tourists from abroad to visit the U.S.

The Committee said the "imbalance between the U.S. foreign travel expenditures and receipts -- $980 million -- accounted for almost 27 percent of our total balance-of-payments deficit of $3.7 billion in 1959."

The Senate passed S 3102 June 7 by voice vote, but the House took no action and the measure died with the adjournment of the 86th Congress.

To carry out the program, the bill as passed by the Senate would have established in the Commerce Department an Office of International Travel with a director and staff, to be advised by a Travel Advisory Board of 12 part-time, non-governmental personnel. The Office would encourage more host arrangements and tourist facilities in the United States, coordinate federal travel services, participate in the International Cooperation Administration's technical assistance and economic development programs, and collect and publish travel information.

Presidential Action

President Eisenhower Nov. 16 took steps to cut back U.S. spending overseas in order to rectify the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit and prevent a continued outflow of gold from the U.S.

In a public statement and directive to federal agencies, the President said the U.S. was sending about $8.5 billion a year overseas through private long-term capital investment abroad, short-term acquisition of foreign assets, foreign-aid payments and spending for maintenance of American troops abroad. Part of the loss was offset by surpluses of exports over imports by approximately $1 billion to $4 billion a year, and by other payments exchanges, the President said, but since 1957 the balance-of-payments deficit of the U.S. had been $10 billion, and there had been a decline of about $4.5 billion in the Treasury Department's gold stocks.

(The Federal Reserve Board Nov. 25 announced that U.S. gold holdings as of Nov. 23 were $17,986,000,000, the lowest amount since 1940. Foreign governments and individuals held about $18 billion in dollars and other liquid obligations at that time, which meant that if all requested payment in gold at once, the U.S. gold stocks would be wiped out, but this was not considered a real possibility.)

GENERAL POLICIES

The President said these general policies would be followed:

- International Trade -- The U.S. would continue to press its export-expansion efforts, and to negotiate to get other nations to reduce tariff and quota restrictions.
- International Finance -- The U.S. would insist that its friends and allies accept a fair share of the costs of maintaining military security and financing long-term development of underdeveloped countries; urge international lending institutions not to use dollars where possible, and urge strong-currency nations to permit such institutions to seek funds in their capital markets; and try to cut back various governmental operations.
- Domestic Economy -- The Government would "continue to implement fiscal, financial, monetary and debt-management policies of the Government and the Federal Reserve System designed to avoid inflation"; and to urge labor and capital to take all reasonable steps to insure the competitive position overseas of U.S. goods.

SPECIFIC DIRECTIVES

The President ordered the following steps taken:

The armed forces and Coast Guard were ordered to reduce military procurement overseas.

All Government agencies with civilian employees overseas were to reduce the number as much as possible. Military dependents living overseas with their servicemen husbands and fathers were to be reduced from 484,000 persons to 200,000 persons, by bringing dependents back to the U.S. at a rate of 15,000 a month beginning Jan. 1, 1961.

The International Cooperation Administration and Development Loan Fund were to place "primary emphasis" on financing purchases by nations receiving aid and loans, of goods of U.S. origin.

State Department or U.S. embassy commissaries overseas were to be limited in buying non-U.S. goods.

The Agriculture Department was to increase efforts to see that food surplus disposal programs did not impede purchases of U.S. farm goods for dollars.

The State Department was to make special efforts to maximize tariff concessions, get foreign nations to permit their nationals to spend more money on tourist trips to the U.S.

(Officials estimated the President's directives would cut foreign spending of the U.S. by about $1 billion a year -- half of it as a result of reduction in spending by military dependents.)

WEST GERMAN TALKS

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Nov. 23 -- Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson and Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon ended three days of financial discussion in Bonn about the possibility of the West German government assuming a greater share of the military and foreign aid costs of the Western Alliance. Specifically, the United States asked Bonn to contribute $600 million in 1961 toward the maintenance of U.S. troops in Germany.

When the talks ended, the parties released a joint communique which indicated the Bonn government had refused to put up the $600 million for troop maintenance, but which stated that arrangements had been made to protect the gold reserve of the United States by allowing for a greater West German contribution to the costs of maintaining western defense and foreign aid. The communique said West Germany in 1961 would contribute between $720 million and $958 million to its foreign aid program.

U-2 INCIDENT WRECKS PARIS SUMMIT MEETING

Diplomatic relations between the United States and the Soviet Union suffered a severe setback in 1960 in the wake of President Eisenhower's acknowledgement that an American U-2 reconnaissance plane shot down over Russia May 1 was on an official intelligence-gathering mission for which the U.S. Government offered no apologies. As a direct result of the U-2 incident, Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev broke off his long-planned summit meeting with the President, British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan and French President Charles de Gaulle, and cancelled an invitation to Mr. Eisenhower to visit Russia.

On the domestic scene, Democrats locked horns with Republicans over the Administration's handling of the incident; the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after a closed-door inquiry into the matter, issued a circumspect but nonetheless critical report. Although the issue itself did not enter into the Presidential campaign, Republicans made much of an early comment by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) that the President might have expressed his regrets to Khrushchev.

On the international scene, the strain imposed by the incident contributed to the subsequent collapse of East-West disarmament talks and the President's refusal to meet with Khrushchev during the latter's unbidden visit to the United States to attend sessions of the United Nations General Assembly in September. Following are the details of steps leading to the summit, a chronology of the U-2 incident, domestic political repercussions, the hearings and report of the Foreign Relations Committee, and highlights of the incident's aftermath.

Route to Summit

Hopes for an East-West accommodation on such issues as Germany and disarmament rose in 1955, when the Big Four heads of government held their first post-war conference in Geneva, July 18-23, even though President Eisenhower warned that the meeting "can, at the best, be only a beginning in a renewed effort that may last a generation." In the event, the "smiles of Geneva" quickly vanished and no substantial agreement ensued. Reluctant to run the risk of raising false hopes once more, the President held out for more than one year before agreeing to Premier Khrushchev's demand for another summit conference. "The most we can hope," the President said April 27, 1960 of the forthcoming May 16 encounter, "is ease of tension, some evidence that we are coming closer together."

Soviet efforts to scale the summit for a second time began in December 1957, when Premier Bulganin proposed a new meeting to seek a general European political settlement and a disarmament agreement. Preliminary talks by the foreign ministers opened in Moscow April 17, 1958 but came to a fruitless end in mid-June when Khrushchev, who had become Premier March 27, accused the West of sabotaging the proposed conference by laying down impossible conditions. Subsequent moves took place in the following sequence:

July 19, 1958 -- Khrushchev called for an immediate meeting with Eisenhower, Macmillan, de Gaulle, and Prime Minister Nehru of India to deal with the "armed intervention" of U.S. and British forces in the Middle East following overthrow of Iraq's pro-Western regime July 14. Eisenhower countered July 22 with a proposal for a meeting in the framework of the United Nations Security Council. Khrushchev at first agreed, then backed down Aug. 5 after returning from talks in Peking with China's Mao Tse-tung. Thereupon the Middle East problem was turned over to the UN General Assembly.

Nov. 10, 1958 -- Khrushchev announced Soviet intentions of handing over to the Communist regime of East Germany all Soviet functions in divided Berlin, and demanded an end to the city's four-power occupation. In notes to the Western powers Nov. 27, he set a six-month deadline for negotiation of a new status for Berlin. In their replies Dec. 14, the U.S., Britain, and France rejected the implied Soviet ultimatum, and in notes to Moscow Feb. 16, 1959 proposed a foreign ministers' conference "to deal with the problem of Germany in all its aspects". Khrushchev, in a Feb. 24 speech, insisted on a summit meeting instead, but on March 3 the Soviets agreed to a foreign ministers' meeting. In a March 16 broadcast, President Eisenhower expressed his willingness to meet with Khrushchev if the foreign ministers made progress, a position that was reiterated March 23 following talks with Prime Minister Macmillan.

May 11, 1959 -- The foreign ministers' conference opened in Geneva and almost immediately became deadlocked, the Soviets insisting on immediate peace treaties with East and West Germany, the West opposing a treaty until Germany could be reunified through free elections. The conference broke off June 20, was resumed July 13, then recessed indefinitely Aug. 5 without reaching any agreement on Berlin or related questions. Meanwhile, the President Aug. 3 announced that Khrushchev had accepted an invitation to visit the United States and that he would visit the Soviet Union in turn later on.

Sept. 15, 1959 -- Khrushchev arrived in Washington and, in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly Sept. 18, proposed "general and complete disarmament" within four years. Following talks with the President at Camp David Sept. 26-27, it was agreed to reopen negotiations on Berlin. Khrushchev had agreed "there could be no fixed time limit" on these, the President said Sept. 28, and had thus "removed many of the objections that I have heretofore had" to a summit meeting.

Dec. 21, 1959 -- Following a meeting in Paris between Eisenhower, Macmillan, de Gaulle, and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, the Western powers wrote Khrushchev proposing a summit conference in Paris to discuss disarmament, Germany, and East-West relations. On Dec. 30, Khrushchev agreed to the May 16 date.

Chronology of Incident

Preparations for the Paris meeting were in full swing when the U-2 incident broke on a startled world. Following is a day-by-day summary of what happened:

May 5 -- Addressing the Supreme Soviet in Moscow, Khrushchev said that an American plane, otherwise unidentified, had crossed the Soviet frontier May 1 from Turkey, Iran, or Pakistan, "continued its flight into the interior," and been shot down on government orders. He described the flight as "aggressive provocation aimed at wrecking the summit conference".

In Washington, the State Department said the downed plane might have been an unarmed U-2 weather research plane operated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, missing since May 1 after taking off from its base in Turkey on a high altitude weather mission. Its civilian pilot had reported trouble with his oxygen equipment, said State, suggesting that he might have lost consciousness and "the plane continued on automatic pilot for a considerable distance and accidentally violated Soviet air space." In a supplemental statement, NASA said the missing plane was one of 10 U-2s used in weather research in various parts of the world since 1956.

May 6 -- The U.S. Embassy in Moscow asked the Soviet government to "provide it with full facts of the Soviet investigation of this incident and to inform it of the fate of the pilot," identified as Francis Gary Powers, a 30-year-old civilian. In Washington, State Department spokesman Lincoln White was quoted as saying "there was no deliberate attempt to violate Soviet air space and there never has been."

May 7 -- Khrushchev informed the Supreme Soviet and the world that the pilot of the missing U-2 had been captured and had confessed that he was on a photo-reconnaissance mission when he was shot down by rocket fire near Sverdlovsk, 900 miles east of Moscow and 1,200 miles north of Afghanistan. According to Khrushchev, Powers had admitted that he was actually employed by the Central Intelligence Agency, that he had made many flights over Soviet territory, and that his final flight had begun April 27 when he flew from Turkey to Peshawar, Pakistan, where he took off May 1 for a 4,000-mile hop across the Soviet Union to Norway. Pounding home his advantage, Khrushchev displayed aerial photos of Soviet airfields taken from Powers' plane and described in detail equipment found in the wreckage and on the pilot, including 7,500 Soviet rubles and a poisoned "suicide" pin. He had withheld all of this information in his May 5 speech, Khrushchev said, "to see what the Americans would invent."

Caught in what appeared to be a barefaced lie, the State Department said "it appears that in endeavoring to obtain information now concealed behind the Iron Curtain, a flight over Soviet territory was probably undertaken by an unarmed civilian U-2 plane." But, the statement added, "there was no authorization" from Washington for the flight described by Khrushchev.

U.S. ACKNOWLEDGES FLIGHT

May 9 -- Following a May 8 conference with President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said that, at the President's direction, the U.S. had engaged in "extensive aerial surveillance by unarmed civilian aircraft, normally of a peripheral character but on occasion by penetration." He strongly defended the propriety of such action "to overcome this danger of surprise attack," seeking in effect to shift the onus to the Soviets. Herter's statement was issued after he and CIA Director Allen W. Dulles had given 18 key Senators and Representatives a 90-minute briefing on the situation. In Moscow, meanwhile, Khrushchev warned Turkey, Pakistan and Norway that "if they allow others to fly from their bases to our territory we shall hit at those bases."

May 10 -- Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee told the House that his group had full knowledge of U.S. espionage flights, which he said had been going on since 1946, and that funds for the flights were "justified by honored and established precedent." Although criticism was voiced in other quarters on Capitol Hill, particularly of the timing of the ill-fated flight, no effort was made to revive a 1956 proposal to establish a joint CIA watchdog committee. (1956 Almanac p. 509)

In Moscow, the Soviet government officially protested the May 1 flight in a note that threatened "retaliatory measures" against any repetition and stated that Powers would be brought to trial.

May 11 -- President Eisenhower, in a statement to his news conference, took full responsibility for ordering the overflights, and defended the U.S. Government's intelligence activities as "a distasteful but vital necessity." He described the Soviet "fetish of secrecy and concealment" as "a major cause of international tension and uneasiness today," and said he would renew his 1959 "open skies" proposal at the summit meeting.

In Moscow, Khrushchev expressed doubt that the President would be welcome in Russia, where he was scheduled to arrive June 10. Speaking off-the-cuff at a display of Powers' "spy equipment" and plane wreckage, he said: "The Russian people would say I was mad to welcome a man who sends spy planes over here like that."

May 12 -- Moscow censors released Khrushchev's further remarks of May 11, describing Herter's statement of May 8 as one "that could only be made by a country in a state of war." Terming the overflight a "gangster and bandit raid," he said Powers would be tried "severely as a spy". In Washington, the State Department dispatched a note to Moscow rejecting its May 10 protest.

May 13 -- The Soviet Union delivered notes to Turkey, Pakistan, and Norway protesting their alleged involvement in the flight of the ill-fated U-2, which the Russians claimed was enroute from Pakistan to Norway when shot down by rocket fire over Sverdlovsk. At the same time, the chief of the Soviet Air Force, Air Marshal K.A. Vershinin, cancelled a courtesy visit to the United States shortly before his scheduled takeoff, suggesting postponement until "a more suitable time."

May 14 -- Premier Khrushchev arrived in Paris for the summit conference and issued a mild statement promising to "exert all effort to make the conference a success." In Moscow, the Soviets announced they had launched a 4½ ton "space ship" with a "dummy spaceman" aboard, placing it in a 200-mile orbit around the earth.

May 15 -- President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan arrived in Paris amid signs of crisis. Both conferred with French President Charles de Gaulle and West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. In separate meetings with Khrushchev, Macmillan and de Gaulle urged the Soviet leader to abandon his combative position on the U-2 incident, but without success.

May 16 -- In a three-hour meeting of the Big Four, Khrushchev led off with a bitter denunciation of the May 1 "spy flight" and laid down his terms: the conference could proceed only on condition that the United States declare that it "will not violate the state borders of the U.S.S.R. with its aircraft, that it deplores the provocative actions undertaken in the past, and will punish those directly guilty of such actions." He proposed that the conference be postponed for "approximately six to eight months", in a context that suggested he would prefer to deal with the next Administration. Finally, he withdrew his invitation to the President to visit Russia June 10 on grounds he could not be received "with the proper cordiality."

U.S. CANCELS OVERFLIGHTS

In reply, the President repeated his earlier argument that the overflight was a necessary step to guard against surprise attack but had no aggressive intent. He denied Khrushchev's assertion that the U.S. had threatened to continue such flights, revealing that "in point of fact, these flights were suspended after the recent incident and are not to be resumed." He announced plans to submit a proposal to the United Nations for a UN "aerial surveillance to detect preparations for attack". But Khrushchev was "left in no doubt by me," the President reported, "that his ultimatum would never be acceptable to the United States." Khrushchev, however, "brushed aside all arguments of reason," the President said, indicating by his behavior that "he came all the way from Moscow to Paris with the sole intention of sabotaging this meeting."

Following the meeting, Charles H. Bohlen, special adviser to the Secretary of State and one of the participants, told reporters that Khrushchev had said the plane incident "was a matter that involved deeply the internal politics of the Soviet Union," a statement Bohlen said he had never heard at any similar meeting. Bohlen also said Khrushchev "seemed to me to be rather ill at ease" and "seemed to pay a great deal of attention" to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the Defense Minister, Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky. Bohlen's remarks, coupled with the fact that Malinovsky remained at Khrushchev's side during their entire stay in Paris, prompted widespread speculation by Western observers that the Soviet Army was behind Khrushchev's unbending truculence.

CONFERENCE ENDS

May 17 -- After meeting with Eisenhower and Macmillan, de Gaulle invited Khrushchev to join them. The invitation was refused, however, and the Soviet premier repeated his earlier argument that the summit conference had never begun and could begin only after the U.S. agreed "to condemn the treacherous incursion" of May 1 and "publicly express regrets". The three Western leaders were reported as feeling "complete disgust" at the Soviet attitude. Each side issued communiques blaming the other for the collapse of the conference.

May 18 -- In a final press conference before leaving Paris for East Germany, Khrushchev reiterated all of his earlier charges against the United States in pungent language. Noting that President Eisenhower, in announcing suspension of further overflights, had added that he could not bind his successor in office, Khrushchev said "international relations cannot be built on the term of this or that official." He said he had intended to raise the issue of overflights with Eisenhower during their Camp David talks in September 1959, but "then I became apprehensive and I thought there was something fishy about this friend of mine." As for reaching any agreement with the United States, he said "we can wait and, if the next President doesn't understand that, we can wait some more."

Regarding the subjects the Big Four never got around to discussing -- Berlin, disarmament, and a nuclear test ban -- Khrushchev said:

- Berlin -- "When we consider the time to be right," the Soviets would sign a treaty with East Germany, thus depriving the Western powers of "the right to maintain their troops in West Berlin."
- Disarmament -- "What is going on now at Geneva is merely procrastination." If continued, the Soviets would take the matter back to the UN General Assembly.
- Test Ban -- "We shall continue our negotiations at Geneva.... But if Eisenhower threatens that he will continue testing then we too will follow suit."

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko demanded an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council "to halt the unheard-of provocative action of the United States."

May 19 -- Replying to a May 13 protest from Norway regarding the U-2 incident, the Department of State said "assurances" had been given, in line with the President's statement in Paris, that no further flights would be undertaken. A similar protest was filed May 17 by Pakistan. Meanwhile, Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, told the Senate Appropriations Committee that Soviet behavior in Paris indicated an "irrationality" on their part and suggested adding two squadrons of Atlas missiles to the defense program.

SUMMIT AFTERMATH

Stopping briefly in Portugal May 19, the President said that "rather than be dismayed, we must tighten our belts, keep our chins up, and each of us work a little harder" for the cause of peace. On his return to Washington May 20, he warned that "we can be watchful for more irritations, possibly other incidents," citing a report just received that an unarmed C-47 transport plane was missing over West Germany. (Forced down by Soviet fighters after straying over the East German border, the plane and its nine American passengers were released May 25 by Soviet authorities after a perfunctory protest.) At the same time, the President was reported to have written leaders of some two dozen free world nations defending his position on the U-2 incident, blaming the Soviets for scuttling the conference, and expressing hope for the future.

Meanwhile, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev informed the world that the Soviets would make no effort to force the Berlin issue before another summit conference could be arranged in six to eight months. Speaking May 20 in East Berlin, he repeated his earlier charge that the conference "was torpedoed by the aggressive actions of the ruling circles of the U.S.A." But he pledged that "we will not do anything to sharpen the international situation and to bring it back to the worst times of the cold war." Regarding Berlin, he said "it makes sense to wait" for another conference and "to retain the existing situation." But the Soviets had no intention, he said, "of sitting by the sea forever and waiting for good weather."

At Soviet request, the 11-member United Nations Security Council met May 23 to consider a Soviet resolution condemning as "aggressive" acts "the incursions of United States aircraft into other states." In an atmosphere laden with propaganda, Soviet and U.S. spokesmen traded charges of espionage, while a group of smaller nations put forward another resolution calling on the Big Four "to resume discussions as soon as possible."

In debate May 26 Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said President Eisenhower was following "a policy of dangerous provocations which place mankind on the brink of war", and U.S. Delegate Henry Cabot Lodge described Gromyko's remarks as "atrocious". Lodge showed a carved wooden seal of the United States

which he said was presented to the U.S. embassy in Moscow by Russians and hung in the ambassador's office until a microphone was found hidden in it.

The Security Council May 26 rejected the Soviet resolution by a 7-2 vote, with Ceylon and Tunisia abstaining. Next day, with the Soviet Union and Poland abstaining, the Council voted 9-0 to adopt the small-nation resolution calling on the major powers to resume disarmament talks. There was no censure of U.S. flights over Soviet territory.

In Peiping, Communist China May 27 said American U-2 jets had made at least three flights over the China mainland.

May 28 -- Soviet Premier Khrushchev said in a radio address "American hotheads" had wrecked the summit conference and the United States had to be taken down "a peg or two". He said, "The road to hell is paved with good intentions and he (President Eisenhower) will really get there."

May 30 -- Soviet Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky said he had ordered rocket strikes at the takeoff base of any foreign plane that violated air space of the Soviet Union or its partners.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvard Lange said Norway would give no more permits for reconnaissance flights by allied aircraft without special approval of the Norwegian government.

May 31 -- French President Charles De Gaulle said the May 1 U-2 flight was "untimely" but not sufficient motive for the Soviets to wreck the conference.

Japanese Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama said the U.S. had assured Japan that U-2 planes based in that country were used only for weather observation and the Japanese Government was not considering asking that the planes be withdrawn.

Political Repercussions

Democratic and Republican leaders were quick to react to the U-2 incident and the subsequent collapse of the summit meeting. Prior to May 16, Democratic criticism was muted by expressions of national unity of purpose; following the denouement of Paris, it grew sharper, as did GOP rebuttals.

Adlai E. Stevenson set the tone of pre-summit comment when he said May 12: "Our Government has blundered and admitted it. The blunder has made the President's task at the summit meeting more difficult. Changes must and will be made. But this is no time for partisan censure. The summit is too fateful for any American to risk making the President's task even more difficult." Sen. Kennedy made the same point May 16, saying that Khrushchev "cannot divide America on partisan lines in matters affecting the security of the United States."

Stevenson, House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) and Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, May 17 sent a telegram to President Eisenhower in Paris saying: "As leaders of the Democratic party of the United States, we earnestly urge you to convey to Premier Khrushchev the views of the opposition party in your country that he reconsider his suggestion for postponement of the summit conference until after the national elections in this country.

"We feel that total failure of the conference and increasing mistrust on both sides will be serious and deeply disturbing to the whole world.

"All of the American people earnestly desire peace, an end to the arms race and ever-better relations between our countries. We ask you as the leader of this Nation to see that these views are conveyed to Mr. Khrushchev."

Also on May 17, however, Kennedy made the statement that "you can't have lived in this country during the last week without realizing it is time for a change; you can't be a citizen without realizing that the Republican claims of peace and prosperity are blowing up in smoke."

KENNEDY STATEMENT

On May 18, Kennedy made the comment concerning "regrets" later cited by Republicans as evidence of his lack of qualifications for the Presidency. This was his statement:

"Once the summit had broken up and once Mr. Khrushchev indicated his refusal to continue, I don't think the U.S. could -- but -- he said there were two conditions for continuing. One, that we apologize. I think that might have been possible to do." The other condition, Kennedy said, was that "we try those responsible for the flight. We could not do that.... If he had merely asked that the U.S. should express regret then that would have been a reasonable term."

Stevenson spoke next, in much more critical terms. In a Chicago speech May 19, the two-time Democratic nominee said: "Premier Khrushchev wrecked this conference. Let there be no mistake about that.... But we handed Khrushchev the crowbar and the sledgehammer to wreck the meeting. Without our series of blunders, Mr. Khrushchev would not have had a pretext for making his impossible demands and wild charges." The "hard, inescapable facts," Stevenson said, were "that this Administration played into Khrushchev's hands; that if Khrushchev wanted to wreck the conference our Government made it possible; that the Administration has acutely embarrassed our allies and endangered our bases; that they have helped make successful negotiations with the Russians -- negotiations that are vital to our survival -- impossible so long as they are in power." The Nation, he said, "cannot sweep this whole sorry mess under the rug in the name of national unity."

Stevenson's broadside touched off both interparty and intraparty reaction. Rallying to Stevenson's side were 38 House Democrats, led by Rep. Frank Kowalski (D Conn.), who wrote the President May 20 that it was "the Administration's responsibility to answer" a series of eight questions dealing with the U-2 incident. (Another 18 House Democrats had signed the letter May 23.) But James A. Farley, former Democratic National Chairman and a supporter of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) for the Presidential nomination, called Stevenson an "apostle of appeasement". In a statement May 21, Farley called on Democrats to condemn and repudiate Stevenson's "absurd" speech.

Stevenson's criticisms, in turn, drew further endorsement May 22 from the Democratic Advisory Council in a statement saying "the fiasco in Paris raises again the whole issue of the lack of competence of the present Administration." The Eisenhower foreign policy had failed, the Council charged, "because of its fundamental lack of purpose and integrity."

GOP REJOINDERS

Republicans also responded cautiously at first to the U-2 incident, then answered Democratic fire round for round.

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton May 12 said, "The American people should feel more secure now that they understand the scope of the intelligence activities being carried out by the United States.... The aircraft surveillance program is part of our unremitting effort to assure no more Pearl Harbors.... I believe that the incident will serve to strengthen the hand of President Eisenhower at the summit meeting. Prior to this incident, Khrushchev may have felt that he held more cards in a mistaken assumption that we were not totally informed on military developments in the Soviet Union."

Vice President Richard M. Nixon May 15 said some good had come from the U-2 incident: "You realize that this flight clearly demonstrates the feasibility of the open skies proposal of the President." Nixon defended the flights over Russia; to criticisms of the timing of the flights, just before the summit meeting, he said, "There is never a right time to make one of these flights, if you're going to be caught." Nixon May 17 said the President had planned to tell Khrushchev at the summit that he would give all U.S. U-2 planes and other espionage equipment to the United Nations for a UN surveillance force.

When Democrats began to talk of a Congressional investigation, Nixon told newsmen in Buffalo May 18: "If they believe we should have allowed a gap in our intelligence, let them investigate it. If they believe the President should have apologized to Mr. Khrushchev, let them investigate."

Stevenson's caustic speech of May 19 provoked the Republican National Committee, which charged May 21 that Stevenson had fallen "like a ton of bricks for the Khrushchev line." By his "disastrously divisive speech at a critical hour," it said, Stevenson "has tried to destroy American unity for personal, partisan political reasons." Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, commented in like fashion on the letter to the President by House Democrats. "As I recall," said Miller, "the Democrats dropped our guard once before...at Pearl Harbor. We're not going to let that happen again."

Speaking in the Senate May 23, GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) charged that Stevenson himself had "torpedoed" the summit conference in an interview published in a Paris newspaper on the eve of the meeting, in which Stevenson was quoted as approving Western concessions on Berlin, including the reduction of American forces from 11,000 to 7,000, in return for Soviet agreement to a treaty banning nuclear tests. Dirksen speculated that the interview had perusaded Khrushchev that "he might be dealing later with a more gentle, a more tractable, a more flexible, and a less firm President."

Stevenson denied giving French reporter Robert Boulay an interview or making the statements attributed to him during a conversation in Stevenson's home a month earlier. Boulay, in turn, denied that he had misquoted Stevenson. But the incident, brought to the fore by Dirksen, set off a series of angry exchanges in the Senate between Democrats Mansfield, Kennedy, and Symington, and Republicans Dirksen and Hugh Scott (R Pa.).

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.) entered the fray May 23 with a 1,000-word statement calling on both parties to prevent the debate from degenerating "into a clash of absurd partisan absolutes." But he said that "some aspects of American conduct, immediately prior to the conference, demand examination of their purpose and prudence." Rockefeller, who later announced he would accept a draft for the Republican Presidential nomination, thus affirmed his policy of maintaining an independent position vis-a-vis the Administration.

The President, however, made no apologies for American conduct in his address to the nation May 25. He assumed full responsibility for the U-2 flight, saying for the first time that its timing, "considering the imminence of the summit meeting", had been considered and the decision made that "the program should not be halted." He also stated, for the first time, that the initial U.S. statement regarding the missing plane had been deliberately misleading because "protection of our intelligence system and the pilot, and concealment of the plane's mission, still seemed imperative."

Acknowledging that he had ordered further flights of the U-2 stopped before leaving for Paris, he noted that "their usefulness was impaired" and that "new techniques, other than aircraft, are constantly being developed." This was reference to the Midas (missile defense alarm system) satellite, the first of which was successfully launched into orbit May 24 from Cape Canaveral. The President also disclosed that he personally had approved a worldwide military communications alert ordered late May 15 by Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr.

As for East-West relations, he said: "We must continue businesslike dealings with the Soviet leaders on outstanding issues, and improve the contacts between our own and the Soviet peoples." Regarding current negotiations with the Soviets on disarmament and a nuclear test ban, he said "we shall not back away, on account of recent events, from (our) efforts or commitments."

INVESTIGATIONS

Two probes of the events preceding the ill-fated summit meeting were launched by Senate Democrats -- one by the Foreign Relations Committee, the other by the Government Operations Committee's National Policy Machinery Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.). Both groups heard closed-door testimony by Administration witnesses.

Foreign Relations Committee

Testimony presented to the Foreign Relations Committee was screened for security information before being released, as follows:

TESTIMONY -- May 27 -- Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said President Eisenhower had publicly assumed responsibility for the U-2 espionage flight over the Soviet Union to avoid a "trap" set for him by Premier Khrushchev. Herter said it was better to tell the truth about the flight than to be drawn "deeper into fabricating excuses or disavowing responsibility".

He said he believed the flight was a factor in Khrushchev's decision to wreck the conference and a "convenient handle" for him to use, but, the decision was made before Khrushchev left Moscow and may have been based on a fear of the outcome of the summit meeting, if it had

been held. Herter said the U-2 incident may have contributed to undermining Khrushchev's position in the Kremlin.

He said there had been no specific decision not to suspend the U-2 flights during the weeks before the conference and neither Herter nor President Eisenhower knew in advance of the May 1 flight, although they knew of the general program and had approved it.

Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon, who was in charge of the State Department until May 6 while Herter was abroad, said the Department "at no time" worked directly with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on "publicity or anything regarding these flights". He said the May 5 NASA statement describing the flight as a weather mission "apparently utilized the general guidelines which had been given them" by the Central Intelligence Agency following conversations between CIA and the State Department.

May 31 -- CIA Director Allen W. Dulles testified for nearly six hours in strict secrecy. Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) later that day said Dulles did not reveal what information the U-2 plane was seeking when it was downed over the Soviet Union May 1. Fulbright said it was unwise for the President to acknowledge responsibility for the flight, and added that the President did so because of questionable decisions by State Department and White House officials, whom Fulbright did not identify. Fulbright said the CIA should not be held accountable for these decisions because Dulles "does not pass on the wisdom of policy but confines himself to the furnishing of information."

June 1 -- Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, Deputy Director of NASA, said White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty referred reporters to NASA and the State Department for information on the U-2 flight, and with newsmen converging on his agency Dryden asked the CIA to provide material for the fictional May 5 statement, although the statement itself was written by NASA. Dryden said that although the National Security Council had decided a few hours prior to the issuance of the statement that the State Department would "handle the publicity" on the U-2 flight, he did not learn about this decision until two days later. The decision was made by the National Security Council while it was meeting with the President outside Washington during a civil defense exercise. He said there was no communication between NASA and the State Department or NASA and the White House before the statement's release. Dryden said he had no knowledge of details of the U-2 program.

June 2 -- Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates Jr. said the U-2 flights over the Soviet Union produced a wide range of vital information. Gates said as far as he knew there never was any Administration discussion of discontinuing the flights as the date for the summit conference approached. Gates said a military alert he ordered while in Paris for the summit session was prudent and "absolutely essential". He said it was primarily a communications alert, and noted that officials who would be most deeply concerned in any military decisions -- the President, the Secretary of State and himself -- were in Paris.

Gates listed the following persons as taking part in the May 9 conference at which the decision was made for the President to assume responsibility for authorizing U-2 espionage flights: Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon, Assistant Secretary of State Foy D. Kohler, Charles E. Bohlen of the State Department, Secretary of the Air Force James H. Douglas, Gates and perhaps "one or two others". Gates said that he knew of only one meeting (May 5), in the series of pre-summit conference meetings considering U.S. reaction to the U-2 incident, at which President Eisenhower was present.

COMMITTEE REPORT

The Foreign Relations Committee June 25 released the report (S Rept 1761) of its inquiry into the "Events Relating to the Summit Conference." All six Republicans on the 17-member Committee expressed reservations regarding the majority's conclusions, although four of them signed the report. Major conclusions were as follows:

● MAY 1 U-2 FLIGHT -- The Committee said its deliberations on whether the May 1 flight should have taken place were hampered by Administration refusal to state what information the spy mission was seeking. But the Committee did say that "if one accepts the conclusion that the failure of the mission furnished an excuse for Khrushchev's wrecking of the summit conference, then, in the absence of compelling reasons to the contrary, there is good reason to conclude that the flight should not have gone."

The Committee said there was "no reason to believe that technical preparations for the flight were faulty or that the pilot was unreliable in any respect.... From the technical point of view...what befell the U-2 on May 1 was just plain bad luck."

The Committee said "little, if any, consideration was given to the proximity of May 1 to the date of the summit conference", and the argument made in testimony, that if diplomatic considerations were taken into account there would always be a reason for canceling a flight, was "not really persuasive because it fails fully to recognize the importance of the summit conference."

On the Administration's refusal to say what the U-2 mission was trying to find, the Committee said it was "strongly of the opinion that a government based upon a separation of powers cannot exist on faith alone. (The Committee) is disappointed that the responsible officials of the Executive Branch did not see fit to confide in it this one piece of information which is crucial to reaching an informed judgment. The Committee recognizes that the Administration has the legal right to refuse the information under the doctrine of Executive privilege."

● U.S. REACTION TO THE U-2 DOWNING -- The Committee concluded that the U.S. reaction to the failure of the U-2's May 1 mission "complicated the problems which resulted from that failure."

First, the report said, the "cover story" issued May 5 by NASA that the flight was a routine weather research mission "was inadequate for the circumstances which in fact existed." The purpose of the flight was known by those responsible for the cover story, the Committee said, and "it would have been a reasonable assumption that the chances were quite good that the plane was nowhere near the Soviet border", but actually deep inside the Soviet Union, near Sverdlovsk, 1,200 miles inside Russia.

The Committee said "perhaps too much emphasis may have been placed on justification of the flights. If justification was to be made, it would have been enough simply to say we were seeking intelligence vital to our own security."

A third point on the U.S. handling of the incident was that although "the record is full of references to coordi-

nation among the various agencies of the Government...at crucial points, the coordination broke down." The Committee gave as examples the fact that NASA issued its statement two or three hours after it had been decided by the officials concerned following a National Security Council meeting that only the State Department would issue a statement and "there are few, if any, references in the record to direction." The report said direction was "what was most lacking in this period. There were many interagency meetings to coordinate activities, but there was apparently no one official or agency to direct activities. If this direction is not to come from the White House, then it ought to be made clear, by the White House, that it is to come from the State Department. Indeed, one of the lessons to be learned from this whole affair is the need for reasserting the primacy of the State Department in these matters."

● SUMMIT FAILURE -- The report absolved President Eisenhower of any blame for his handling of the situation in Paris as the summit conference was about to begin -- "given the situation which existed by the time the President arrived in Paris."

On the "crucial questions" of whether the U-2 incident "was the reason or the excuse for Khrushchev's behavior and whether his behavior would have been significantly different if the U-2 incident had been handled differently", the report said "there probably would have been a summit conference" if the U-2 incident had not occurred, but this did not mean that it would have been successful. The Committee said if it was Khrushchev's purpose to prevent the summit, "the U-2 incident made his task easier".

The Committee said it was more difficult to assess whether Khrushchev's behavior in Paris would have been "significantly different" if the incident had been handled differently, but it "seems reasonable to suppose" that the Soviet reaction was intensified by the general interpretation of U.S. statements to mean that the flights would continue and by the personal assumption of responsibility for the flight by Mr. Eisenhower.

● CURRENT SITUATION -- The report said "the Committee is inclined to agree with Secretary Herter that the basic realities of the world situation have not greatly changed." The report said evidence was "neither solid or consistent" but there were "indications" that Khrushchev, who had been following a "less aggressive course", was reacting in Paris to pressure from his own military and from the Chinese Communists. If this was so, the Committee said, the U.S. should "encourage Soviet proponents of a peaceful course".

Finally the Committee said the U-2 incident illustrated the need for international agreement on how high sovereignty extended skyward. The Committee said it hoped the United Nations would study the problem and try to bring about agreement.

In a separate statement, Sens. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) and Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) who abstained from approving the report, said "bad luck, not bad judgment" caused the U-2 incident; President Eisenhower "had to state the truth" about the flight; the U-2 incident gave Khrushchev "an excuse for wrecking the conference" but it "was the cause, not the actual reason" for his doing so.

Sens. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Frank Carlson (R Kan.) and John J. Williams (R Del.) said they "joined in approving the Committee report, which is a result of composite committee views" but they believed Wiley and Lausche stated "concisely and succinctly reasonable and proper conclusions... and we express our general approval of their statement."

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said he voted against the report because he did not think "it promotes the best interests of the United States and international relations."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 25 -- Wiley said the report was "falsely premised" and "illogical". Defending the Administration's action, Wiley said sending the May 1 spy flight was wise; the flight's failure did not contribute to the summit collapse; the "weather flight" cover story was properly used and "properly abandoned" when the Soviet Government proved it had detailed knowledge of the flight. Wiley said that following the summit, "It is important that the U.S. -- and particularly the Senate Foreign Relations Committee -- not provide ammunition for the Soviet Premier to use against our country."

FULBRIGHT SPEECH

June 29 -- In a Senate floor speech, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said the American people must be told the truth to "discharge their duty as citizens.... It would be easier, more pleasant, and I am sure more popular, to join those who pretend that all is well, that the summit meeting was a triumph for the West and that the Japanese fiasco only demonstrates once again the viciousness of the Communists." Fulbright said "the prestige and influence of our country on the affairs of nations has reached a new low." He listed errors he felt the Administration made in the U-2 incident and said the gravest mistakes were "the assumption of Presidential responsibility and the self-righteous attempts to justify the flights in terms which implied their continuation.... This attitude of smug self-righteousness must have been unbearably provocative to the Soviet Government and contributed substantially to the violence and intemperate bad manners of...Mr. Khrushchev at Paris." Fulbright also said discussion of the wisdom of the President's taking responsibility for the flight "has frequently been confused by irrelevant arguments over whether or not President Eisenhower should lie or tell the truth.... My argument is that he should not as the head of our Nation have become personally involved in the incident one way or the other."

Fulbright said "if we can disabuse ourselves of the habit of self-delusion, of viewing defeats as victories and of advertising blunders as strokes of genius, there are some things we can learn from these sad events": First, there was need for better coordination and "much firmer direction of foreign relations -- "what is lacking...is not so much coordination as direction.... Elaborate arrangements for coordination are really nothing more than a poor substitute for a firm hand directing affairs. It is the difference between making a hurried phone call to Gettysburg for approval of a coordinated position and receiving clear instructions based upon reflective consideration from the White House."

Second, Fulbright said, there should be "no direct, public link" between the President and the espionage activities of U.S. intelligence agencies, but closer policy control over those agencies should be kept by the Executive Branch.

Third, Fulbright said, "Short of the madness of preventive war, I can think of nothing more dangerous than to resume overflights of the Soviet Union. These overflights were useful while they lasted, but they have now

obviously become, as the professionals describe it, compromised."

Policy Machinery Group

The less extensive probe undertaken by the Jackson Subcommittee, as part of its continuing study of national policy machinery (see story p. 721), resulted in a brief report issued June 17, summarizing seven basic assumptions concerning intelligence work, as follows:

(1) The free world needed intelligence activities to insure its survival. Intelligence was as important as armed strength, particularly in the age of push-button weapons, when intelligence constituted the first line of defense.

(2) Intelligence operations were instruments of national policy, should be subject to effective and continuing higher review and coordination weighing gains against risks.

(3) Collection and evaluation of intelligence was a job for professionals. Intelligence organization should be tight, centralized, responsive and to the greatest possible extent anonymous.

(4) Officials depending on intelligence must be professional in handling the problems it raised.

(5) The conduct of diplomacy should be insulated from sensitive intelligence operations; the latter were a source of information for diplomacy, not part of it.

(6) Public revelation of sensitive intelligence was never a harmless act. It both jeopardized the normal conduct of foreign relations and compromised the sources of vital intelligence. If public statements had to be made at all, they should be made only in response to overriding national interest and on the responsibility and under the control from the outset of one high authority.

(7) The "golden word" of intelligence was silence. More could be lost by saying too much, too soon, than by saying too little, too slowly.

The report concluded that "recent events have not altered the need for adherence to these principles. They have in fact attested to their wisdom."

Other Developments

Two days after release of the Foreign Relations Committee's report, delegates of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland June 27 withdrew from the 10-nation disarmament conference in Geneva. Soviet delegates, who had submitted a new disarmament plan June 2, broke up the conference, charging Western refusal to negotiate seriously, just as the United States and four other Western nations were about to present a counterproposal. The same day (June 27), the Soviets called on the UN General Assembly to take up the disarmament issue at its September meeting. Other related developments were as follows:

Second Plane. The Soviets July 11 said a U.S. reconnaissance plane missing since July 1 had been shot down that day by Soviet fighter plane over Soviet waters in the Arctic, near Archangel. Two of the crew were captured and four were missing. The Soviet note said the incident proved the U.S. was continuing its "aggressive" and "deliberately provocative" espionage flights over the Soviet Union despite President Eisenhower's "alleged order to discontinue American spying overflights" following the May U-2 incident. The note said the plane had taken off from a base in England, and warned that the United States' allies were "inviting a great danger" by permitting use of their bases.

In an official note the same day, the U.S. said the plane, an RB-47 reconnaissance bomber, had been "wantonly attacked over international waters" and the Moscow version of the incident was a "willful misrepresentation and misstatement of fact". The note said the plane was on "an entirely legitimate mission" of electromagnetic research as part of a series of flights "well known to the Soviet Government to have taken place over a period of more than 10 years" and its mission was "entirely different in character" from that of the U-2 spy plane shot down May 1. The aircraft was "at no time" closer than 30 miles to Soviet land territory, the note said.

Powers Trial. Francis Gary Powers, pilot of the U-2 plane shot down on May 1, went on trial in Moscow Aug. 17 on charges of espionage. He pleaded guilty to overflying the U.S.S.R. to take photos of the country on behalf of the U.S. Government, and on Aug. 19 was sentenced to 10 years' confinement -- the first three to be spent in prison, the remaining seven in Siberia. The Soviets did not, however, carry out earlier threats to press similar charges against the two crewmen of the RB-47 downed on July 1. But the fliers were still in Soviet custody, as of Dec. 15, 1960.

Khrushchev at UN. Premier Khrushchev arrived by boat in New York Sept. 19 as head of the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly meeting. President Eisenhower, addressing the Assembly first on Sept. 22, indirectly assailed the Soviet Union for its action in the Congo and for breaking off disarmament talks, and underscored U.S. support for the UN. The President did not meet with Khrushchev, who called Sept. 23 for major revisions in the UN structure, including the ousting of Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and his replacement by a three-man directorate representing the West, socialist states and neutrals. Khrushchev also proposed: adoption of a declaration calling for "immediate" independence for all colonial and trust territories and elimination of "strongholds of colonialism in the shape of possessions and leasehold areas"; moving UN headquarters out of the United States to relieve the U.S. of its "burden"; a three-stage world disarmament program, and another summit conference "within a few months."

Campaign Charges. Throughout the 1960 Presidential campaign Vice President Nixon taxed Sen. Kennedy with having exhibited weakness in his May 18 remarks on the U-2 incident (see above). As Nixon put it in his July 28 acceptance speech: "It was not Mr. de Gaulle, or Mr. Macmillan, or Mr. Adenauer, but Mr. Kennedy who made the rash and impulsive suggestion that President Eisenhower should have apologized and sent regret to Mr. Khrushchev for the U-2 flight which the President had ordered to save our country from surprise attack."

During the second of their four televised debates Oct. 7, Sen. Kennedy said his May 18 remarks had been distorted by Mr. Nixon and other Republicans. What he had felt at the time, said Kennedy, was that "rather than tell the lie which we told, rather than indicate that the flights would continue,...it would have been far better then if we had expressed regrets if that would have saved the summit." Nixon, in rebuttal, said "I don't intend ever to express regrets to Mr. Khrushchev or anybody else if I am doing something that has the support of the Congress and that is right for the purpose of protecting the security of the United States."

SUBCOMMITTEE STUDIES POLICY MACHINERY

A Senate subcommittee in 1960 conducted a study of Executive Branch organization for meeting the national security and foreign policy planning requirements of the cold war era.

After holding hearings intermittently from February to July, the Senate Government Operations National Policy Machinery Subcommittee Nov. 22 issued the first of a series of projected staff reports based on the hearings.

The Subcommittee inquired into the workings of the National Security Council, the Strategic Air Command, Pentagon planning procedures, the Science Advisory Board, and State Department and Foreign Service advisory techniques. It also examined problems in policy coordination by the State and Defense Departments, the role of the Budget Bureau in policy decisions and problems of personnel management -- particularly rates of turnover in high-level, policy-making positions.

Among the proposals advanced in testimony before the Subcommittee were suggestions for the creation of a First Secretary of the Government, a Minister of Foreign Affairs, an Assistant Secretary of State for Military Affairs, a Cabinet-rank Department of Science. Other suggestions were for the reform of conflict-of-interest laws and reduction of inter- and intra-departmental advisory committees in favor of less formal inter-agency contacts and increased reliance on individual responsibility and authority within the various Departments.

Top officials of the Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower Administrations testified before the Subcommittee, as did other experts from the fields of government, business management and science.

Background

The Senate Government Operations Committee May 4, 1959 unanimously approved a proposal by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) to establish a Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery, to study the Nation's ability to plan and coordinate cold war strategy, and to make recommendations for remedial action to produce an "integrated national policy." Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) named Jackson as chairman of the new group, and Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Karl Mundt (R S.D.) as its other members. Sens. Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) were named to the Subcommittee in February 1960. A July 10, 1959 letter to Jackson from President Eisenhower gave assurances of White House cooperation in studies of the "procedures and machinery" of the National Security Council. Much of the testimony was given in executive session and was released after clearance by the White House.

An interim staff memorandum (S Rept 1026) released Dec. 3, 1959 set forth the following questions for consideration by the Subcommittee in 1960: Whether there should be a "super-Secretary-of-State" for over-all direction of foreign affairs and a Minister for Foreign Affairs to travel and represent the U.S. at the conference table; whether the Secretary of State should have more responsibility for the defense posture and defense budget; whether there should be an annual Presidential report to Congress on long-range foreign policy objectives and requirements; the advisability of establishing a new joint military-civilian career service.

In a related development, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Jan. 13, 1960 released a study prepared for it by the Brookings Institution, which said it was "most essential" that a "stronger Cabinet position responsible for unified direction of the mainstream of foreign policy and operations" be created. The study, "The Formulation and Administration of U.S. Foreign Policy" suggested the creation of a Department of Foreign Affairs with a "senior Secretary" as the President's chief foreign policy aide and three Cabinet-rank Secretaries of State, Foreign Economic Operations, and Information and Cultural Affairs.

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, National Policy Machinery Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Feb. 23 - July 1, 1960, intermittently, on the adequacy of Government organization for the cold war.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 23 -- Robert A. Lovett, Republican Secretary of Defense and Under Secretary of State in the Truman Administration, said the U.S. was "in the early stages of a ruthless and lengthy period of competition" with the Communist system and recommended the following changes in the State and Defense Departments:

- The Secretary of State should relinquish global travels to a new Cabinet officer ("Minister of Foreign Affairs") who would be a full-time international negotiator.
- A sharp reduction in the number of committees within the Defense Department, which "have become positive menaces to the prompt and orderly conduct of business," sources of vacillating policies and dangerous security leaks.
- Civilian heads of the military departments should be non-political. High turnover in key civilian executive personnel could be reduced by revision of conflict of interest laws which deter recruitment.
- Downgrading the role of the Budget Bureau in determining the Defense and State Department budgets.

In secret testimony given the same day and released by the Subcommittee Feb. 28, Lovett criticized a possible tendency of Presidential aides to insulate their chief and not to inform him fully of "bothersome problems" and important policy alternatives.

Lovett said that the early National Security Council had been a "kind of court of domestic and foreign relations before which, with the President presiding, both (the State and Defense) Departments could present their views, debate the points, be subjected to cross-examination and so on." Citing this method as an insurance that the President would get all sides of a dispute "with a minimum of fuzzy compromise," he criticized any tendency to enlarge the Council to include agencies -- such as the Budget Bureau -- other than the State and Defense Departments. Such an enlargement, he said, "reduces the impact of both State and Defense on the expression of national needs." He objected to making the Budget Bureau a "decision maker", but said that it would normally be a "consultant and a participant".

Lovett urged that the NSC have "a hard core of trained, continuous public servants" and that full debate be given to all important issues.

DEFENSE POLICIES

Feb. 24 -- Robert C. Sprague, former co-chairman of the Gaither Committee, a group of leading private citizens appointed in 1957 to advise President Eisenhower on national security said the U.S. could and must increase its defense effort in order to survive. He recommended increases in defense outlays to implement a nationwide fallout shelter program, to protect Strategic Air Command bases and planes better from nuclear attack, for possible B52 bomber airborne alerts, and for increasing limited war capabilities. (1958 Almanac p. 672)

Sprague said many top personnel in the Executive Branch were poorly informed on important national security matters, and recommended they be given wider access to important classified documents. He said Congress should establish a non-partisan Joint National Security Committee to evaluate national security policy and make suggestions to the President.

The President and Secretary of Defense should be given more authority over the roles and missions of the services, Sprague said. He said the Secretary of Defense urgently needed a "command post" type staff, freed from particular service allegiance, and suggested National War College graduates for this role.

James P. Baxter 3rd, also formerly on the Gaither Committee, said he thought the SAC was "an adequate deterrent"; the U.S. should embark on a fall-out shelter program; the U.S. should improve its conventional military strength to wage limited wars.

Feb. 25 -- Thomas J. Watson Jr., president of International Business Machines Corp., said the U.S. must be willing to make any necessary sacrifices -- including increased taxes, to prevent unbalanced budgets -- to keep ahead of the Soviets in every sphere. Watson said the U.S. must find ways to attract the underdeveloped and uncommitted nations, and that in the interest of increasing trade, "we must continue to reduce our tariff barriers on a reciprocal basis."

April 25 -- Dr. James A. Perkins, vice president of the Carnegie Corp. and a member of the 1957 Gaither Committee, testified that "modern weapons and derived modern strategy have made largely obsolete existing organization in the Pentagon." Yet tradition and "plain inertia," he said, "have kept us from making the necessary hard decisions to really unify the separate services." Perkins also said that, although "foreign policy and military policy are inextricably linked," there was no evidence of this in State Department organization or procedures. He proposed, among other steps, appointment of an Assistant Secretary for Military Affairs.

In secret testimony released May 8, Dr. Perkins also said the procedures of the National Security Council were ponderous and led to a "strong inertia against initiating new policies."

April 26 -- Dr. James B. Fisk, president of Bell Telephone Laboratories and vice chairman of the President's Science Advisory Committee, termed "unrealistic" the proposal to establish a Department of Science. He suggested, instead, that the Science Advisory Board be given statutory authority.

Dr. William H. Pickering, director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, said it was essential that the U.S. develop "dynamic national goals that the citizenry can comprehend and are willing to support." No major changes in Government organization were needed, he said, but "the trend towards an increasing use of part-time committees of experts to make critical decisions should be reversed."

Dr. Ruben F. Mettler, executive vice president of Space Technology Laboratories, said too much energy was devoted to "building administrative mechanisms to root out 'duplication.'" He said that "significant duplication is actually relatively easy to find and to fix -- it is finding and fixing important errors of omission which is hard."

April 27 -- Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, Princeton physics professor, warned that unless the U.S. could more nearly parallel the "purposefulness" of the Soviets, "they will prevail". Directors of scientific and technical projects should be freed from constant investigation by Congress and others, he said, and "we should suppress programs without hesitation" if they lagged or lost their necessity in the face of changed circumstances.

PERSONNEL POLICIES

The Committee, in May 11-13 hearings, then turned to the problem of hiring and maintaining qualified persons in top Government posts. In an opening statement, Subcommittee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) said: "We have encountered disturbing difficulties in securing first-rate talent at the very time when national security calls for the country's 'best brains' to man key posts at home and abroad." Testimony:

May 11 -- Harold Boeschenstein, president of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., member of the Department of Commerce Business Advisory Council and former vice-chairman of the War Production Board, said "the most serious obstacle" to bringing the best people into Government top level posts was "the vagueness of the laws and regulations dealing with conflicts of interest". He recommended action on the New York City Bar Assn.'s recommendations on conflict of interest laws. He said existing practices led to fear of legal reprisals and "grave personal sacrifices" to remove any basis for conflict of interest allegations. He said other obstacles were fear of "unwarranted abuse" in the form of partisan criticism by Congressional committees or "extravagant assertions by selfish pressure groups", insecurity of employment in top level posts and inadequate compensation.

Roger W. Jones, chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, said turnover in policy making posts had risen to an "extremely dangerous" point. Jones recommended an internship program to train young businessmen for later top Government posts and higher salaries for Government employees, especially those in the middle echelons.

Bayless Manning, law professor at Yale University and staff director of the New York City Bar Assn.'s Special Committee on Conflict of Interest Laws, said low Government pay and divestiture requirements to avoid conflict of interest were major barriers to attracting the "middle executive" -- one with a family to support who could not afford a salary cut and no outside income. He said Government jobs should offer more challenge and carry more prestige.

May 12 -- Marion B. Folsom, director of Eastman Kodak Co. and former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said he did not feel businessmen's difficulties in Government posts were "as serious as often depicted". However, he said businessmen find it hard to adjust to the less flexible hiring, firing and promoting rules under civil service laws. He said Congressmen should be "a little more careful in criticising officials". He said

businessmen are loath to lose promotion opportunities within their firms and give up employee benefits they enjoy there. Folsom said it was generally easier to obtain young lawyers and educators than businessmen for Government jobs.

He recommended: a central recruiting office in the White House, to improve on the current "hit or miss" system by gathering lists of competent men and training and advising new executives; easing and clarifying conflict of interest laws on the lines of the New York City Bar Assn. report; higher salaries for those just under department and agency heads (he said it would be difficult to raise salaries for top executives sufficiently to make up the difference between business and Government wages); and higher salaries for top civil service employees, to keep them from leaving Government jobs.

May 13 -- John J. Corson, former member of the Gaither Committee (1958 Almanac, p. 672) and director of the U.S. Employment Service, said top civil servants were "too-little-appreciated" but were limited in their capacity to compensate for the "here today, gone tomorrow" Presidential appointee. He said the Federal Government does "too little to broaden the career man's viewpoint and his experience". He recommended: a central recruiting office; more broadly trained career executives; more use of private citizens' committees as advisers; more "contracting out" with business and engineering firms and universities.

Roswell B. Perkins, chairman of the New York City Bar Assn.'s Special Committee on Conflict of Interest Laws explained the Assn.'s recommendations and urged their implementation.

KENNAN, HARRIMAN TESTIMONY

May 26 -- George F. Kennan, professor at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, N.J., former director of the Policy Planning Staff in the Truman Administration, and Ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1952, made these points:

- Performance of the United States as a world power had been hampered by "the cumbersomeness of our governmental machinery and by the inappropriateness of much of it to the purposes it is supposed to serve."
- There should be some one senior official in the Executive Branch, preferably the Secretary of State to act as the President's "principal executive agent" for all matters affecting the national security, international relations and military matters.
- The Policy Planning Staff established in 1947 by the late former Secretary of State George C. Marshall was "essentially sound"; its effectiveness would depend on staff members being "devoid of any other institutional loyalty or disciplinary relationship within the Government" and able to give opinions "with the most rigorous frankness and independence...."
- There was "real need from time to time" for the consultation of outside experts in policy planning, but consultants must contribute only information and opinion, not final policy decisions.
- The Foreign Service was overstaffed, included persons without broad educational backgrounds, and entrance examinations failed to test adequately the candidates' ability to think clearly; security controls were "poorly conceived, in some respects illogical, overly mechanical, humiliating, and in many instances discouraging;" various aspects of a Foreign Service officer's work, character and loyalty should not be separated in judging his work.
- The current system of advisory committees led to "endless compromises" and weak decisions and should be replaced by a system of "rigorous personal responsibility" with a chairman who would bear full responsibility for the final recommendation without being bound to achieve unanimity or majority approval.
- The State Department and Foreign Service seemed to be "seriously over-organized," mainly because of the committee system, "the contagion of 'bigness' in the governmental machinery generally," and a "tendency to complete separation of managerial and personnel functions from substantive ones". A smaller, more compact group of individuals, bound by "personal intimacy and confidence as well as by a long community of experience, could accomplish far more expeditiously and effectively what is now accomplished by a badly bloated apparatus."

Kennan also said summit meetings should occur only at the very end of negotiations for the purpose of signing agreements already reached, and that the United States "should look very carefully" before submitting the prestige of the President to another summit meeting. He said international affairs "probably have deteriorated" from the U.S. standpoint and "it looks to me as if we are going to be up against a stiffer attitude, a more ugly one than in past months."

June 2 -- Former New York Gov. W. Averell Harriman (D 1955-59), director of the Mutual Security Program 1951-53, former Ambassador to Russia and Great Britain and Secretary of Commerce in the Truman Administration, said the Budget Bureau and Treasury Department "now exert too strong an influence upon policy decisions" in national security and foreign policy fields.

Harriman also said: the Secretaries of State and Defense should have "constant personal communication between each other," but the Secretary of State must have the "senior position" in all foreign policy matters; a proposal for a Secretary of Foreign Affairs might help take some of the load off the Secretary of State; ambassadors-at-large should be appointed to coordinate the work of embassies in different areas; an ambassador must be willing to lose his job rather than tailor his recommendations for expediency; there no longer were any unimportant Foreign Service posts that could be used for political reward and ambassadors should be selected on the basis of their qualifications, not because of large political contributions; more use should be made of the U.S. representative to the United Nations; the head of the U.S. Information Agency should be chosen not for knowledge of publicity techniques but for his understanding of ideological cross-currents and problems of the world in general; conflict of interest laws were outmoded and should be updated; interdepartmental committees should be under constant review since many were "a waste of time."

ADMINISTRATION SPOKESMEN

June 10 -- Secretary of State Christian A. Herter said that in his opinion "good organization alone will not suffice for the solution of foreign affairs problems of the magnitude and complexity which confront us today." Herter said he placed "greater value on the human element -- on the devotion, ability and experience of the personnel" in principal Government agencies. Herter's testimony on the recent U-2 incident was in closed session, and his prepared text dealt mainly with answers to Subcommittee questions submitted to him in advance. Herter made these points:

- The relationship between the President and Secretary of State was "a very personal one" and could never be regulated from outside; any effort to do so "would hamper rather than enhance effective performance."
- The Secretary should have "a clear primacy in foreign relations and in all matters with a substantial effect upon foreign relations."
- The responsibilities of the State and Defense Departments were "correctly defined" currently, and more important than trying to further define their functions was a "continuing development of personnel in both departments...in the gray area where foreign policy and military policy come in contact or overlap."
- An exchange of personnel between the State and Defense Departments "would be worthwhile."
- It would not be desirable to create either a "super-Secretary of State" or a Minister of Foreign Affairs -- a "super-Secretary" might only find his burdens increased; a U.S. Foreign Minister would not have the same status of other nations' chief advisers, so his attendance at meetings would create problems for other Foreign Ministers.
- It would be desirable for the Foreign Ministers to curtail the occasions upon which they themselves attended meetings and place "greater reliance upon the normal mechanisms of diplomacy"; additionally, with some 85 nations dealing with each other, "we may have to dispense with some of the ways of protocol which we no longer have the time to afford."
- The Secretaries of State and Defense and Joint Chiefs had formed a "well-coordinated and smoothly-working team," and it would be a mistake to have a State Department officer sit with the Joint Chiefs, except possibly in an advisory capacity.
- Proposals for a joint career service would be "a rather drastic and administratively cumbersome approach."

June 13 -- Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr., in prepared testimony, denied reports that the National Security Council was "somehow insulating the President from so-called 'hard facts' and 'hard decisions'." He said the President "participates actively in all Council meetings, the pros and cons of any issue are thoroughly and ably debated at the meetings, and the President himself makes the decisions." Gates said the Council was, in his opinion, "functioning effectively and efficiently." He also noted criticisms of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for failure to always reach unanimous agreement and said "senior military men of integrity do not compromise their views...they will have differences of opinion, and it is both natural and helpful to have them."

Gates said under a recently implemented procedure the Joint Chiefs met weekly with the Defense Secretary and Deputy Defense Secretary and that this both created a better basis for sound decisions between alternative courses and speeded action. Gates said since January 21, six specific issues, involving command arrangements, military planning, doctrine and the Military Assistance Program, had been decided -- five at one meeting and the sixth within a week after it.

Under questioning, Gates said he "would be in accord" with any "resolution or guidance that the Senate would give a new President that partisan politics should not be paramount or be decisive" in Defense Department appointments. He criticized conflict of interest laws and said only rarely could he induce the first man he tried to hire for an important civilian job to take it because of low pay and insecure tenure.

MILITARY POLICY, NSC

June 14 -- Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, retired Army Chief of Staff (1955-59) said the "total organizational structure," covering national policy, national strategy and military strategy, was "most visibly defective in its failure to provide clear guidance for the formulation of military strategy and for the generation of the military forces to implement that strategy." He criticized "rigid budget guidelines" on the armed forces and proposed a five-year program of defense budgeting, with the Defense Department receiving annually 10 percent of gross national income.

Taylor also proposed: a public statement of national military policy from the President to the Defense Department and military services; division of current functions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff between a Defense Chief of Staff and a Supreme Military Council; and both nuclear and non-nuclear forces.

Civilian political leaders, he said, did not give the military adequate guidance on diplomatic and political objectives, and there was a lack of "clearly defined national strategy," resulting in "vagueness of guidance (other than fiscal)" and an "obsolete method of budget making."

In executive session testimony made public June 28, Taylor also made the following points:

- Intra-Defense Department conflicts were often so compromised in reports to Defense heads that the men who had to make the decisions did not know that there was any conflict at all. An example was the four-year running dispute within the Pentagon over "massive retaliation" as against "flexible response". The issue was never laid before the National Security Council as such.
- The "big gathering of the NSC does not lend itself to really hard study and discussion."

There should be a permanent NSC staff to follow up and check on departments' execution of planning decision.

- There was not enough coordination between the State and Defense Departments -- the Secretary of State never was given a clear enough idea of specific defense capabilities.
- There should be closer coordination between the budget-making process and the NSC. The NSC takes the budget "pretty much on faith without very much question about strategic implications."

NITZE TESTIMONY

June 17 -- Paul H. Nitze, president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation and former director of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff (1950-53), defined the enduring aim of U.S. foreign policy as "to maintain and enhance conditions in the world environment favorable to the survival, as political realities within our domain, of the precepts and values chosen and asserted in the foundation of the Nation."

"The task of seeing that the major policies are all of a piece and that taken together they are congruent with the strategic concept determined upon requires continuous superintendence which only the powers of the Presidential office can supply," Nitze said. "I do not mean just an office," he continued. "I mean also a man and his full attention. The appreciations necessary to the strategic conception which is the basic element of our policy cannot be achieved by intermittent attention. They cannot emerge

from briefings designed to reduce all complexities to a nutshell. They cannot be arrived at through policy papers designed to cover up dilemmas and smooth over points of crux. The job cannot merely be distributed among subordinates."

Similarly, he said, execution of major policy "requires continuous superintendence that again must fall mainly to the President's responsibility." In this, however, the Secretary of State should act as the President's "vicar".... "No committee can perform this function for the President. No council can do it. The role must be assigned to an individual -- authorized, deputized and recognized for that purpose." To perform this function, the Secretary needed a staff "recruited, trained and organized to help him in this policy development and coordination function. This function is quite different from that of diplomacy for which most of the Foreign Service is now trained."

In secret testimony released July 9, Nitze said that while the National Security Council "can play an essential role", it seldom generated new policy ideas which were subsequently acted upon at the top level of government. He said that as early as 1953 NSC members were aware that the specific language of the Japanese peace treaty did not really reflect "the understanding between the parties" and needed to be revised. (See story p. 228)

Nitze said that it was difficult for NSC's Senior Staff to originate basic ideas of policy because of two conditions: NSC members viewed the NSC process as a negotiation in favor of the interests of the particular government departments involved; NSC members realized that a paper resulting from their negotiations would not be a final decision.

Nitze said that he believed it "proper" that both President Truman and President Eisenhower made decisions contrary to the advice of NSC members.

Under questioning by Subcommittee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Nitze said the "prime prerequisite" under NSC machinery was that staff work should bring before the President and his policy-makers the critically important issues. He said although "there is not any mechanical reason" why the NSC could not produce new policy papers, in his view the main value of the NSC was that it was a secret forum "where you can really let your hair down to discuss what you really believe about things".

Moreover, according to Nitze, this forum could look ahead five to ten years, and "it is only if you take the required measures today in good time, when the problem is not there, or is not realized by the public to be there, that you will be in good shape at that later time to meet these upcoming problems".

RADFORD DEFENDS MILITARY

June 28 -- The Subcommittee released hitherto secret June 6 testimony by the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. Arthur W. Radford (1953-57).

Radford said there was "good liaison" between the State and Defense Departments. The military was meeting the need for training military officers in "politico-military affairs", he said, and there was no need for a special service of people trained in both military and international matters.

Radford said the U.S. could not make long-range plans for the cold war because the Communist "objective is to dominate the rest of the world" while "our objective is to live in peace and to be let alone.... Having that attitude...we are probably going to be caught off guard in many instances."

Gearing the military program to annual appropriations by Congress "was most inefficient" and "very difficult for our allies", Radford said.

He said that possibly the Joint Chiefs of Staff should not continue to be composed of the service chiefs: "It is a little bit too much to ask of a man to take off his service hat and come in that room and I don't think he does."

The military services were intended to be run by non-career civilians, Radford said, but "most of them don't stay there long enough to exercise effective control." These men should stay on the job a minimum of three or four years to be effective, he added.

Radford said the U.S. had "tremendous advantages of geography in the military picture.... We surround the Soviet bloc. We have the forward bases. We control the oceans of the world pretty well, and can maintain these forward bases. Nobody realizes better the difficulties of their position than the Russian military planners." Radford concluded by saying the National Security Council could not plan new military programs, could not duplicate State Department planning organization, could not review Defense Department planning -- "a lot they have to accept."

LUCE, ROCKEFELLER, TESTIFY

Henry R. Luce, editor of Time, Life and Fortune, said, "We as a people do not have a sufficiently clear concensus about our national purpose -- but we are proceeding rapidly to get it." He said the U.S. was not prepared for total war and particularly needed better civil defense.

July 1 -- New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) said the U.S. Government "is still not geared to support the President in developing and executing integrated policy, thoughtfully and purposefully, either in the complex areas of national security and foreign policy, or in the equally complex area of domestic affairs" and recommended the following:

- Creation of the post of First Secretary of the Government to assist the President in national security and international affairs. The First Secretary should be appointed by the President subject to Senate confirmation. He should act for the President in international matters at the prime ministerial level, with the Secretary of State operating at the foreign ministerial level.
- Reorganization of defense planning and command as follows: The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be designated Principal Military Adviser to the Secretary of Defense and the President, and be responsible for development of over-all strategic doctrine; the staff of the Joint Chiefs should be organized on a unified basis under direct authority of the chairman; all officers above the rank of brigadier general or its equivalent should be designated officers of the armed forces of the U.S. -- not the individual service of their earlier careers -- and their promotion should be controlled by the Defense Department; the Secretary of Defense should be given full control over all military research, development and procurement; Defense Department funds should be appropriated to the Secretary, rather than to the individual military departments. The latter was suggested in a Rockefeller Brothers Fund report published Jan. 5, 1958 and proposed to Congress by President Eisenhower in

1958. After considerable controversy, it was omitted from the Defense Department Reorganization Act of 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 133)

● Creation of the post of Executive Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Executive Management, to assist in planning and management in the sphere of domestic affairs. Under the new Office of Executive Management there should be five bureaus -- the Budget Bureau and four new bureaus to be created: Legislative Clearance and Coordination, to coordinate and develop legislation proposed by the Executive and the Administration's position on legislation pending in Congress; Program and Planning, to develop and coordinate recommendations concerning Executive Branch programs; Organization and Management, to coordinate and improve the functions of the Executive Branch, including accounting and statistical programs; and Personnel Management, to assist the President in Executive Branch personnel management.

● Consolidation of functions currently "scattered among various Government departments and agencies, particularly in such important fields as transportation and water resources".

● Renewal of the Government Reorganization Act of 1949, which expired in 1959, to allow the President to reorganize the Executive Branch as he saw fit, subject to a Congressional veto. The House in 1959 passed a bill (HR 5140) to extend the Act for two years, but the Senate did not vote on a similar bill (S 1474). (1949 Almanac p. 554; 1959 Almanac p. 308)

Other Developments

Following the U-2 incident, and summit conference collapse, the Subcommittee June 17 issued a unanimous brief report (S Rept 1750) listing seven "tested principles" of intelligence activity. The report concluded that "recent events have not altered the need for adherence to these principles. They have in fact attested to their wisdom." (For story of U-2 incident and list of Subcommittee's principles, see p. 713)

PERSONNEL RESOLUTION

The Senate July 2 by voice vote adopted a Subcommittee resolution (S Res 338) expressing the sense of the Senate that "individuals appointed to administrative and policy-making posts should be willing to serve for a period long enough to permit them to contribute effectively in their assigned tasks; and...that nominees appearing before its committees shall indicate their willingness" to serve "so long as the President desires."

Introduced June 20 by Jackson for himself and the other four Subcommittee members, S Res 338 was reported June 28 by the Government Operations Committee (S Rept 1753). The Committee report said there was wastefulness in the high turnover in Government personnel occupying important policy positions who often resign before or shortly after their training has made them valuable assets in their posts.

STAFF REPORT

The Subcommittee Nov. 22 released a staff report, "Super-Cabinet Officers and Superstaffs."

In a press release accompanying the report Jackson said there was "no place for a First Secretary of the Government" in the American system. Jackson also said he agreed with the study's conclusions that super-Cabinet officers and special Presidential staffs were not the right answers to the problems of organizing and coordinating Executive planning for national security.

One of a series of Subcommittee staff studies, the first report set as its purpose the examination of the "merit" of various proposals which "would tend to shift the center of gravity in policy development away from the great Departments...and closer toward the Presidential level." It asserted that creation of a First Secretary or of an expanded White House planning staff "would not ease" and would probably increase the President's burdens "in setting and maintaining our national course."

The report cited two basic reasons for opposing a First Secretaryship: first, that the creation of such an office would automatically lower the prestige of existing Cabinet posts; and second, that the holder of the position would be completely dependent on the President's "confidence" in him for the maintenance of his authority over Cabinet officials. If Cabinet jobs became less important, less talented and imaginative men would fill them, the report said. It said it doubted that anyone with as much work to do and as much power to exert as a proposed First Secretary could, in fact, maintain the "close, confidential, personal relationship with the President" that would be desirable. Creation of the post would carry the risk of the First Secretary becoming an independent force and arousing too many antagonisms from competing groups.

Criticizing related proposals to expand the responsibilities of the Vice President for coordinating foreign policy and national security, the staff study said that such a move would face the same problems as those created by a First Secretary. The plan would reduce the Secretary of State to the Vice President's assistant; it would set up a powerful office whose occupant would be free of Presidential control over tenure. The report also said there was a "serious" constitutional question about the degree to which the Vice President, as "an officer of the Legislative Branch by statute", could assume Executive authority.

The study specifically turned down a suggestion that a Presidential Staff Agency for National Security Affairs be created to replace the National Security Council staff, the Planning Board and the Operations Coordinating Board. A "superstaff" to assist either a First Secretary or a more powerful Vice President would encounter the dangers of "ivory tower" thinking, because of its lack of ties to the planning level in the various Departments, the report said.

Stating that there was a clear need for reform of the organization and procedures of executive policy formulation and coordination, the staff study listed the following "promising paths" toward change: more emphasis on individual executive authority and responsibility, rather than reliance on committees; a cut in the number of those attending National Security Council sessions and more flexible procedures in the NSC; enlargement not of the "command authority" but of the "scope of...guidance and influence" tendered by the Secretary of State; a "partnership" between the State and Defense Departments in preparing recommendations for the President, with the Secretary of Defense given more authority over Pentagon matters; use of the budget as a "management tool" and a planning aide, regarding budget targets as "policy instruments" instead of "fiscal instruments"; better, rather than more personnel on the President's staff; and elimination of legal, financial and partisan barriers to the use of top talents in the Government.

The report said the Subcommittee was planning subsequent staff studies to deal with these "paths" of reform in greater detail.

In a related development, Clark M. Clifford, who was acting as a liaison between President-designate Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) and the Eisenhower Administration, Nov. 21 announced that Kennedy had no plans "at present" to fill the $22,500-a-year post of Assistant to the President. The office was occupied during the Eisenhower Administration by Sherman Adams (1953-58) and by Gen. Wilton B. Persons. Kennedy also planned to trim the White House staff below its current level to give him "greater contact with the staff", Clifford said.

The Subcommittee Dec. 20 released a second staff report, "The National Security Council," which urged a "major overhaul" of the "NSC system" because the NSC's "overly crowded agenda, overly elaborate and stylized procedures" diminished its "real worth".

REPUBLICAN STUDY

A 15-member task force of the House Republican Policy Committee June 20 released results of a four-month study of American Strategy and Strength. The group's report was based on study papers prepared for the task force by a group of academic, professional and legislative experts in fields relating to the national security position of the U.S.

Headed by Rep. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (R Mich.), the task force set as its objective the delineation of national objectives to meet the "Communist total strategy" with positive policies rather than reliance on the goal of survival, which, the report said, "is not a strategy at all." Ford said the report was officially approved by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and was submitted to the 1960 Republican platform committee. The principal recommendations of the report appear in the box below.

Principal Recommendations in GOP Task Force Report

Vice Presidency "It is essential to continue and enlarge upon the policy of the present Administration in utilizing the position of Vice President as a vital post in national security policy making," the report said.

Priorities Review Board in White House The task force recommended a priorities review board as an adjunct to the National Security Council, acting as an advisory group to the President, the board to be created by administrative action (not by statute) and appointed by the President.

The study paper of Dr. William Y. Elliott proposed the board be charged solely with studying and reporting on priorities in the allocation of all national resources -- human, military, economic -- to maximize national security. Through a comparative analysis of inter-agency programs, the board would report to the NSC on priorities in resource allocation to aid the President and NSC in setting priority guidelines for the Bureau of the Budget. The board members, supported by a small high-calibre staff, would have no other governmental duties and not be delegates from other agencies -- though they would be men with wide experience in high level Government positions in several national security fields. Elliott recommended that board members be men "who are acceptable to both parties in Congress in the light of service to previous administrations and their independent attitude as public servants." The proposed board would replace the series of ad hoc committees such as the Draper Committee, Gaither Committee, etc., and, through continuity, be in a better position to win approval of their recommendations than were those committees. Elliott suggested the Vice President in the incoming administration as a useful person to preside over the proposed priorities review board.

Defense Organization The task force said it believed "a single Chief of Staff for all the services would overconcentrate power and decision making on the wrong level." It was recommended that the 1958 Reorganization Act "be allowed time to accomplish (its) objectives...before another major reorganization."

Experienced Appointees "The excellent performances of both Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. and Gordon Gray (Special Presidential Assistant for National Security Affairs) point out the advantage of extensive previous experience in national security matters, and set a precedent for future appointments."

Release of Information The report said responsibility must be clearly fixed for coordinating vital information from all departments and agencies bearing on national security or foreign policy and recommended that this mission "be carried out within the existing framework of the White House staff."

Congressional Policy Committees The report recommended implementation of the 1946 proposal by the Joint Committee on Reorganization of Congress for policy committees of both parties in both houses. The four policy committees could meet jointly with the President, particularly in times of crisis, "to facilitate the formulation and carrying out of national policy." The task force said such a group would not only afford a vehicle for responsible criticism of existing policies, but also help create "an ethical limitation, so that criticism and divisive influences would not destroy the strength of our international position," The report said "the recent U-2 incident, the summit crisis and Khrushchev's attempt to influence domestic politics refortify the recommendation to implement such legislation."

National Strategy Subcommittees The task force suggested creation of national strategy subcommittees within the four party policy committees. The subcommittees would consist of members of the party leadership and high-ranking members of various Congressional committees dealing with national security problems. "Dissenting reports of counterpart subcommittees could serve to deepen legitimate debate over real issues, and the joint reports could promote a sound, comprehensible public strategy," the task force said.

Regular Committee Hearings The report suggested consideration of streamlined and compact regular committee hearings to lessen the burden of repeated appearances by Administration witnesses.

CONTROLS SOUGHT FOR REGULATORY AGENCIES

The federal regulatory agencies, under investigation by Congress since 1957, in 1960 again found themselves in an uncomfortable Congressional spotlight. Earlier hearings had brought sensational disclosures ranging from the Mack-Whiteside and Adams-Goldfine cases in 1958 to the 1959-60 cases on rigged television quiz shows and payola scandals. (1959 Almanac p. 741)

Against this background, the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee began hearings in March 1960 on proposals (HR 4800, 6774) to curb improper influence in the regulatory agencies. Testimony disclosed more questionable practices and led to more hearings by the Committee's Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee on off-the-record talks between members of the Federal Power Commission and gas industry representatives, including prominent New Deal attorney Thomas G. Corcoran.

The Subcommittee found that "improper approaches" had been made to the commissioners, and the full Committee approved a bill (HR 12731) to set ethical standards for the agencies. Although Congress did not act on this measure before adjournment, another set of Subcommittee hearings -- on deceptive broadcasting practices -- pointed up other regulatory agency shortcomings and led to passage of the Communications Act Amendments of 1960 (S 1898), which gave the agencies broader powers over the broadcasting industry. (See story p. 356)

CONNOLE DISPUTE

The Administration became involved in the investigations when President Eisenhower in May announced he would not reappoint FPC commissioner William R. Connole when his five-year term expired in June. Connole, who was involved in the gas industry hearings, had been regarded as the protector of consumer interests on the FPC because he advocated stricter regulation of natural gas prices. Mr. Eisenhower said, however, he would replace him because Connole was "identified with one particular point of view." The action brought strong protests from Connole supporters in Congress, and the President's nominee to replace him, Thomas J. Donegan, was not confirmed before adjournment. (See story p. 644)

The regulatory agencies about which Congress was concerned are: the FPC, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission and Civil Aeronautics Board.

The Legislative Oversight Subcommittee, in a February interim report on its investigations (H Rept 1258), reviewed the fundamental problems of the agencies and said these were common to all of them: excessive delay and expense in procedures; inefficiencies; practices and conditions which were conducive to the use of improper ex parte pressures; overlapping of functions; reliance upon representations of the regulated industry without a genuine independent investigation by the agency itself; alleged discriminatory enforcement of the law and regulations, and failure to formulate or to publicize policy and interpretations so the regulated industry was kept timely informed of the rules of decision. The report dealt chiefly with the broadcasting industry, and its legislative recommendations were for this field. (See story, p. 356)

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS

Major Proposals

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee March 15 began hearings on two bills to curb improper influence and conduct in the regulatory agencies. Both bills, HR 4800, which was drafted by the Subcommittee, and HR 6774, proposed by the American Bar Assn., were controversial even though they did not propose to alter the basic organization or powers of the major agencies.

As introduced in February 1959 by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.), chairman of the Committee and its investigating Subcommittee, HR 4800 proposed to:

- Authorize the six regulatory agencies to take action against (1) anyone using "improper" means to influence an agency decision "in any proceeding or matter"; (2) any agency member or employee who accepts anything of value from persons with "a pecuniary interest" in pending matters, or who engages in other improper conduct; and (3) any agency member who appears before the agency in any matter within two years of leaving the agency, or any agency employee who so appears in any matter with which he was connected while employed.
- Make it a crime to "communicate, orally or by writing, with any member or employee of the Commission concerning the issues, merits, or disposition of any proceeding before the Commission, with the intention that any participant or participants in such proceeding will not receive knowledge of such communication."
- Make it a crime to fail to place all communications concerning a proceeding in the public file, including summaries of telephone calls and conversations, or to remove any such matter from the public file.
- Make it a crime for anyone appearing in a representative capacity in any proceeding to fail to file notice of his appearance in advance.

Maximum penalties for "willfully and knowingly" violating these provisions would be one year in jail and/or a $10,000 fine.

Other provisions of HR 4800 would authorize the President to remove any agency member "for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause"; authorize the agencies to choose their own chairmen for terms of no more than three years; and require each agency to designate a member "to prepare or to personally direct the preparation, in writing, of a statement of the reasons or basis" for each agency decision.

HR 6774, the ABA's bill, also was introduced by Harris, on April 29, 1959. It was concerned solely with attempts to influence agency decisions through ex parte communications. The bill's key provisions would:

- Provide that "in agency hearing proceedings which are subject to notice and opportunity for hearing and required by law to be based upon a hearing record, the agency's determination and decision shall be based solely and exclusively upon the issues, pleadings, evidence, and contentions of record in the proceedings."
- Make it unlawful for any agency member or hearing examiner to receive any ex parte communication regarding a pending matter without making it a matter of record with notice to all parties.

● Make it unlawful for anyone "with intent to influence the consideration or decision of a proceeding" to communicate ex parte with any agency member or hearing examiner concerning a pending matter.

Willful violations would be subject to penalties of one year in jail and/or a $10,000 fine.

Objections

The matters covered in HR 4800 and HR 6774 were fully explored, along with many other regulatory agency problems, when the Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight held a series of panel discussions with lawyers and agency personnel in November 1958 and June 1959. In addition, the provisions of HR 6774 were scrutinized during hearings in July and November 1959 on an identical bill (S 2374) before the Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

These hearings revealed that, although there was little dissent regarding the need to prevent improper conduct and ex parte pressures in agency proceedings, there was great concern as to where the line should be drawn. The reason for this concern lies in the multiple responsibilities of the agencies. The FCC, for example, is charged with promoting the communications industry and with policing it, with laying down broad rules of general applicability and adjudicating particular claims. In their executive and legislative capacities, the regulatory agencies must remain in constant and close contact with the industries they regulate. Yet to do so opens the doors to impropriety in what remain their strictly judicial functions.

A key objection voiced against HR 6774 concerned its definition of proceedings to which the prohibitions against ex parte communications would apply. According to the bill's critics, it would apply to rule-making as well as adjudicatory proceedings, although the two are subject to different rules under the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946. The effect, it was argued, would be to force the agencies to adhere to judicial standards in carrying out their essentially legislative function of rule-making. This would further encumber the already cumbersome administrative process.

Agency personnel also objected to provisions, contained in both bills, requiring that summaries of all oral communications be placed in the record. According to CAB General Counsel Franklin M. Stone, this would place a "staggering" burden on agency staffs.

The provision in HR 4800 requiring each agency decision to be signed by one member was a round-about answer to the complaint, voiced particularly against FCC and CAB, that the Commission or Board often ignores the initial decisions of its hearing examiners, announces a different and anonymous decision, and then turns the cases over to staff "opinion writers" to draw up the formal decisions. Although there appeared to be no major objection to the requirement in HR 4800, its significance as a useful reform was disputed.

Testimony

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Frederick W. Ford, new chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, said FCC already had sufficient authority to regulate the broadcasting industry effectively.

March 16 -- Ford said legislative proposals to outlaw off-the-record communications between agency officials and industry members would prevent the FCC from getting information necessary for establishing new regulations or deciding whether or not a license should be granted. He said the "Commission was in...accord" with proposals which would establish a more complete code of ethics for agency employees.

March 18 -- Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) said the bills should be strengthened to include absolute prohibitions to federal officials, including members of Congress, against accepting favors from persons who dealt with the Government. He said that loopholes in the two proposals would have permitted former Federal Communications Commission Chairman John C. Doerfer to accept the hospitality of George B. Storer, owner of a member of radio and television stations, because Storer had no cases pending before the FCC. (For Doerfer resignation, see story p. 356)

March 22 -- FCC Chairman Frederick W. Ford said it would be difficult under the proposed laws to determine what was "unusual" hospitality, and added that it was up to Congress to make the distinction.

March 23 -- Federal Power Commission Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall said spokesmen for the Midwestern Gas Transmission Co. had talked to him and other FPC commissioners about an adjustment in the company's return rate, and that just before an FPC announcement of the adjustment he had had an off-the-record telephone conversation with one of the firm's spokesmen (identified later as former New Deal attorney Thomas G. Corcoran). He said, however, that the phone call had nothing to do with the fact the adjusted rate was higher than that recommended by the FPC staff. He also said he made no record of the phone call nor discussed it with anyone else.

(The Legislative Oversight Subcommittee March 24 said hearings on these off-the-record discussions would be held later in the session. Kuykendall March 31 said the FPC would "welcome" the inquiry. He said Corcoran had asked for a 7 percent rate of return for the company's pipeline investment, that the FPC staff, at Kuykendall's request, had drafted an opinion recommending a 6-1/4 percent rate and termed 7 percent excessive, but that the FPC had decided not to fix a definite rate at the time because of uncertainty of the financing for the 506-mile pipeline. He said "if there is anybody in the world who would not have any influence on me, it is Tommy Corcoran," and that "this whole thing wouldn't have come about if I hadn't asked for the staff's position.")

March 25 -- Warren E. Baker, Federal Communications Bar Assn., said his group favored HR 6774, curbing ex parte communications in quasi-judicial matters before the regulatory agencies. He said HR 4800 took in rule-making procedures as well and was so broad that it might cover innocent acts.

March 29 -- Chan Gurney, vice chairman, Civil Aeronautics Board, said he "vehemently" disagreed with a 1959 statement by former CAB member Louis J. Hector that CAB practices made an "ideal breeding ground for... improper influence".

March 30 -- Edward N. Gadsby, chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, said his agency had operated with strict impartiality, and any new legislation should not be such as to create unnecessary hardships or interfere with the efficient functioning.

March 31 -- Earl W. Kintner, chairman, Federal Trade Commission, said both HR 4800 and 6774 contained a number of "objectionable features".

April 1 -- Abe McGregor Goff, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said the commissioners had been "conscious for a long while of the constant criticism" of the ICC and became convinced in mid-1959 that a "constructive study" was needed of agency practices and procedures. He said an 18-member advisory board, including representatives of all modes of transportation, had been formed and held a two-day meeting in January. Another meeting was scheduled for May, Goff said.

Robert W. Ginnane, ICC general counsel, said after the advisory group submitted a final report the ICC would try to implement constructive recommendations and if necessary seek legislation.

April 4 -- Donald C. Beelar and Bryce Rea Jr., American Bar Assn., said the ABA believed the regulatory agencies were "ill advised in not seeking the cooperation of Congress" to deal with the problem of influence. They said anti-influence legislation should bar ex parte communications from agencies' proceedings that were legally subject to open hearings but should not place curbs on agency members' other activities.

Bill Reported

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 1 reported a clean bill (HR 12731 -- H Rept 2070) setting ethical standards for the regulatory agencies, requiring the establishment of proper procedures by the agencies and providing criminal penalties for improper off-the-record communications in agency proceedings. The bill was unanimously approved by the Committee after it rejected a proposal by some members that Congressmen be exempted from its provisions. The bill covered the six major regulatory agencies -- FCC, FTC, FPC, ICC, CAB and SEC. The bill did not reach the floor during the remainder of the 86th Congress.

In a declaration of policy, the bill said it was "vitally important in the public interest to strengthen the independence and effectiveness" of the agencies and to promote their "efficient, fair, and independent operation." It termed "improper" attempts by any person to influence or attempt to influence any agency vote, decision or other action through "secret and devious methods" including pressure, spreading of false information, or pecuniary or other inducements. It also deemed improper any of the following actions by agency personnel: transactions for profit with anyone having a pecuniary interest in a pending proceeding; accepting or soliciting any "money, loan, service, employment or thing of value" from anyone with pending agency business; use of confidential information for personal profit; failure to restrict personal business affairs to avoid conflicts of interest, and any official act when there was a personal interest that might inhibit unbiased judgment.

The bill provided that each agency should establish procedures for considering and acting on complaints relating to any of these "improper" actions.

The bill would make the agencies responsible for determining and giving public notice of all on-the-record hearings, and ban any unofficial communication on the subject of the hearing after that notification. In the event any written ex parte communication were made, the agency involved would be required to notify the agency's secretary, and send a written statement of the circumstances. Both the communication and statement would be placed in the public file and all parties in the proceedings would be notified.

The bill would leave to the agency's discretion whether an ex parte approach was grounds for disqualification of the party involved.

Violations of the bill's ban on ex parte communications would be subject to maximum penalties of one year in prison or a fine of $10,000, or both.

In prescribing proper procedures, the bill defined an "on-the-record proceeding" as one in which agency action was required by law or agency rule to be based on the record of an agency hearing, but limited it to a time beginning with notice of hearing or an earlier time the agency designated as appropriate. Off-the-record (ex-parte) communications were defined as those with respect to a proceeding or the consideration or decision of a proceeding wherein reasonable notice was not given in advance of the communication to all interested parties. The Committee amended this definition to exempt any request for information on the status of a proceeding.

The Committee, in spelling out those covered by the bill, defined an "agency employee involved in the decisional process" as any employee subject to the immediate supervision of a member of the agency or any employee charged with preparing decisions on proceedings. The report said the Committee was aware of the "danger" of excluding other employees because "the door may be left open for abuses and evasions," but felt "it would be unwise to enact legislation which might in effect put the agencies in a strait jacket," and expected the agencies themselves to fashion their own procedures to prevent "backdoor" influences.

The report noted that there were no criminal penalties provided in cases of improper influence "by secret and devious methods," but said such improprieties could be handled through a provision requiring each agency to prescribe procedures in such cases. Criminal penalties were provided, however, in cases of either oral or written ex-parte communications in on-the-record proceedings, which the report said were, "broadly speaking," those which had "some or all of the 'essential elements of contested litigation'."

The bill also provided that any member of an agency could be removed by the President for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause. The report said inefficiency had not been included as a basis for removal because the term was "too vague and indefinite."

The Committee added a section to the bill to provide that any written request for information on the status of an on-the-record proceeding was to be "promptly delivered" to the agency secretary for an appropriate reply. The request also would be placed in the public file, together with a copy of any reply. All other written requests for similar information received by the secretary would go into the file, and no document could be removed except for official purposes.

The bill also strengthened "separation of functions" provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act by requiring that in any on-the-record proceeding -- either adjudication or rule-making -- staff members engaged in any investigation or prosecution activities should not communicate ex-parte with Commission members or other licenses, rates, or public utilities facilities or practices.

Agencies Under Scrutiny

FPC Chairman Kuykendall's March 23 testimony during Committee legislative hearings concerning his contacts with gas industry representatives led not only

to Legislative Oversight Subcommittee hearings (see below) on such off-the-record talks but to acknowledgements and disclosures of other industry-regulatory agency relationships. Congressional tempers grew increasingly short in all matters affecting the agencies. In the interim between the Committee legislative hearings and the May 10 opening of the Subcommittee inquiry these were the developments:

April 4 -- Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), a member of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, said it would be up to Timothy J. Murphy (D Mass.) to prove he was a Democrat when his March 14 nomination to a Democratic vacancy on the Interstate Commerce Commission was considered by the Committee. Murphy, who seconded the nomination of Vice President Richard M. Nixon at the 1956 GOP National Convention, May 9 testified that as of the present he would be inclined to vote for Nixon for President "on the basis of personal friendship," and that he had known him since they served together in the Navy in 1942, but he still considered himself a Democrat. The Committee approved Murphy's nomination by an 11-5 vote June 1 and reported it (Exec Rept 9) June 22 but it never reached the floor and Murphy was not confirmed in 1960. (For story on nominations see p. 644)

April 13 -- Kuykendall disclosed he had checked with Chairman Harris before he and two colleagues March 18 flew to Louisiana and back in a private plane owned by United Gas Pipeline Co. to attend the funeral of FPC Commissioner John B. Hussey. The company had $45 million in rate increase applications pending before the agency. Kuykendall said he called Harris because he was aware the flight might be open to criticism, but after "talking around the Commission" he believed the private flight was the only way to get to the funeral on time. Harris told newsmen, "I told him to go ahead. I think it was a perfectly proper thing to do and anyone who makes anything out of this is pretty small." Kuykendall April 26 said he had taken five free airline trips since he took office in 1953, but all of them were proper and justifiable and he had "never taken any junkets in airplanes owned by the natural gas industry." He identified the five flights as: two to Louisiana to attend funerals of FPC members, two inspection trips and one flight to Atlantic City.

Aptil 14 -- Kuykendall told newsmen Thomas G. Corcoran might have held talks with him in 1959 on another case involving the same company, Midwestern Gas Transmission Co., but he had "no recollection" of any conversation. On April 15 he said he also might have held talks with Corcoran in a 1958 case involving the company but he was not certain about it. He said such off-the-record contacts were customary in uncontested proceedings and when the FPC was not acting in a judicial capacity.

May 2 -- An annual report filed with the FPC by the Tennessee Gas Transmission Corp., the company Corcoran represented in the gas rate case, showed he received $102,203 in 1959 from the firm and a subsidiary, Midwestern Gas Transmission Co. The total brought to more than $408,110 the amount paid Corcoran in the past six years by the two companies, although he did not appear as attorney of record in company cases before the FPC in that time.

President Eisenhower nominated Thomas J. Donegan of New York, a former agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and when nominated a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, to succeed William R. Connole on the FPC. Connole's five-year term was to expire June 22 and various public officials, state regulatory commissioners and Members of Congress had urged his reappointment. The President, who appointed Connole, told his April 27 news conference: "I think I can get a better man, and that's all."

The President at the same time nominated Paul A. Sweeney, Justice Department attorney and a Democrat, to fill the unexpired FPC term, until June 22, 1963, of the late John B. Hussey. In announcing the nominations, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower was abandoning the practice of naming specific representatives of consumer, oil or natural gas interest groups. Hagerty said: "The President does not think this is the way it should be done, although it has been the practice in the past."

May 3 -- Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) said he would "do all I can to see that the record is made clear" on why Connole was not reappointed and in a May 4 speech on the Senate floor urged delaying confirmation of Donegan until the President gave a "full explanation of his action. Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) May 4 said he thought Donegan and Sweeney both were actually selected by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Attorney General William P. Rogers. Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) May 3 also called for an explanation of the action.

May 14 -- Dodd released a May 9 letter from President Eisenhower in which the President said he was replacing Connole on the FPC because he was "identified with one particular point of view." Mr. Eisenhower said Connole had "served faithfully and diligently," but "I concluded some time ago that the purpose of these agencies would best be served if nominees...did not become identified as representing any point of view narrower than the broad public interest."

(Neither Donegan nor Sweeney was confirmed in 1960, see p. 644)

GAS INDUSTRY HEARINGS

The Legislative Oversight Subcommittee May 10 began hearings on off-the-record talks between FPC members and gas industry representatives.

TESTIMONY -- May 10 -- FPC Chairman Kuykendall said Thomas G. Corcoran, prominent New Deal attorney, visited him once and telephoned him once in November 1959 shortly before the FPC gave permission for the importation of gas from Canada by the Midwestern Gas Transmission Co., which Corcoran represented. He said he regarded the phone call as improper because Corcoran discussed the rate of return sought by the company but there was no discussion of merits of the case in the office visit. Kuykendall said he reported Corcoran's contacts to the Subcommittee after a trade magazine article publicized them and not earlier because it would have seemed "like I was gunning for Mr. Corcoran because he was of the opposite political party." He said he was "not influenced in any way whatsoever" by the talks, and that Corcoran also had contacted FPC Commissioners Arthur S. Kline and William R. Connole.

Kuykendall said many FPC-company discussions on financing plans and proposed tariff changes were "necessary and proper," but discussing merits of cases was not regarded as proper. In answer to questioning, he

said it was true he and Kline had persuaded the Colorado Public Utilities Commission to agree to a $38.5 million rebate on temporary rate increases charged by the Colorado Interstate Gas Co., instead of the $50 million ordered by an FPC examiner or the $42 million compromise proposed by the FPC staff. He said the company's president, William E. Mueller, had visited him and said the ordered rebate would be financially disastrous to the company. Mueller urged an early hearing on the matter, but did not discuss the merits of the case, Kuykendall said. He said he believed Mueller also saw other FPC members, and that he felt the settlement was in the public interest since it preserved the firm's financial soundness and helped clear the crowded FPC docket.

Kuykendall said it was true that, for the gas industry as a whole, the FPC had permitted about $600 million in termporary rate increases pending FPC review, but although it was "a deplorable situation" it was unavoidable because of the FPC's backlog of work.

May 11 -- Questioning centered on legal expenses reported by gas pipeline companies, and FPC general counsel Willard W. Gatchell said "we assume that the management has made only those expenditures which in their judgment are proper and reasonable", but that the FPC did not "go into any individual fees".

Kuykendall said some of the legal charges were figured in the rate base established for natural gas consumers.

Subcommittee counsel Robert W. Lishman introduced records of eight gas companies showing millions of dollars in payments to lawyers between 1953 and 1959 and including a $311,000 fee paid Corcoran by Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Midwestern's parent company, for 1955-59 services.

May 12 -- Kuykendall was questioned on the status of the Midwestern gas rate case. He said the FPC had left open the rate of return on the investment in the Canadian pipeline because financing costs were abnormally high at the time, the agency had precedent for delaying rate determinations until a company built its plant, and if Midwestern had not obtained operating rights by Nov. 1, 1959, it would have had to begin new transactions for the pipeline. (The FPC staff had recommended a 6-1/4 percent rate and the company had urged a 7 percent rate.)

May 13 -- Commissioner Kline said Corcoran visited his office eight times during a 14-month period in which Midwestern Gas Transmission Co., which he represented, had a pipeline rate case before the FPC. He said, however, that Corcoran "did not specifically mention any rate of return or any other issue in the case at any time." Kline said he had insisted on fixing a definite rate of return on Midwestern's earnings. Although the rate subsequently was left open by unanimous vote of the FPC, Kline said he did not change his vote as a result of Corcoran's visits.

Kline acknowledged private talks in his office with gas company attorneys and executives, said he was visited 13 times in about 18 months by one former FPC commissioner now representing gas companies, but held that he could recall only two instances when industry representatives touched on merits of a case and said that both times he had silenced them.

May 16 -- FPC Commissioner William R. Connole said his position on the Midwestern rate case was "firm" at least three days before Corcoran visited him in his office in October 1959 and "remained unchanged."

FPC Commissioner Frederick Stueck said he was out of town when Corcoran called on the other commissioners and had not been contacted by him. He said he had met and talked briefly with N.W. Freeman, Midwestern president, while he was in Phoenix, Ariz., that Freeman expressed hope for issuance of an "acceptable" FPC ruling before November 1 and that "I smiled and moved on".

May 17 -- The Subcommittee staff submitted a memorandum on visitors listed in Stueck's desk calendar, including Clark M. Clifford, formerly counsel to President Truman and a representative of the Phillips Petroleum Co.; Thomas E. Stephens, President Eisenhower's appointments secretary, and Donald E. Van Koughnet, an attorney identified as a partner of Stephens. Stueck said Clifford never had visited him in his office, that he was an old friend and their meetings were for lunch and purely social. He said none of his visitors discussed "pending litigated matters."

Under questioning, Stueck said that in 1957 he and the late FPC Commissioner Seaborn Digby called on former Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. to urge him to hold up reportedly imminent antitrust actions against three gas companies and their officials pending a more thorough investigation. Stueck said there were some apparent misunderstandings in the case.

CORCORAN TESTIMONY

May 18 -- Corcoran said his conversations with FPC Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall and Commissioners Kline and Connole were "procedural", designed to "expedite" the Midwestern case and "perfectly proper". He said on instructions from Gardiner Symonds, Midwestern's board chairman, he emphasized in his talks that Symonds was "dead serious" about refusing to accept a rate below 7 percent and that he specifically mentioned "that sacred number seven" only in an Oct. 28, 1959 phone call to Kuykendall, but discussed it indirectly with the others. He said it was understandable that Kuykendall might have misunderstood his purpose because "I talked so fast". (The FPC Oct. 31, 1959 issued a certificate leaving the rate open.)

Corcoran said his law firm received a monthly retainer of $5,000 from Midwestern and its parent company, Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., that "the young people do the bulk of the work and I jump on an airplane and jump from one hot spot to another." His FPC calls "coincided with moments of crisis", Corcoran said, and there was nothing secret about them since "I walked down the corridors of that commission in broad daylight with a brass band behind me."

May 19 -- Corcoran said his private talks with FPC commissioners on a pending gas pipeline rate case had been proper because the FPC "is not a court of law."

Subcommittee member John B. Bennett (R Mich.) said Gardiner Symonds, board chairman of Midwestern Gas Transmission Co., was guilty of "a plain out-and-out threat on his part to bulldoze the commission" when he instructed Corcoran to tell the commissioners he would not accept any rate of return on the pipeline below 7 percent.

May 20 -- N.W. Freeman, president of Midwestern, said he had talked privately with all members of the FPC during the past 12 or 13 years, that both Midwestern and its parent company, Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., had cases pending before the FPC at all times during that period and that since other gas companies also had business pending before the agency during that time, "if I had

not contacted the commissioners...I question whether Tennessee would be where it is today."

Freeman said he had relayed to Corcoran instructions by Symonds to press for a rate decision on the pipeline case and told Corcoran to "reemphasize" Symonds' position. He said the contacts were made "out of an abundance of caution" so the commissioners would realize the seriousness of a Nov. 1, 1959 deadline for action on the pipeline contract.

May 23 -- Symonds said he had been contacting FPC commissioners for about 15 years, that he would prefer a system under which such private pleadings would be unnecessary, but that "ex parte" contacts were needed because under existing circumstances the FPC was so slow and its staff argued privately against gas companies. "It is common knowledge that everyone talks to the Commission when they can get an audience," Symonds said.

Subcommittee member John James Flynt Jr. (D Ga.) supported Symonds' viewpoint, said his action "was not only proper but you had a duty to your stockholders." Subcommittee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said, however, that if such activity was permitted by the law, "it is our duty to do something about it."

May 24 -- Melwood W. Van Scoyoc, a utility consultant and former FPC staff member, was questioned on a refund case involving the Colorado Interstate Gas Co., in which he represented the city and county of Denver. He said one or more FPC commissioners apparently participated in negotiations which led to the company refunding about $38.5 million in temporary rate increases instead of the $50 million refund recommended by an FPC examiner.

Harris, concluding the hearings, said the inquiry proved improper approaches had been made to the commissioners. He said the Subcommittee staff would consider possible corrective legislation and also search for means to clear up the FPC backlog of cases.

Other Developments

AGENCY TERMS EXTENDED

With a view toward smoothing the transitional periods when there were changes in regulatory agency memberships, Congress June 30 approved a bill (S 1965) to allow members of the FPC, FCC and SEC to serve in office until their successors were appointed and confirmed by the Senate. Similar provisions had been in effect for members of the FTC, ICC and CAB. The bill was passed by the Senate July 29, 1959, by the House June 24, 1960, with an amendment providing that agency members could not serve beyond the end of the Congress in which their term expired. The Senate agreed to the amendment June 30 and the bill was signed into law July 12 (PL 86-619).

TELEVISION AWARD CRITICIZED

The New York Herald Tribune news service said in a June 19 story that the Federal Communications Commission had tentatively awarded a license for television Channel 10 in Albany, N.Y., to a firm in which five Congressmen were minority stockholders. The story said the FCC took a "preliminary" step toward granting the license to Capital Cities Television Corp. on the basis of an Aug. 11, 1959 decision by an FCC examiner that the company had "an edge" over a rival applicant in the matter of "civic participation" because five Members of the House of Representatives were stockholders. Civic participation is one of the FCC yardsticks in deciding contested cases, and the examiner said election to Congress denoted "an ability to discern and be responsible to the interests of the people" of a community.

The story said the five Congressmen owned about 6 percent of the company's total stock issue, and it identified them as: Reps. Dean P. Taylor (R N.Y.), a former GOP national committeeman; Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.), a member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee which drafts legislation affecting the FCC; Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.); James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), and Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D N.J.). The company had more than 50 stockholders, the story said.

Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) June 20 told the Senate the FCC action was "political payola at its worst," and it would be just as logical for the agency to adopt a policy of "taking the gravy themselves" by giving preference to firms in which FCC members held stock.

An FCC spokesman Oct. 27 said the agency Aug. 2 had authorized Capital Cities to operate "under program tests," and that the station currently was located in Vail Mills, N.Y. (WTEN).

EISENHOWER, KENNEDY ORDER STUDIES

President Eisenhower Aug. 29 appointed Judge Elijah B. Prettyman of the U.S. Court of Appeals to serve as temporary chairman of a new White House conference to study procedures of federal administrative agencies. Mr. Eisenhower said the chairmen of the "big six" regulatory agencies had proposed the conference Aug. 25.

President-elect John F. Kennedy Nov. 10 announced that he had asked James M. Landis, former dean of the Harvard Law School, "to undertake a study in an area of long concern to us both, a study of the federal regulatory agencies with a view to maximizing the effective dispatch of their business." Kennedy said Landis had agreed to submit a preliminary report by mid-December.

WHITESIDE-GOLDFINE CASES

A federal court jury in Washington Oct. 13 acquitted Thurman A. Whiteside, Miami lawyer, of charges he had conspired with former FCC Commissioner Richard A. Mack in 1957 to swing a four-way contest for Miami TV Channel 10 to Public Service Television, Inc., a National Airlines subsidiary. He also was acquitted of a charge he had tried to influence Mack while the case was before the FCC. A joint trial of the two men in 1959 resulted in a deadlocked jury, and Mack was unable to stand trial with Whiteside in 1960 because of illness. (1959 Almanac p.743)

In Boston, Mass., Federal Judge George C. Sweeney Oct. 12 ruled industrialist Bernard Goldfine mentally incompetent to stand trial at that time on charges of corporate income tax evasion and ordered him committed for hospital treatment. Goldfine, who figured prominently in 1958 Congressional hearings on regulatory agencies, Oct. 3 ended a 90-day sentence for contempt of court.

Goldfine's secretary, Miss Mildred Paperman, Oct. 31 pleaded guilty in Boston to a federal indictment charging her with personal income tax evasion and was fined $12,500 by Judge Sweeney, who also imposed and suspended a four-month jail sentence and placed her on two-years probation. Miss Paperman also pleaded guilty, as co-defendant with Goldfine in the corporate income tax evasion case, but sentence was deferred pending disposition of the indictments against Goldfine.

NATION'S MILITARY AIRLIFT CAPACITY INVESTIGATED

Adequacy of the Nation's strategic airlift capability in the event of general or limited war was investigated in hearings by the House Armed Services Special National Military Airlift Subcommittee in March, April and May 1960 and was considered in various Department of Defense reports throughout the year. As a result of the testimony developed, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), chairman of the Subcommittee, urged and won Congressional approval for additional 1961 appropriations for aircraft procurement and development. In a May 2 report, the Subcommittee concluded that "strategic airlift capability to support a general war without warning is seriously inadequate."

There was general agreement between Congress and the Pentagon that airlift capabilities were seriously deficient and had to be modernized through a program of new military procurement as well as an expansion of civil carrier participation in emergency airlift plans. There was also agreement that some transport functions had to be performed by civilian carriers in order to increase their readiness for airlift support. Pressure in the same direction came from the civilian carriers themselves, who complained that the Military Air Transport Service (MATS) was carrying cargo which could be transported commercially.

Still undecided at the end of the year was the question of how many functions performed by MATS could be transferred to civil airlines without cutting into the training time and fleet inventory needed by MATS for performance of its anticipated wartime mission. Also unresolved were questions of government authority over the civilian air cargo carriers and of financing new jet cargo planes.

Background

The Joint Chiefs of Staff Oct. 15, 1959 established -- in a classified report -- requirements for airlift in support of general war. They based their requirements on three assumed situations: six months of mobilization followed by 60 days of general war; general war without warning; and the resumption of hostilities in Korea, under a limited war situation.

Under the first assumption, the JCS concluded that airlift requirements could be met. Under the second hypothesis, the JCS estimated that all of MATS' capabilities would have to be used to meet "hardcore" requirements, defined as the transporting of personnel or cargo which were of critical military importance and had to be airlifted from the United States overseas or between overseas areas exclusively in military aircraft under military control. Corollary to this conclusion that MATS would be entirely taken up by its hard-core mission was the assumption that non-critical passengers and cargo would be transported in civil aircraft. The JCS established no airlift requirements to meet the third assumed situation -- that of limited war in Korea.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT REPORT

The Defense Department Feb. 9, 1960 released a report on "The Role of MATS in Peace and War," including "Presidentially approved courses of action" for realignment of MATS to give commercial airlines more defense cargo and to strengthen the MATS hard-core capabilities. Subsequent recommendations for implementing the February report were released May 10 and June 22. (See below)

The report said the current over-all cargo airlift situation was "serious and unless action is taken to modernize and expand the national cargo capability, both military and commercial, effective airlift support cannot be assured the armed forces." The report said MATS airlift capability was adequate quantitatively, but "seriously deficient quality-wise." It proposed reduction of MATS routine operations through increased commercial airlines activity, and said the commercial lines were "willing and able" to undertake necessary modernization. Diversion of "sizeable quantities of government traffic would greatly accelerate" the process, the report said.

The report listed the following courses of action approved by President Eisenhower: joint Government-industry sharing of costs in development of long-range, economical turbine-powered cargo aircraft; legislation to guarantee loans arranged by commercial airlines to purchase modern aircraft designed to meet military needs; orderly transfer of MATS routine traffic to commercial carriers; better adaption of commercial airlift policies to long-range Defense Department needs; reexamination of the role of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) to insure its optimum defense use, and a study of the merits of turning over to the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard surplus MATS aircraft.

REED REPORT

A civilian advisory committee to the Air Force April 12 released a report containing recommendations for revising MATS operations. Air Force Secretary Dudley C. Sharp Jan. 4 established the committee under the chairmanship of Gordon W. Reed, chairman of the Board of the Gulf Producing Co., New York, to study MATS operations and make recommendations as to the "most advantageous method of contracting by MATS for commercial aircraft", the number of training hours per aircraft required by MATS to assure readiness for emergencies, ways in which MATS should modernize equipment to improve its wartime performance and reduce costs, and other subjects.

The Committee recommended:

- Revision of MATS procurement procedures to provide for procurement of commercial transportation at rates approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board. It said the competitive bid method in use was less costly in the short run, but did not provide the payments and stable volume which would stimulate expansion of total national air cargo capacity, which was the "great need".
- Allocation of MATS business only to commercial carriers committed to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF) program and meeting certain other requirements, such as having modern cargo aircraft firmly on order.
- Reevaluation of military requirements before making permanent revisions in the size of MATS and more peacetime training with military units which MATS would be required to deploy in times of emergency.

- Maintenance of a daily peacetime rate of MATS aircraft utilization equal to one-half the projected sustained wartime rate.
- Provision of an Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard units with suitable transport aircraft.
- Modernization of MATS with turbine powered cargo aircraft.
- Diversion of MATS passenger traffic to certified carriers equipped with modern jet planes at a faster rate than the diversion of cargo traffic, because of the scarcity in commercial cargo capacity.
- Continual review of the CRAF program for areas of improvement.
- Delay of any permanent reduction in MATS capabilities until civil capabilities were up to wartime commitments.

The committee said guaranteed loan legislation for modern commercial cargo craft procurement was not essential for insuring the development of such aircraft.

Subcommittee Hearings

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Special National Military Airlift Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- March 8-May 11, intermittently, on "all aspects of the national airlift problem". The Subcommittee was created Jan. 29, 1960.

TESTIMONY -- March 8 -- Deputy Secretary of Defense James H. Douglas said existing military and civilian airlift capacity was "marginally capable of meeting wartime requirements under present plans (but) little has been done to modernize it."

Air Force Secretary Dudley C. Sharp said Congress should give the President authority to take over civilian air carriers in emergencies other than full-scale war. Sharp said if plans to reduce MATS operations where commercial airlines were capable of handling certain MATS functions was to be carried out, the Air Force should be assured that civilian aircraft would be available when needed and that airlines should be equipped with modern cargo and passenger planes.

March 9-10 -- Army Chief of Staff Lyman L. Lemnitzer said Air Force airlift capabilities were inadequate to deal with certain limited-war emergencies and recommended that MATS service be improved to make possible the transport of at least two divisions to "any trouble spot in the world within hours" after an emergency began. He said quick action would help to diminish the possibility of localized wars expanding into full-scale conflicts.

March 11 -- Lt. Gen. William H. Tunner, commander of MATS, said if the military cargo and passenger traffic were shifted from MATS to civilian carriers, costs would be increased by an amount ranging from $198.3 million to $391.3 million annually, depending on the rates charged.

March 18 -- Air Force Maj. Gen. Hewitt T. Wheless said he agreed with earlier testimony before the Subcommittee that there was a "need for more and better airlift" and that the objective of the Air Force was to modernize the "military fleet, particularly MATS, and greatly" expand and modernize its civil cargo capability. He said that among the limitations of the existing MATS system was its inability in case of war to "meet the probable demands of military action, concurrent mobilization" and efficient logistics supply on all fronts as well as the requirements of the civilian economy.

Air Force Col. Earl C. Hedlund said better use of airlift capabilities could greatly increase the efficiency of logistic operations and that as a result "substantial cutbacks in procurements could be realized."

March 29 -- Elwood R. Quesada, administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency, said a plane suitable for both military and civilian cargo operations could be developed within six years; in the meantime adapted passenger planes should not be bought in eagerness to build up the service.

April 4 -- S.G. Tipton, president of the Air Transport Assn., said MATS should reduce its competition with civilian airlines and that 93 percent of the passengers and 89 percent of the cargo carried by MATS could be carried by commercial carriers. Contracting with civilian lines to carry MATS traffic would not increase costs, Tipton said, because of the resulting reduction in MATS personnel and maintenance expenses.

Raymond A. Norden, president of Seaboard and Western Airlines, said the use of MATS as a worldwide air carrier decreased the service's availability for use in an emergency. He said the Government would "benefit from the transfer of air cargo traffic to the common carriers."

April 11 -- Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airlines, said with more federal help the American overseas airlines could build a fleet of modern cargo jets.

April 20 -- Lt. Gen. William H. Tunner, commander of MATS, reported on a two-week airlift exercise, Big Slam-Puerto Pine, which began March 14. The exercise, which involved the transport of troops by MATS planes, successfully demonstrated the efficiency and speed with which MATS could handle emergency troop movements, Tunner said, but he added that limitations in MATS aircraft, 90 percent of which were obsolescent, restricted the number of troops which could be deployed. He said the exercise showed there was an immediate need for new jet transport planes and specially designed cargo planes. All aspects of a civilian reserve fleet, including crews, Tunner said, should be subject to military control in times of emergency in order to insure an effective operation.

May 9 -- Philip LeBoutillier Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, said the Secretary of Defense would favor recommendations for carrying out the Presidentially approved course of action for the revitalization of MATS contained in a Feb. 9 Defense Department report.

May 10-11 -- Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Philip B. Taylor said his Department recommended: an analysis of the number and type of military aircraft required to carry out MATS hard-core missions; legislation to insure the necessary civilian capability in emergencies as well as in wartime; haulage of part of military traffic on regularly scheduled flights and part by air carriers qualifying as small businesses; and legislation to provide guaranteed loans for airlines purchasing new cargo aircraft.

SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

The Subcommittee May 2 issued a report, in the form of a Subcommittee print, of the conclusions it had formed on the basis of testimony up to that date. The report criticized two of three situations used as assumptions in the 1959 JCS statement of requirements. It said that "the Subcommittee cannot foresee the luxury of a six-month mobilization period" and questioned the hypothetical situation in Korea on the grounds that it did not

take into account the simultaneous outbreak of brushfire wars elsewhere.

Addressing itself mainly to the general-war-without-warning situation, the report said that the first 20 days of such a situation would be the most critical. During that period, it said "strategic airlift capability...is seriously inadequate." Dividing the first 20 days into two five-day periods and a 10-day period, the report concluded that "deficiencies" in the capability to carry cargo and passengers would show up in the first five days and worsen in subsequent days. The main reason for these deficiencies, the report said, was the obsolescence of most of the MATS aircraft, particularly the C-124s, the "workhorse" of the MATS fleet. These planes, in general, had only five more years of "useful life," the report noted, adding that "by any reasonable standard 452 of the 483 aircraft in MATS strategic inventory, while still able to perform a useful service, are obsolescent." Only 58 passenger jets in CRAF and 31 C-133s in MATS were truly "modern aircraft," the Subcommittee concluded.

The report made the following recommendations:

- Development of a "new, uncompromised turbine-powered cargo aircraft" both to improve military, strategic capabilities and, if possible, to fit in with "economic transportation of civilian cargo" by commercial carriers. Such planes -- to fit the Air Force's "Specific Operational Requirement" (SOR) -- would eventually be the backbone of the MATS fleet, but it was not anticipated that the SOR craft could be operational before 1965.
- Immediate purchase of 100 "off the shelf" aircraft to meet "interim modernization" needs of MATS. Fifty of the planes would be C-130-Es, extended-range versions of the existing C-130-B for nonstop, intercontinental troop and cargo transport; and the second 50 would be C-135 jets for use in support of Strategic Air Command strike recovery missions.
- Consideration of bringing under "centralized control" the various airlift operations outside MATS, such as the Strategic Air Command's Support Squadrons, the Air Materiel Command's Logistic Support Squadrons and the Navy and Marine Corps Organic Airlifts.
- Maintenance of a MATS fleet utilization rate at "not less than one-half the surge rate" which would have to be maintained on an extended basis in the event of general or limited war.
- Initial restriction of purchase of "civil augmentation airlift" to CRAF participants, at least to the extent of the annual Congressional set-aside ($80 million in the 1961 appropriation bill).
- Consideration of extending the President's authority "to assume control of transportation systems" to periods "of national emergency short of war".
- Requiring CRAF participants to have or procure "modern, long-range, turbine-powered aircraft" and to make agreements with their employees precluding work stoppages in time of Presidentially declared emergency.
- Using negotiated contracts -- rather than competitive bidding -- in the procurement of "civil airlift augmentation" from CRAF participants.

FUNDS VOTED

After its second week of hearings the Subcommittee voted to authorize Chairman Rivers to testify in support of the Subcommittee's recommendations for additional fiscal 1961 airlift appropriations. Appearing March 30 before the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, Rivers urged that the Congress add $300 million to the President's budget request for development of the SOR aircraft ($50 million) and off-the-shelf procurement of 100 planes for interim modernization of MATS ($250 million). Both the Senate and the House accepted the SOR item, but the Senate cut the procurement amount $50 million to $200 million, to be divided between C-130-Es and C-135s. (See story p. 373)

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

A May 10 report from the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force to the Secretary of Defense set forth the Air Force program of implementation for the Feb. 9 report on MATS modernization (see above). In modifying this program in a June 22 memorandum, the Secretary of Defense required that determination of hard-core requirements and airlift augmentation needs be made without waiting for a new statement of airlift goals by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The memorandum recommended the use of the Oct. 15, 1959 JCS statement on approved requirements for airlift, which had been criticized by the Rivers Subcommittee.

As modified by the memorandum, the implementation program contained the following major courses of action:

- Modernization of the MATS fleet and expansion of the civil cargo capabity available through CRAF.
- Maintenance of a daily peacetime utilization rate of MATS equipment at "approximately five hours" for the present.
- Final action on development of the SOR craft and purchase of 50 C-130-Es and 50 C-135s for interim modernization.
- Decision by the JCS as to the airlift requirements which must be met by military craft and those which can be met by civil participation and an allotment of tasks and responsibilities accordingly.
- Transfer of "the maximum feasible amount" of military mail to commercial carriers.
- Allocation of functions to civil craft on the basis of performance guarantees, but without cutting into the military functions which MATS would have to perform in wartime or reducing the activity which MATS undertakes for training purposes.
- Encourage expansion and modernization of civil cargo capacity by negotiating procurement and transport contracts with CRAF participants, with the proviso that competitive bidding would be used if negotiations fail to produce satisfactory rates.
- Give preference in such negotiations to carriers "offering expansion capability in an emergency" and require that the carriers "equip themselves with modern turbine powered cargo aircraft".
- Propose legislation to give the President seizure powers over transportation in time of emergency short of war and consider legislation to give commercial airline personnel reserve military status, so that they could be called up in time of emergency.

The implementation program looked to a time when the MATS fleet would be modernized and its inventory reduced to allow for performance of hard-core airlift requirements, while the civil augmentation fleet would contain two parts: planes already under contract and flying regularly scheduled routes with cargo for military support

and planes which each company "would be prepared to contribute" in emergencies requiring expansion of existing cargo routes or opening of new ones.

Progress on the Air Force program was limited at the end of the year to preparatory steps, and many of the courses of implementation waited on final Defense Department approval. Both the SOR craft designs and the restatement of hard-core airlift requirements by the JCS were hanging fire in December, though final action on them had been anticipated for September or October.

Other Hearings

Besides the Rivers Subcommittee, one other House subcommittee and one Senate subcommittee concerned themselves briefly with airlift problems in 1960.

• The House Science and Astronautics Special Investigating Subcommittee held hearings May 17, 18 and 24 on the development of supersonic air transport carriers to be patterned -- in all likelihood -- after the still-unfinished B-70 strategic bomber. Witnesses from industry and government expressed confidence that such a transport could be developed and would be extremely valuable. Few, however, maintained that progress in the field was likely in the near future.

In testimony May 18 John Adams of the Civil Aeronautics Board set the development costs of a commercial supersonic transport at between $250 million and $1 billion. Its commercial impact, he said, "would force its acquisition by most of the long-haul operators". He also stated that the best way to insure commercial development was for the Government "to go forward with development of a military aircraft such as the B-70." Vernon A. Johnson of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. said May 24 that the 2,000-mile-an-hour transport would serve a dual purpose, creating "as much as $2 billion worth of new business in the aircraft field" and also usable for certain military missions, such as tanker, reconnaissance and cargo and troop transportation. Johnson urged that Congress appropriate funds for the plane's development costs.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Dec. 11 -- Press reports said the Eisenhower Administration would approve a plan to subsidize development costs of a supersonic transport which would basically be a modified version of the B-70. Plans reportedly called for the plane to be operational between 1968 and 1970. The article quoted Federal Aviation Agency head Elwood R. Quesada as saying that industry should "put in not less than half the total cost."

• The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee held hearings Feb. 9-18 on S 2774, a bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) to permit the Government to guarantee loans made by private lending agencies to private air carriers for up to 75 percent of the cost of new cargo aircraft, with a $75 million limit on the amount for which any one company could be guaranteed. Supported by witnesses from the Defense Department as an aid to military plans for expanding and modernizing civil cargo capacity, the bill was opposed by the Treasury Department and by American Airlines. The Subcommittee took no action on the bill.

GRAIN STORAGE COSTS

A special Senate subcommittee held 11 days of hearings (several in executive session) in 1960 on the cost to the Government of storing grain acquired by the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Credit Corp. through its price support operations. The Subcommittee Aug. 22 issued a report and recommendations.

One witness who testified to profiting from a silent partnership in a grain storage warehouse while employed by the Agriculture Department was later convicted of conflict-of-interest charges. During the hearings, the Agriculture Department drew up a new Uniform Grain Storage Agreement cutting storage rates paid by the Government to the nation's 11,000 commercial warehousemen by 19 percent.

Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry, Special Agriculture Investigating Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Jan. 12-14, March 9, 11, 14, 23, April 28, May 12, 17, 26. The Subcommittee was established May 20, 1959 with Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) as chairman. Other members: Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), William Proxmire (D Wis.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.).

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 12 -- Managers of Midwest grain storage elevators said their firms made profits of from 69 to 167 percent by storing grain for the Government. One manager said that in 1959 the cost of storing one bushel of Government-held grain was about 6.84 cents; the Government paid his cooperative an average 16.74 cents per bushel. He said Government-approved tax write-offs had enabled him and many others to pay most of their expansion costs in recent years.

Ivan Summa, manager of the Farmers Cooperative Grain Co. of Archer, Iowa, said that under proper safeguards the rate for long-term storage could be reduced "7 to 12 percent."

Subcommittee Chairman Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said "these are the highest profits by far that I've ever seen." He cited Agriculture Department figures to show that Government grain storage and related costs have increased from $148.8 million in fiscal 1952 to an estimated $1.2 billion for fiscal 1961.

Jan. 14 -- Raymond J. Pollock, director of the Department's grain storage division, said one reason for the apparent high profits permitted warehousemen was that they had no assurance they would get the business of storing U.S. grain even after signing storage agreements with the Government. Symington asked: "Do you think those profits were fair from the standpoint of the taxpayers?"

"Yes," Pollock said, "in the same degree of fairness that losses may have been encountered by some under those same contracts."

Pollock and Robert A. Hanson, assistant director of the grain storage division, said cost studies recently were made on 537 of the 11,000 elevators storing Government-held grain and conferences were underway with storage industry representatives.

(In a floor speech Jan. 21, Symington said Pollock showed a "shocking" lack of knowledge about the program he directed and had admitted he did not know the cost of storing grain in Government bins or of commercial

storage under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement which Pollock was then renegotiating. Pollock resigned May 13 for "a number of personal reasons." He said the Subcommittee investigation "had nothing to do with it at all.")

March 11 -- Earl C. Corey, who had resigned Jan. 22 as director of the Portland, Ore., Commodity Office of the Agriculture Department's Commodity Stabilization Service, told the Subcommittee he had made $83,500 from a silent partnership in a warehouse that stored Government-owned grain. (Corey was convicted Aug. 9 with his partner, Lawrence M. Smith, on conflict of interest and other charges involving the warehouse operation, and both were sentenced Nov. 14 to two-year prison terms, which they appealed.)

March 31 -- Ralph S. Roberts, Agriculture Department administrative assistant secretary, said the Department was studying 12 possible conflict-of-interest cases. W. George Goold, assistant personnel director, said both Corey and Frank R. McGregor had resigned under pressure, McGregor Oct. 7, 1959 from his job as deputy administrator of commodity stabilization. It was alleged that McGregor had maintained his connections with a management concern he operated and with the Council of Independent Business, although he had filed papers saying that the connections had been severed.

Roberts said the 12 new cases under study resulted from a questionnaire the Department sent out to 15,000 employees Dec. 31, 1959. The employees were required to list all financial holdings and other outside interests as of Feb. 1, the deadline for returning the form.

May 12 -- Philip A. Charom, assistant director of the Government Accounting Office, said that grain storage rates allowed by the Commodity Credit Corp. in past years had provided profit rates greatly in excess of those usually allowed in Government contracts. (The Agriculture Department May 5 ordered a reduction in the storage rates, effective July 1, averaging 19 percent.)

Charom said the GAO had checked 57 selected commercial warehouses storing wheat and corn for the Commodity Credit Corp. under the standard grain storage agreement and had found that storage costs in 34 ranged from 4.5 cents a bushel to 8.9 cents while storage rates provided net profits per bushel ranging from 85 percent to 265 percent of estimated storage costs.

May 17 -- L.A. Laybourn of Salina, Kan., a spokesman for the Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn., said the 19 percent cut in storage rates was "arbitrary and unjustified treatment."

Laybourn also objected to an amendment which had been attached to the House version of the fiscal 1961 Agriculture Department appropriations bill (HR 12117) requiring the use of Government-owned facilities, such as metal bins or reserve ships, for storing surplus products if it were cheaper than renting space in commercial warehouses. (The provision was stricken from the Senate and conference versions of the bill; Senate-House conferees agreed that commercial storage should be given preference unless Government storage at lower cost was available. See story p. 397)

The commercial elevator and warehouse industry had expanded its capacity far beyond economic needs under "gun-in-the-back" pressure from the Government, Laybourn testified.

May 26 -- Frank A. Theis, president of the Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., and of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Assn., said that election-year political charges had frightened the Agriculture Department into cutting grain storage rates.

Theis said the Department had used erroneous calculations in concluding that the grain warehousemen were making large profits from storing Government-owned surplus grain.

STORAGE RATES CUT

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson May 5 announced his Department's new Uniform Grain Storage Agreements, effective July 1. The contracts provided a 19 percent cut from existing storage rates, and were to be offered individually to 11,000 grain warehousemen. Benson said the rate cut would save taxpayers more than $100 million annually.

Earlier, Rep. George McGovern (D S.D.) introduced H Con Res 651, on which there was no subsequent Congressional action, to maintain existing storage rates for another year "in order to provide time...to negotiate any needed changes in rates and to provide a basis for recapture of excessive profits."

SUBCOMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subcommittee Aug. 22 issued a report (in the form of a committee print) signed by all six members and containing the following recommendations:

(1) A reorganized farm program, "based on a national food and fiber policy," was needed to reduce food stocks being stored by the Government to a reasonable level. From 1952-60 the value (at purchase cost) of CCC-held commodities had increased from about $1.5 billion to $10.4 billion. The costs of interest, storage, handling and transportation had jumped from $148.8 million in 1952 to about $1.2 billion in 1960. For grains, the storage and handling costs to the CCC in 1960 were $587 million; the U.S. held over 1 billion bushels each of corn and wheat on June 30, 1959.

(2) The Agriculture Department was making a "serious mistake" in using a Uniform Grain Storage Agreement giving the same rates to warehousemen everywhere. The Department should submit recommendations to Congress on a new type of grain storage agreement which might include: (a) a renegotiation provision to recapture excessive profits; (b) recognition of geographic differentials in storage and handling costs of warehousemen; (c) recognition that a guaranteed term of storage removed much of the risk to warehousemen of losing money maintaining unused facilities, and therefore that there should be rate differentials between long-term and short-term storage contracts; (d) recognition that a warehouseman had lower per bushel storage costs where a high percentage of a grain elevator's capacity was in use, and therefore that the Government should pay lower per bushel rental rates where this condition obtained.

(3) The Agriculture Department should improve its cost-study techniques so that in negotiating for storage space, it knew what warehousemen's costs were.

(4) The Commodity Stabilization Service should see that its policies were administered uniformly by its various regional offices, to avoid the lack of coordination that in the past resulted in actions "wasteful of public funds."

(5) The CSS should develop "adequate safeguards" to insure that reports of its Internal Audit Division were noted and acted on promptly.

Supplemental views were filed by Young and Cooper.

NSA DEFECTORS

The defection of two National Security Agency cryptographers to the Soviet Union in July 1960 led two Congressional committees to hold executive hearings in September on the matter.

The two men, Bernon F. Mitchell of Eureka, Calif., and William H. Martin of Ellensburg, Wash., left the NSA on vacation June 24, due back July 11. The Defense Department declared them missing Aug. 1 and Aug. 5 said "there is a likelihood they had gone beyond the Iron Curtain" but they had no information that would be "prejudicial" to the United States if it fell into Soviet hands.

At a Sept. 6 Moscow press conference, Mitchell and Martin said they were "worried" about U.S. airspace violations, "disenchanted by the Government's practice of intercepting and deciphering the secret communications of its own allies," and felt that the U.S., "in carrying out policies dangerous to world peace, should not be allowed to rely upon...emotional attachments to guarantee the loyalty of its citizens." They said they had left in a Maryland safe deposit box a "parting statement" to explain their departure, read a copy of it and said it had been "suppressed" by the Administration.

Mitchell and Martin also said that in February 1959 they had talked to "a Congressman who had publicly expressed concern over the State Department's concealing from Congress pertinent facts" about a U.S. C-130 plane shot down over Russia in September 1958. They said they informed the Congressman of the plane's "intelligence mission," which Martin had learned of from an NSA "high official," but that their conversation with the Congressman was interrupted when he received a call from William Macomber, assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, who requested him to "refrain from further public discussion of the C-130 incident."

A Sept. 8 news story said Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) might have been the Congressman Mitchell and Martin said they had visited, and that, in a telephone interview at his home, Hays said two men representing themselves as employees of the Central Intelligence Agency had visited his office with such a story. Hays, according to the news story, said he did not believe the men looked like the published pictures of Mitchell and Martin, that he did not recall any phone call from Macomber on the plane incident, and that he had reported the men's visit to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty Sept. 6 told newsmen President Eisenhower considered the two men "self-confessed traitors."

The Defense Department Sept. 6 said the statements of Mitchell and Martin, which detailed alleged NSA organization and functions, were "falsehoods," that the men were "tools of Soviet propaganda" and that one of them was "mentally sick" and both "obviously confused." The Department also said it had obtained under a court order, the note the two men had left from the Maryland bank in early August but that it had been withheld because it was under investigation and would have "served Communist purposes only."

The Department Sept. 12 announced it had assigned the Air Force inspector general, Lt. Gen. Joseph F. Carroll, to investigate the defection with special emphasis on how or whether the men made contacts with Soviet or Communist agents and whether any NSA employee was involved in helping them.

Un-American Activities Hearing

The House Un-American Activities Committee Sept. 14 held an executive hearing with testimony by Dr. Clarence Schilt, a Maryland psychiatrist whom Mitchell had consulted. The psychiatrist's appearance was reported in a Sept. 15 story in the Washington Post, which said medical history data available to the Committee showed Mitchell had visited Schilt three times, between May 25 and June 3, and had carried on an intellectual discussion of homosexuality. The story said that in his sessions with Schilt, Mitchell never discussed Communist ideology nor denounced his country for the U-2 incident; and gave no basis to believe he was being blackmailed into defection.

After an executive hearing Sept. 16 Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said that a NSA official had testified that the agency had "quite a problem" with sexual perversion and was considering setting up a psychiatric clinic to combat it. The Defense Department, which Sept. 2 had denied that there was evidence of homosexuality in the records on Mitchell or Martin, said Sept. 12 that Mitchell, during screening before his 1957 employment by NSA, had said that "during his teens he had engaged in certain abnormal sexual practices." Walter had said Sept. 6 that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had advised the NSA before Mitchell and Martin were hired that one of them was a homosexual. Walter said he could not identify which one he meant. The Defense Department's Sept. 12 statement said that Mitchell was not considered a security risk because he had volunteered the information about his previous acts and had given assurances the practices had not been repeated since his adolescence.

The Committee also held executive hearings Oct. 11 and 12, but no information was released.

Armed Services Hearings

House Armed Services Committee Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) Sept. 7 announced he had named a special subcommittee to investigate Government intelligence agencies. Named for the special inquiry were Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Texas), chairman; Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), and Rep. Porter Hardy Jr. (D Va.).

In closed session testimony Sept. 15 before the subcommittee, Defense Department general counsel J. Vincent Burke Jr. said some hand-written briefing notes available to Mitchell and Martin were unaccounted for at present and while neither man could cause any damage to the security of U.S. communications, they could aid Russia in rendering its communications activities secure. He said both men had passed lie detector tests and other security checks before they were cleared for secret NSA work. The subcommittee also held closed hearings Sept. 16 and 19.

Kilday Sept. 19 said that it was his personal conclusion that while the flight of the two men did not make the U.S. code and cipher system "insecure", Mitchell and Martin appeared to be "in a position to aid the Russians in making Russian intelligence more secure." Kilday said that neither man "should have been employed in a sensitive agency" because "information showed them to be unstable".

COMMITTEES INVESTIGATE NUCLEAR PROBLEMS

Problems arising from the conquest of nuclear energy produced three sets of Congressional hearings in 1960: the Senate Foreign Relations Disarmament Subcommittee Feb. 4 held a hearing on the feasibility of enforcing a nuclear-test-ban treaty; the Joint Atomic Energy Special Radiation and Research and Development Subcommittees, meeting jointly April 19-22, also heard testimony on a nuclear-test ban; and the Special Radiation Subcommittee May 24-June 3 investigated radiation hazards.

Nuclear Test Ban

● **Background**-- On Aug. 20, 1958, an international conference of nuclear scientists, meeting in Geneva, issued a report concluding that it was "technically feasible" to establish a "workable and effective control system to detect violations of an agreement on the world-wide suspension of nuclear weapons tests." The conference said a system of 180 control stations equipped with seismic devices and stationed at various parts of the globe (about 22 of them in Russia) would be capable of detecting almost all ocean and atmospheric nuclear explosions, up to about 50 miles altitude, of one kiloton (equivalent in force to 1,000 tons of dynamite) or over, and most underground explosions of five kilotons or over. To differentiate some questionable underground explosions from natural phenomena like earthquakes, the conference recommended a system of mobile teams of radiation experts to be sent to suspected explosion sites, and similar reconnaissance by airplanes equipped with radiation devices to measure fallout. Specific devices for each phase of the policing operation were recommended. The conference also said there were good possibilities for detecting high-altitude explosions -- above 50 miles -- but did not make specific recommendations.

On the basis of these findings, negotiations for a nuclear-test-ban treaty began Oct. 31, 1958 in Geneva among the U.S., U.K. and U.S.S.R. Earlier that year, March 31, the Soviet Union had announced it was suspending nuclear weapons tests; the U.S. said it would suspend tests for one year from the beginning of negotiations, and not resume them after that as long as there seemed some hope of agreement. (1958 Almanac p. 705)

Although the nuclear-ban talks continued sporadically throughout 1959 and 1960, these major differences appeared to bar agreement:

(1) On Jan. 5, 1959 President Eisenhower's Science Advisory Committee reported that U.S. underground tests completed just before the Geneva talks began indicated it was much harder to differentiate between small underground explosions below 20 kilotons and earthquakes than previously believed. In other words, instead of being able to determine the nature of all "seismic events" above 5 kilotons reasonably accurately (whether they were earthquakes or atomic blasts), it was possible to determine the nature only of seismic events of 20 kilotons or over.

(2) A RAND Corp. study published Dec. 20, 1958, and various other studies, indicated that by conducting underground nuclear tests in large deep cavities in the earth, it was possible to make them appear -- to seismographs -- only one three-hundredth as powerful as they actually were.

These two sets of findings cast doubt on the adequacy of the detection facilities envisioned in the Aug. 20, 1958 scientists' report. The 1959 and 1960 negotiations at Geneva were tied up in the question of whether the new U.S. findings were correct, and if so whether this required the use of more detection equipment than had been envisioned when the negotiations began.

(3) Still other counts of disagreement involved the number of annual on-site inspections that were to be permitted on each nation's territory under the proposed treaty (the U.S. favored more, the Soviets fewer than 20 inspections a year); the staffing of the inspection teams and of the seismic stations; and voting procedures on the control commission that was to supervise the test-ban detection system.

On Feb. 11, 1960 the U.S. proposed that the Soviets agree to a treaty -- with adequate inspection provisions -- banning all nuclear tests that could be easily detected: space, land, atmospheric and large underground tests. Once this treaty was concluded, the participants would agree to a voluntary, temporary moratorium on small underground tests -- those below a seismic magnitude of 4.75 (below about 20 kilotons). Simultaneously, research would go forward on ways to detect small underground tests, and when such ways had been found, the small tests too would be formally banned and become subject to formal control procedures.

The Soviets Feb. 20 accepted this basic scheme, but proposed that the moratorium be at least four years -- a period unacceptable to the West.

Soviet acceptance of the basic idea in principle did not, however, resolve the existing differences over on-site inspections, staffing and voting -- all matters requiring solution before the Feb. 11 U.S. proposal could go into effect. This agreement was not forthcoming as negotiations continued throughout 1960.

President Eisenhower, meanwhile, May 7 announced that new underground tests, the first since 1958, were being planned.

● **Hearings** -- The Joint Atomic Energy Special Radiation and Research and Development Subcommittee April 19-22 held hearings on test-ban enforcement problems (earlier testimony at the Disarmament Subcommittee hearing Feb. 4 substantially parallelled the April 19-22 testimony).

TESTIMONY -- April 19 -- Dr. Harold C. Brown of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, Calif., a scientific adviser on the Geneva negotiations, said any nation determined to sidestep a test ban could make the probability of detection "very close to zero", and finding a violator by inspection "would be only an accident."

April 20 -- Dr. Edward Teller, University of California physicist known as the "father of the H-bomb", said the Soviet Union could be testing nuclear weapons of any size in outer space or conducting small weapons tests in concealed underground sites and that the U.S. had no capability to detect such tests.

Teller said a "cheater" could continue testing with impunity by grouping several explosions together to confuse seismographic detectors, by inserting substances in deep holes to soak up a good amount of the energy detonated, or by testing far out in space.

Dr. Albert L. Latter, RAND Corp. scientist, said recent underground experiments showed seismic signals from nuclear shots could be made to appear only half or one-third as large merely by moving the site from volcanic tuff, as used in Nevada, to the Louisiana salt mines. Construction of larger holes could reduce the signals 120 to 300 times, he said.

Dr. Richard Latter, brother of Albert and also a RAND Corp. physicist, said a 10-fold improvement in concealment of underground tests would require a 100-fold improvement in detection methods for adequate controls.

April 21 -- Eleven scientists agreed during a panel discussion that underground tests of small nuclear weapons could not be detected by any feasible control network, but they disagreed on the level below which detection would be impossible, and on the required size of a control network within the Soviet Union.

Dr. Hans A. Bethe, Cornell University physicist, said a network of 600 seismic monitor stations within Russia probably would assure adequate warning of any test cheating down to the 20-kiloton Hiroshima-size bomb.

Dr. Richard B. Roberts, Carnegie Institute biophysicist, said if control stations were spaced about 250 miles apart, with 150 stations within the Soviet Union, there would be good detection results. He said detection of underground or underwater tests would require further research.

Dr. Raymond Peterson of the United Geophysical Corp. and Frank Coker of the United Electric Dynamics Corp. said an Air Force study they were preparing indicated only 21 or 22 stations would be feasible in Russia because of "unfavorable" topography and geography.

Carleton M. Beyer of the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency said studies indicated the cost of a 180-station network would be about $1 billion and would take up to six years to complete.

April 22 -- Beyer said a research program was getting under way in ARPA to improve detection techniques, and that $9.6 million was available so far for the work with $8.6 million of it for studies on underground blasts.

Allen F. Donovan, vice president of Space Technology Laboratories, an Air Force research and engineering firm, said the Russians would have an advantage over the U.S. in conducting space nuclear weapons tests because of more powerful rockets. He said satellites to detect space tests could now be designed and equipped, and the Air Force was establishing a worldwide network of tracking stations which would be used to serve such satellites.

Dr. Richard F. Taschek, Atomic Energy Commission scientist, said he believed six earth satellites would have to be in orbit continually for an effective space detection system and that it would take at least four or five years to put a full-scale system in operation. He said there would be "a high probability of success" in such a system.

April 23 -- Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), who presided at the hearings, said in a closing statement that testimony indicated that a control network, "for the next several years", could not detect and identify either underground bomb tests "whose seismic signals record the equivalent of a non-muffled bomb explosion of 20 kilotons or less" or "muffled tests of 100 kilotons or more set off deep underground in large cavities." He said "from that time forward, it will be a race between improved means of detection and identification, as against improved means of concealing and muffling nuclear tests," and that a "vigorous and sustained" research and development program was needed.

Following the hearings, Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) April 27 said that testimony before the Committee had "seriously questioned, if not weakened" the technical basis of the President's Feb. 11 test ban proposal.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Oct. 3 -- Disarmament Subcommittee Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), long an advocate of a test-ban agreement, said if no such agreement were reached by June 1961 the U.S. should resume nuclear testing because it "cannot indefinitely accept a situation whereby its tests have stopped and there is no agreement and no control system to verify that the Soviet Union has also stopped."

● **Disarmament Conference** -- In 1960, East-West disarmament talks, which had broken up in disagreement on Sept. 6, 1957, were resumed but again broken off.

Delegates of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Poland June 27 withdrew from the 10-nation disarmament conference in Geneva.

The conference began March 15, was recessed April 29 for the then-impending Paris summit meetings and resumed June 7. Soviet delegates, which had submitted a new disarmament plan June 2 for consideration when the talks resumed, broke up the conference, charging Western refusal to negotiate seriously just as the Western nations were about to present a counterproposal.

● **Pauling** -- Dr. Linus C. Pauling, Nobel Prize-winning biochemist of the California Institute of Technology, was the sole witness at June 21 hearings of the Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee. The hearings were called to investigate alleged Communist influence in the nuclear-test-ban movement. Chairman Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) ordered Pauling to produce the names of persons who helped him circulate a 1957 petition, calling for a test-ban agreement, that was ultimately signed by 11,021 scientists in 49 countries and presented to the United Nations in 1958.

While Pauling agreed to turn over the names of those who signed the petition and of about 1,000 persons to whom he wrote asking for help in circulating it, he refused to disclose the names of those who actually did help him circulate it, saying he feared reprisals against them.

Requested to reappear with the desired names Oct. 11, Pauling appealed to the courts, which held they could not intervene at that stage. On Oct. 11 Pauling again testified before the Subcommittee and again refused its request.

Radiation Hazards

● **Exposure Standards** -- The Federal Radiation Council, established in 1959 (PL 86-373), May 13 released a report on its first year of operation and seven recommendations for radiation exposure standards. President Eisenhower May 13 endorsed the recommendations and made them binding on federal agencies and private firms.

Referring to health hazards, the Council said the latest findings were as follows: acute doses of radiation could produce either immediate or delayed effects or both; acute whole-body doses of 25 rems or more produced increasingly obvious immediate effects on human health, culminating in death at levels of a few hundred rems; the body appeared to be able to repair damage of any given dose more effectively if it accumulated through chronic irradiation than if the same total dose was received by acute (concentrated) exposure; the delayed effects of radiation were generally indistinguishable from

familiar illnesses normally present in the population; delayed effects included genetic changes transmitted to future generations, tumors, lifespan shortening and growth and development changes; children, infants and unborn infants were more sensitive to radiation than adults, and the various organs of the body also differed in sensitivity; there was insufficient evidence to determine whether there was a damage threshold (a point below which no damage occurred), or whether any radiation, regardless of how low the dose, was harmful.

Recommendations:

(1) There should not be any man-made radiation exposure without a definite expectation of benefit resulting therefrom.

(2) The term "Radiation Protection Guide" should be adopted for federal use, defined as the radiation dose which should not be exceeded "without careful consideration of the reasons for doing so; every effort should be made to encourage the maintenance of radiation doses as far below this guide as practicable."

(3) The following Radiation Protection Guides -- all "well below the level where biological damage has been observed in humans" -- should be adopted:

For radiation workers: maximum accumulated dose for the whole body, head and trunk, active blood-forming organs, gonads, or lens of eye should not exceed, in rems, five times the number of years the worker is over 18 years old, or three rems in 13 weeks; exposure of the skin of the whole body and thyroid should not exceed 30 rems a year or 10 rems in 13 weeks; exposure of hands and forearms, feet and ankles should not exceed 75 rems a year or 25 rems in 13 weeks; total body-burden of the bone should not exceed 0.1 microgram of radium-226 or its biological equivalent; exposure of all other organs should not exceed 15 rems a year of five rems in 13 weeks.

For general population: for individuals, whole body exposure should not exceed 0.5 rems a year; per capita gonadal exposure should not exceed five rems in 30 years.

(4) Current protection guides already in use by federal agencies should be continued on an interim basis for organ doses to the general population, since recommendations for exposure of organs of the general population, other than gonads, were not ready yet.

(5) "Radioactivity Concentration Guides" should be adopted for federal use. These would show what kind of exposure doses were produced by different concentrations of radioactivity in different environments, and would enable the concentrations to be controlled so doses would be kept to recommended maximums.

(6) For the time being, until it was determined in each federal agency whether the importance of its research and activities was enough to warrant greater exposure of workers than recommended by the Council, concentration of radioactivity should be kept to a level based on the exposure recommendations of the Council.

(7) The federal agencies should apply the Radiation Protection Guides outlined by the Council with "judgment and discretion". "The Guides may be exceeded only after the federal agency having jurisdiction over the matter has carefully considered the reasons for doing so." On the basis of the Guides, each agency should develop detailed standards tailored to meet its needs.

● **Hearings** -- Highlights of May 24-June 3 hearings by the Special Radiation Subcommittee:

May 31 -- Dr. Russell H. Morgan, Johns Hopkins University chief radiologist, endorsed the Council's recommendations.

W.A. McAdams, General Electric Co., said personnel exposure for most industrial radiation work was substantially below permissible limits.

June 3 -- Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming submitted a report on what HEW had done, under the Executive Order and law (PL 86-373) setting up the Council, to meet its "primary responsibility within the Executive Branch" for analysis, collation and interpretation of materials on environmental radiation levels from all sources. Flemming said a monthly magazine, "Radiological Health Data," had been established to give statistics on all new data; a study of strontium 90 levels in wheat had been undertaken, which concluded that "present intake of strontium 90 from all diet sources...does not constitute a public health hazard warranting any regulatory action"; additional PHS grants had been made to the states for research and training on radiation problems; new laboratories had been built; radiation surveillance networks had been expanded; and Food and Drug Administration facilities improved.

The American Municipal Assn. said more than 6,000 private atomic licensees were operating in 1,500 localities. Under PL 86-373 cities would soon be taking over some safety regulation, but "it is not possible to report any significant progress in providing federal encouragement and assistance to localities." The group proposed: development of national regulatory standards and of model city radiation ordinances; increased dissemination of information by the U.S.; aid in training city personnel for regulatory duties; establishment of an advisory group, including city, labor and industry representatives, to the Federal Radiation Council; development of a clear procedure for notification of all local government units when the AEC licensed firms to use atomic materials; study of legal ways to maintain low population density where power reactors were built; and a national clearinghouse on radiation problems and information.

● **Subcommittee Report** -- The Subcommittee Nov. 21 released a summary-analysis of the hearings, and Holifield called for "strengthening" the role of the Federal Radiation Council. The summary-analysis said major unresolved problems involving the FRC were:

(1) Would the President, assisted by the FRC, exercise final and direct responsibility for setting radiation protection standards for each federal agency, or would the decision be left to the individual agencies? (2) What would be the FRC's role in meeting the problem of ever-increasing man-made radiation exposure levels? (3) Would there be conflicts between the functions of the FRC and the National Committee for Radiation Protection and Measurement (a non-Government scientific agency whose findings on radiation protection had been the standard guide until the FRC was formed)? (4) Did the FRC's activities remove standards-setting functions from the application of usual administration and procedural safeguards (such as the right of appeal) set forth by statute? (5) Did the FRC provide for adequate representation of agency, professional (including scientific) and public interests? (6) What staffing was necessary for the FRC, and should the FRC be primarily a policy group or a group devoted to the technical details of standards setting? (7) Under current conditions, what were "normal peacetime operations" on which radiation risk was to be based?

The Subcommittee report said "a major unresolved problem" was how to maintain flexibility in radiation exposure standards and at the same time meet the need for legal precision in regulating exposure.

SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATES DRUG PRICES

The Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), in December 1959 began another phase of its broad, continuing inquiry into administered prices, with an investigation of the prescription drug industry. Administered prices are those set without regard to supply and demand by a few large companies holding a large share of a market. (1959 Almanac p. 726; 1958 Almanac p. 704)

The hearings, held over a seven-month period and scheduled to resume in 1961, brought Subcommittee charges of over-pricing and excessive profits, violation of antitrust laws in agreements for production and marketing of drugs, and misleading advertising. The Food and Drug Administration came under fire when the hearings in May focused on alleged conflict of interest activities of Dr. Henry Welch, director of the FDA's Antibiotics Division. Subsequent disclosures of Welch's activities as an editor and contributor to several large medical publications and a partner in a medical publishing company, which yielded him financial profits, led Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming to demand Welch's immediate resignation. The disclosures also led Flemming to appoint a board of scientists to review Welch's decisions at FDA and to set up a special FDA investigative unit to check charges by some witnesses about employees' practices in the agency.

The hearings covered these subjects: marketing practices on newly developed wonder drugs; sale of tranquilizers; general drug industry problems; handling of oral anti-diabetic drugs; prescription by trade name instead of by medical or generic name; activities of Dr. Welch and the pricing of antibiotic drugs.

Legislative proposals prompted by the hearings included one by Kefauver (S 3677) to require HEW licensing of drug manufacturers, pharmacists and others making or selling drugs for use in interstate commerce and to require FDA to evaluate new drugs for their efficacy as well as safety. Flemming also sent Congress a proposal (S 3815, HR 12949) for amendment of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938 to tighten federal control over drug manufacturing. The board of scientists which reviewed the Welch case, in a September report to Flemming, recommended legislative action to strengthen FDA statutory authority over the drug industry. Since hearings were not concluded in 1960, no legislative action was taken.

The FDA in December issued new regulations covering the labeling used in promoting drugs and the marketing of new drugs.

Background

Evidence of possible price-fixing irregularities in the drug industry came before Congress in 1957 in a report by the House Government Operations Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee on activities of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare relating to polio vaccine. The report (Aug. 15, 1957 -- H Rept 1175) was based on October 1956-March 1957 hearings and it recommended that the Justice Department extend its inquiry of possible price-fixing in the sale of polio vaccine and also conduct a new investigation on possible antitrust law violations in the sale of drugs and hospital supplies to the Government.

The report said hearings indicated state and federal agencies purchasing the vaccine "received literally hundreds of identical bids throughout the country" and that the vaccine prices "exhibited an unusual resistance to the law of supply and demand." Both HEW and the Public Health Service were criticized because they "did not exercise a proper regard for economy and efficiency" in handling the vaccine purchase program and "did not exercise proper precautions to guard against the possibility of antitrust law violations...."

Announcement of Senate hearings on administered prices in the drug industry was made in September 1959 by Kefauver. He said his Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee also would seek to determine whether several large commercial banks and mutual funds had acquired corporate control of any of the 20 principal pharmaceutical manufacturers. A Subcommittee economist said financial records on drug company ownership had been subpenaed from three New York City banks: the Chase Manhattan Bank, Bankers Trust and the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. Subpenas also were served to several investment houses and mutual funds as well as to the 20 drug manufacturers, he said.

Hearings opened in December 1959 and Kefauver, in an opening statement, said the investigation would deal with two broad categories: product hearings on each of the major types of drugs -- antibiotics, hormones, diabetic drugs, tranquilizers, etc. -- and hearings on the general financial structure and practices of the drug industry. He outlined the unique manner of marketing prescription drugs and said the prospective customer could not shop around for lower prices because prescriptions usually were written out in trade terms. Although he could not know what he should get, the consumer had to take exactly what had been prescribed by his physician, Kefauver said, and as a consequence, "the drug industry is unusual in that he who buys does not order and he who orders does not buy."

1959 Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

HEARINGS -- Dec. 7, 1959 - Sept. 14, 1960, intermittently, on administered prices in the drug industry.

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 7 -- Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) said the prices of newly developed wonder drugs placed them beyond the financial reach of many persons of average and low income. He said some medicines produced in the United States cost the patient many times as much as similar preparations sold abroad.

The Subcommittee produced figures showing that drugs marketed by the Schering Co. of Bloomfield, N.J., were marked up as much as 7,000 percent. Schering President Francis C. Brown said the figures were misleading and did not include the company's business costs. He said vast amounts were spent for research, product supply and distribution and promotional and information campaigns.

Dec. 8 -- Brown denied Subcommittee charges that licensing arrangements made by Schering with five other

drug firms for the production and distribution of two hormone drugs constituted a violation of antitrust laws. Staff investigators had reported that Schering had agreed to supply the five companies -- Merck and Co., Upjohn Co., Pfizer and Co., Parke, Davis and Co. and CIBA Pharmaceuticals Inc. -- with the drugs in return for royalty payments of 30 to 50 cents on every 100-tablet bottle for three years. Brown held that Schering had a legal right to obtain royalty "rewards" for discovering the drug.

Dec. 9 -- John T. Connor, president of Merck and Co., denied that his company's prices were excessive, that the major firms kept prices at fixed levels, that drugs were sold more cheaply overseas than in the U.S., that supplies of new drugs were restricted and that an international cartel existed in the drug market.

Dec. 10 -- Dr. Louis Lasagna, director of Johns Hopkins University's clinical pharmacology division, said drug manufacturers had a "pharmaceutical numbers racket" of bringing out new drugs to make existing ones obsolete, that many new ones were of "miserable" quality, and that Merck & Co. had used misleading advertising to promote a new anti-arthritic drug.

Dr. Philip S. Hench, Mayo Foundation professor, challenged Lasagna's qualifications as an "expert" and said he saw nothing objectionable in Merck advertising.

John T. Connor, Merck president, said the Government was given lower prices than druggists on the new drug because it usually bought in larger quantities and had its own quality control facilities. He said Merck could not stay in business if it had to rely on the level of profits earned from Government sales.

Dec. 11 -- Seymour N. Blackman, executive secretary of Premo Pharmaceutical Laboratories, South Hackensack, N.J., said big drug firms had won control of medicine pricing by controlling patents on new wonder drugs.

Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, president of the Retired Persons Assn. and the National Retired Teachers Assn., said three drug manufacturers, Parke, Davis & Co., Lederle Laboratories and W.H. Merrill & Co., had refused to sell medicines to the organizations' Washington pharmacy, established for non-profit, discount sales to members.

Dec. 12 -- Subcommittee Counsel Rand Dixon said the Upjohn Co. used only 14 cents worth of raw materials to make a hormone product it sold for $15, an increase of "about 10,000 percent."

E. Gifford Upjohn, the company's president, said the comparison was unfair since raw material was "but a fraction of the cost," and administrative, selling, advertising and distribution expenses and taxes should be included as part of the "cost of doing business."

Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said hearings would resume in mid-January and that evidence showed an annual spending of $250 million for drugs that were no good while major drug firms over the past three years had the highest profit rate of any industry.

1960 Hearings

TRANQUILIZERS

The second phase of the hearings began Jan. 21, 1960. Kefauver said the purpose was to determine whether purchasers of tranquilizer drugs were "adequately protected by the force of competition." He said the sale of tranquilizers had grown into a $200-million-a-year business since being introduced into the U.S. in the early 1950s.

As the hearings opened, Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) challenged the "absolutely incredible and fantastic" reports of drug markups disclosed during the Subcommittee's probe of arthritis drug prices in December 1959. He said he was startled by newspaper accounts of the earlier hearings which he did not attend. He said testimony from drug manufacturers showed profits of 16-20 percent, a "far cry" from allegations of 2,000 to 7,000 percent margins. Kefauver replied that the findings of the Subcommittee were objective and that it had tried to determine why drugs sold in the U.S. were more expensive than those marketed abroad. "Frankly," he said, "a satisfactory answer was not forthcoming." Highlights of testimony:

Jan. 21 -- Walter A. Munns, president of Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, said his company knew it was sometimes impossible for poorer patients to afford tranquilizers, but he said the prices were reasonable and he defended the company's profit margins.

Kefauver said the prices and profits were "completely out of line" and noted that the company ranked second among the Nation's 500 most profitable manufacturing firms.

Jan. 22 -- Mike Gorman of the National Committee Against Mental Illness proposed a Government crackdown on what he called "profiteering" in tranquilizers.

Jan. 26 -- Henry H. Hoyt and Dr. Frank M. Berger of Carter Products Inc., makers of Miltown, denied Subcommittee allegations of excessive profits on their product and said they made only a little over a penny per tablet.

Jan. 27 -- Hoyt, president of Carter Products Inc., said his company had never conferred with other firms on the price of meprobamate, a tranquilizing drug. Hoyt's statement was in reply to Kefauver's comment that several bids to sell tranquilizers to the Government had corresponded to a thousandth of a cent.

(The Justice Department the same day filed a civil antitrust suit against Carter Products Inc. and American Home Products Corp. for allegedly conspiring to monopolize trade in mild tranquilizers. Carter makes Miltown and American Home puts out Equanil, both containing meprobamate.)

Jan. 28 -- Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) said the American Medical Assn. in 1958 had tried to hamper an inquiry into the drug industry by his House Government Operations Legal and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee. The AMA immediately denied Blatnik's allegations.

Jan. 29 -- T.F.D. Haines, president of CIBA Pharmaceutical Products Inc., said that Serpasil, a CIBA tranquilizer and blood pressure drug, was "reasonably priced" at a cost to the patient of "$1.35-$2.25 per month." He said CIBA had worked for seven years to get the drug on the market. Haines' testimony wound up the tranquilizers phase of the Subcommittee's drug inquiry.

Feb. 23 -- Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn., said Government restraints on the industry would "inevitably slow the flow" of drugs. He said drug prices rose 3 percent in the last 10 years while the average wholesale price of all industrial products rose 22 percent.

Frederick L. Thomsen, also from the Association, said manufacturers' average profit per retail dollar paid for drugs was "roughly 6 percent" and if the entire profit were wiped out buyers of consumer drugs "on the average would hardly notice the difference in prices."

Feb. 24 -- John Blair, the Subcommittee's chief economist, presented figures from a 1958 report based on 51 drug products which he said represented two-thirds of all prescription drugs. He said in 27 cases 100 percent of all production was by one company; in seven more it was limited to two; and in nine it was limited to three.

Smith said the figures only showed "the companies are producing what is needed." (He later issued a statement calling Blair's report "grossly misleading".)

Feb. 25 -- Dr. Haskell J. Weinstein, director of a California chest hospital and former research director for a New York drug manufacturer, Charles Pfizer & Co., said physicians had been almost "brainwashed" to think of drug trade marks and that "even new disease states have been invented to encourage the use of some drugs...."

Dr. Martin A. Seidell, associate medical director of Riker Laboratories in California and a former Pfizer Co. medical director, said in a prepared statement that he had resigned his job with Pfizer because of the firm's "perverted marketing attitude ".

The Pfizer Co. in a Feb. 25 statement denied the criticisms of Weinstein and Seidell and said it was "worth noting" that Seidell resigned "only after his assistant received a promotion to which Dr. Seidell thought he was entitled himself."

Feb. 26 -- Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) in a concluding statement said it seemed clear that "on occasion the conflicts between a drug company's advertising people and its own doctors has not been resolved clearly and explicitly in favor of the position taken by the doctors...this is intolerable." He said absence of "clearcut authority" for medical men over advertising claims could cause confusion and danger to patients' health and that drug manufacturers should see to it that their code of ethics on this point was "observed rigorously" or "Congress or an agency of Government will do it for them."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Feb. 29 -- The Supreme Court, in a 6-3 decision, reinstated charges that Parke, Davis & Co. had violated the Sherman Antitrust Act by conspiring to fix prices of its drug store products in areas without fair trade laws. The ruling reversed a June 1958 U.S. District Court action dismissing the case.

GOP OPPOSITION

The hearings, which had recessed at the end of February, reopened on a partisan note as Republican Committee members resumed their objections to investigating techniques used by Kefauver.

Dirksen April 7 released a statement protesting witnesses selected by Kefauver. He said that although Kefauver had promised to call representatives of the American Medical Assn., he had not done so and that it was not an objective approach to call individual doctors rather than the president of their association.

Dirksen and Sen. Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.) April 12 released separate statements which said doctors called by Kefauver were known antagonists of the drug industry. Hruska said he not only wanted to be fair to the drug industry, but to the public as well and added that "unless this Subcommittee mends its ways thoroughly -- and quickly -- it shall have failed" in its trust. Testimony:

April 12 -- William F. Bean of the Iowa State Medical College said some drugs put on the market were "acclaimed as the latest and best cure," but too often resulted in disappointment and disillusionment. He said "the problem is with companies whose sole concern is business" and which operated on the assumption that the richest earnings occurred when a new drug could be "marketed before competing drugs can be" released. Bean added, however, that "modern medicine owes a tremendous debt to the pharmaceutical industry" for developing new drugs.

Hans Popper of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, said some newly developed wonder drugs had caused jaundice. He said the evidence of the disease usually was apparent only after the drugs had been in use for some time.

April 13 -- A. Dale Console, former medical director of Squibb Laboratories, said the industry was forcing "relatively worthless" drugs on the market with high pressure sales programs. He said it was a fallacy "to conclude drug advertising and promotion is education" even though a testimonial was written by a doctor and "given an additional cloak of respectability" by a scientific journal. Console said unless sweeping reforms were instituted, a truly ethical drug house could not survive in the "present competitive wrangle". He said pressure for the reforms probably would have to take the form of restrictive legislation.

April 14 -- Dr. James E. Bowes, Salt Lake City physician and teacher at the University of Utah, said Congress should eliminate the "bulk rate" category in postage rates and make drug concerns pay first-class rates in order to reduce the heavy promotional mailings by drug manufacturers. He said he had surveyed 100 doctors and found 64 percent of them immediately dropped almost all drug circulars in the waste basket. Bowes said he had collected and weighed all drug advertisements and samples he received in the mail in one year and they weighed more than 365 pounds.

Dr. Chauncey D. Leake, Ohio State University drug expert, said "physicians in general should be skeptical of the descriptions of new drugs offered by pharmaceutical manufacturers in flamboyant brochures or advertisements." He opposed any greater Government regulation of the drug industry and said "free men should regulate themselves".

April 15 -- Dr. Solomon Garb, associate professor of pharmacology at the Albany, N.Y., Medical College, said a college study of drug advertising showed the majority of mailed ads were unreliable and with most, "a physician trusting them could be seriously misled". He said continuous federal inspection of all drug manufacturing and warehouse facilities, such as "the type now used for meats", would insure pure drugs. He also called for revision of trademark laws to ban use of newly coined names as product names.

April 20 -- Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Assn., said in prepared testimony that the Government did not provide enough staff to inspect drug manufacturing plants more than once every five-and-one-half years. Lack of proper inspection, he said, meant doctors sometimes were reluctant to prescribe some less costly brands of medicine because they did not trust the companies' inspection systems. Smith also said the Subcommittee had used charts and graphs that were "grossly misleading" in showing growing monopolistic tendencies by drug firms. Smith said the 140 members of his organization produced 95 percent of all prescription products on the market, that these companies insisted on good safeguards and that over the past six

years only four to 10 actions per year had been taken against these firms by the Food and Drug Administration. Actions against non-members totaled 139 to 203 annually, he said, since these were companies with inadequate safeguards that produced cheaper drugs.

ORAL ANTI-DIABETIC DRUGS

April 26 -- Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), opening a new phase of hearings on oral anti-diabetic drugs, praised the Upjohn Co. of Kalamazoo, Mich., for its three-year research program with a new drug, Orinase, before introducing it to the market. He said, however, the Justice Department should investigate the "highly restrictive" agreement by which Upjohn was licensed as the exclusive United States manufacturer and seller for the drug, discovered by a German firm and officially named tolbutamide. Kefauver said it was estimated that Orinase sales brought Upjohn about $20 million annually.

Dr. E. Gifford Upjohn, president of the firm, said his company had not abused its rights to handle Orinase, that he doubted he would sell any of it to a competitor "at this particular time", but that any American company could manufacture and sell it and settle financially later with the winner of a dispute over U.S. patent rights between the German firm, Farbwerke Hoechst, and another company whose name was not disclosed. Upjohn said the average price of Orinase to the patient was 12½ cents a dose, and he figured this was about the same as the cost of insulin, taken by injection.

John Blair, Subcommittee chief economist, said the price of Orinase to the druggist in the U.S. was higher than anywhere else in the world, that while the "computed production costs" for 1,000 tablets, were $13.11, the cost to the druggist was $84.30 and the cost to the consumer was $139.

Upjohn said he had checked and found five countries had a higher price than that charged American druggists for Orinase, and that Blair's figures were not "anything like the cost" because they did not include such items as plant overhead costs, administration and taxes. He said the company did not keep separate records of profit or loss in individual items.

April 27 -- Dr. Henry Dolger, chief diabetes specialist at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, said in prepared testimony that the Food and Drug Administration in 1958 approved the sale of Diabinese, the trade name for chlorpropamide, an oral diabetes drug manufactured by Charles Pfizer & Co., after "some 2,000 case reports" were submitted by Pfizer that included 43 deaths and a number of instances of jaundice in clinical tests. (Dolger later told newsmen only eight of the deaths could be traced to the drug.)

John E. McKeen, Pfizer's president, said Dolger had made "a very serious misstatement of facts", and he presented a testimonial from 36 doctors who said "the incidence of serious side-effects is sufficiently low that the drug can be appropriately used in properly selected patients with the proper dosage."

Dr. George J. Hamwi, professor of medicine at Ohio State University, said he knew of only four deaths that could be related to the drug and "after very careful study of these cases it was concluded all might have been avoided" with proper use.

Dr. Alexander Marble, specialist at the Joslin Diabetic Clinic in Boston, said there was need for an "unbiased" review of all new drugs after their general release.

Drs. Roberts M. Rees and Robert C. Warner of the Pfizer Co. staff contested Dolger's testimony and said company tests of Diabinese showed only 29 known jaundice cases out of 60,000 treated.

April 28 -- Dirksen forced delay in the hearing when he blocked the unanimous Senate consent required for the Committee to meet during a Senate session. He said the Subcommittee, composed mainly of men who were lawyers by profession, seemed an unlikely group to explore the disputed safety and efficacy of an oral diabetes drug, Diabinese. Dirksen said he would demand a closed session for "laying out some better guidelines."

McKeen made public a letter to Kefauver questioning whether the hearings had entered an improper area. He said his company endorsed an April 27 proposal by Dr. Alexander Marble, Boston diabetes specialist, for a study of new drugs by some scientific forum.

May 3 -- Dr. Samuel D. Loube, former president of the Washington, D.C., Diabetic Society, said he considered Diabinese "valuable" for treating some patients but that it could have serious side effects. He said the Pfizer Co. had distributed widely medical literature telling the entire story of the drug but he wished the drug industry generally would use more self-restraint in its advertising.

Dirksen again forced the hearing to recess by refusing in the Senate to give unanimous consent for its meeting. Kefauver told the hearing that Dirksen "misunderstands the issue," and that the main question was not whether one drug was better than another but whether the producers of Diabinese had made excessive claims in advertising.

(Dirksen inserted in the Congressional Record a May 2 letter sent to Kefauver by Dr. James M. Moss, director of the Georgetown University Diabetic Clinic, which said "careless testimony" on Diabinese April 27 by Dr. Henry Dolger "has created undue anxiety among patients with diabetes." Moss said some patients had discontinued the drug and "do not plan to return to the physician who prescribed" it, and that Kefauver would "be directly responsible for the irreversible deterioration of the health of these unfortunate victims of a chronic disease." Moss said the only person qualified to decide on medication for a patient was "the physician who has examined the patient and who has studied the literature containing the reports of the experiences of other physicians.")

May 4 -- Kefauver submitted a report from the Food and Drug Administration stating that an October 1958 letter sent by Pfizer along with a brochure to every doctor in the country announcing the marketing of Diabinese "contained misleading comparisons" with other oral diabetes drugs. The report said FDA "strongly rebuked" Pfizer both for the letter and for failing to clear its text with the agency "because of the importance of the drug and great risk" of introducing it.

McKeen denied the letter was misleading, said it had not been cleared with FDA because of a misunderstanding but the matter later was "satisfactorily cleared up" and an FDA-approved letter was sent out.

PRESCRIPTION PRACTICES

May 10 -- Dr. Charles O. Wilson, Oregon State College School of Pharmacy, said the Subcommittee could do a great service by "bringing some order into the nomenclature of pharmaceuticals". He said some of the names

coined by the drug companies indicated ingredients in their preparations that were lacking.

May 11 -- Dr. August H. Groeschel, New York City Hospital, said he thought the National Pharmaceutical Council (composed of 22 large drug firms) had been waging a campaign of "continual harassment" to prevent non-profit hospitals from saving money by dispensing drugs under scientific names rather than brand names. Groeschel said the $500,000 a year his hospital spent on drugs would have been 25 percent higher if only brand-name medicines had been bought.

Dr. Mildred E. Brady, Consumers Union, said Congress should close loopholes in inspection laws.

May 12 -- Thomas D. Rowe, dean of the University of Michigan College of Pharmacy, opposed proposals that Congress enact laws to require or encourage the prescription of drugs by their medical names. He said evidence about possible savings if doctors would give their patients a choice among similar medicines, instead of prescribing by trade name, had been exaggerated.

Dr. Harold F. Pierce, former medical director of the Connecticut State Welfare Department, said federal laws should be revised to give the Food and Drug Administration more authority to investigate drug production. He said patents on drug products raised their prices and should be abolished, but patents on methods of production should be retained.

Dr. Walter Modell, associate professor of Pharmacology at Cornell University, said drug naming had become so confusing that the same drug might be known by 25 or more different trade names.

May 13 -- Dr. Lloyd C. Miller, revision director for Pharmacopeia of the United States, a private agency which sets federal drug standards, said federal inspection was so inadequate that it was unsafe to prescribe medicines without knowing the manufacturer was reliable.

Newell Stewart, National Pharmaceutical Council, opposed any system encouraging doctors to prescribe by generic names if this would allow druggists a wide latitude in the use of ingredients they considered identical.

WELCH INQUIRY

May 17 -- The Subcommittee began hearings on alleged conflict of interest activities of Dr. Henry Welch, director of the Food and Drug Administration's Antibiotics Division.

Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, submitted a statement saying HEW in 1959 reviewed Welch's activities as an editor and contributor to several large medical publications and a partner in a medical publishing company. Flemming said as a result of the review, he Oct. 14, 1959 announced a new policy governing outside activities of Department employees and ordered Welch to discontinue certain publishing activities. Flemming said that as of January 1960 Welch had "assured" the Department that he had complied.

May 18 -- Committee investigators said that Welch, in addition to his annual Government salary of $17,500, received $287,142.40 from outside medical publishing jobs, most of which were connected with promotion outlays by drug companies.

Flemming the same day asked for Welch's "immediate resignation". Flemming said Welch had "deliberately misled his superiors" and "we should have thoroughly investigated his statements to us". Welch resigned May 19, but denied any wrongdoing.

June 1 -- Dr. Gideon Nachumi, a resident physician at Kings County, N.Y., Hospital, said that in 1956, while writing advertising copy for the Charles Pfizer & Co. drug manufacturing firm, he had helped "jazz up" a scientific speech by Welch "to bring out the sales points" of Sigmamycin, a new antibiotic introduced by Pfizer. Nachumi said the speech did not include the drug's trade-name but mentioned its ingredients; incorporated a slogan chosen for the drug, "A Third Era in Antibiotics", and used the term "synergistic" to describe its power. Synergism is a quality that gives two drugs combined more strength than both separately, and Nachumi said Pfizer had planned to stress in its advertising that Sigmamycin was the first of the synergistics on the market. He said at the time he felt there was nothing improper in his editing but he since had noted medical authorities disputed claims for the drug and he now considered the editing "an abuse" of Welch's position.

Subcommittee investigators introduced documents showing that Pfizer bought $23,183 worth of ads for Sigmamycin in Welch's medical publications, with Welch receiving about $1,700.

June 2 -- Dr. Barbara Moulton, who resigned in February after serving for five years on the FDA's Bureau of Medicine staff, said the FDA had lost most of "the crusading spirit it once possessed and has become... merely a service bureau for industry." Drug company aides had ready access to FDA technicians passing on their applications for new products and private talks "are the rule rather than the exception," she said. She told of frustrating personal attempts to take off the market or prevent release of what she felt were worthless or dangerous drugs and said her resignation came after the FDA's New Drug Division released two new food additives without consulting its own medical department and just after she had finished gathering evidence that one -- folic acid -- was unsafe.

Dr. Ernest King, FDA's former associate medical director, disagreed with Dr. Moulton's testimony and said FDA employees "have the public interest at heart or they wouldn't be there." He said no one ever tried to make him release a drug against his judgment.

June 3 -- Flemming said he asked Dr. Detlev Bronk, president of the National Academy of Sciences, to appoint a group of top-level non-Governmental scientists to review all decisions made by Welch, and that he was setting up a special FDA investigative unit to check charges against specific individuals, and possible conflicts of interest. Flemming disputed Dr. Moulton's testimony on folic acid and said the drug actually had been kept off the market on her recommendation. (For reports by these groups, see below)

Flemming proposed legislation to provide that: FDA test samples of all antibiotics; drug manufacturers be required to report to FDA all cases of injuries produced by approved drugs, instead of leaving the report optional; FDA inspectors be permitted to examine manufacturers' controls on drug purity and to see complaint files which they now are barred from inspecting.

Reviewing the Welch case, FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick said he did not know until May 18 that Welch got "a fixed percentage of drug advertising and of reprints sold by the outside medical journals he had edited."

Larrick proposed that FDA be given authority to check effectiveness as well as safety before approving new drugs.

June 6 -- Kefauver criticized Flemming and his aides for failure to question Welch's outside income. Flemming said it was primarily a matter of "misplaced confidence" in a trusted scientist who had been with FDA for 22 years. He said Welch at all times had said he got only "an honorarium" from the magazines he edited.

Flemming referred to his June 3 announcement on an investigative unit for FDA and said the "principal" members would come from outside HEW.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- June 7 -- The Subcommittee made public letters from Welch's private files showing he had solicited reprint orders for his magazine ventures from drug firms.

June 15 -- Kefauver introduced a bill (S 3677) to require HEW licensing of drug manufacturers, pharmacists and others making or selling drugs for use in interstate commerce. The bill also required the Food and Drug Administration to evaluate new drugs for their efficacy as well as safety.

Kefauver said that "facts in the record" of Subcommittee hearings on the drug industry proved the need for "some legislation" to safeguard the public even before Subcommittee hearings ended. However, there was no subsequent action on the bill in 1960.

Flemming announced appointment of a Special Investigative Unit to look into allegations against employees and procedures in the Food and Drug Administration. Three chief members of the group were Charles H. Kendall, general counsel of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, director of the special unit; Charles Austin Doan, dean of the Ohio State University School of Medicine; and William A. Costello, a regional inspector of the Internal Revenue Inspection Service.

June 24 -- Flemming announced that a Special Advisory Committee of eight medical professors had been appointed by Dr. Detlev Bronk to review policy, procedure and decisions of the FDA Division of Antibiotics and New Drug Branch when headed by Welch. The eight were Drs. C. Philip Miller, University of Chicago, chairman; John H. Dingle, Western Reserve University; Maxwell Finland, Harvard University; Colin M. McLeod, N.Y.U.; Karl F. Meyer, University of California; John R. Paul, Yale University; Carl F. Schmidt, University of Pennsylvania; and Wesley W. Spink, University of Minnesota.

July 1 -- Flemming sent to Congress a proposal (S 3815, HR 12949) for amendment of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938 to tighten federal control over drug manufacturing. In a letter accompanying his proposal, Flemming said the Administration had not yet completed a full study of the Flemming suggestions.

The Flemming plan required drug manufacturers to keep records of the clinical effects of new drugs and submit reports on them to the HEW Department. It also required controls adequate for public safety in drug-making and packaging, and extended federal certification to all antibiotics (existing regulations covered only insulin and some antibiotics).

There was no action on the bill in 1960.

ANTIBIOTIC DRUG PRICES

The hearings in September focused on the price of antibiotic drugs, and at the end of the month were recessed until 1961. A Subcommittee spokesman in December said testimony still was to be heard from representatives of the American Medical Assn. and related groups on general practices in the drug industry. He said an interim report was being readied and probably would be released in January 1961.

Sept. 7 -- Kefauver said the Subcommittee had "persuasive evidence" from the cost-production reports of certain drug companies which indicated they had exercised monopolistic control over drug prices. He said the companies included Lederle Laboratories of the American Cyanamid Co. and Bristol Laboratories, both of New York City and Parke, Davis and Co. of Detroit. Kefauver said the three companies had sold a particular drug at the same price level for nearly 10 years, but recently, apparently because of the Subcommittee's investigations, had reduced its price by 15 percent.

W.G. Malcolm, president of the American Cyanamid Co., said Lederle Laboratories aimed for a 12 percent to 15 percent profit after taxes, but that the profit in recent years had been "slightly in excess of 15 percent."

Sept. 8 -- Rear Admiral William L. Knickerbocker, executive director of the Military Medical Supply Agency, the largest purchaser of drugs for the Federal Government, said the MMSA in some instances had received what it considered "non-competitive prices" from U.S. drug firms which had forced MMSA to buy drugs from foreign concerns. He said U.S. companies had refused to adjust their prices regardless of the quantity of drugs purchased and that in one instance purchases from Farmochimica Cutolo-Calosi, an Italian firm, at about one half the price of the lowest bid by an American firm, had saved the Government over $1 million.

Lyman Duncan, manager of Lederle Laboratories, said Italian drug companies "steal" U.S. researched drugs and processing techniques and then with cheaper labor undersell the U.S. product. Italian firms had advertised for U.S. technicians to offer their services as consultants, Duncan said. He said the firms promised to keep the arrangement confidential -- an "open invitation to our own employees to steal our secrets and turn them over to the Italians."

Sept. 9 -- Philip I. Bowman, president of Bristol Laboratories, said the company's earnings in 1959 were 8.4 percent of total sales and that throughout its existence the company had put nearly $2 into research for every dollar of profit. Bowman's statement was made in reply to evidence presented by Subcommittee investigators that Bristol Laboratories in 1956 had reported a 67.7 percent net profit before taxes on drug sales to the Government. Bowman added that research was the cornerstone of the drug industry and that for "every $20 million of industry research expenditure" one major antibiotic was developed. Elimination of patents in the drug field would force many small firms out of business, permitting the larger firms to take over the market, Bowman said, and added that "patents are a small firm's -- and the public's -- best friend."

Sept. 12 -- Dr. Maxwell Finland of the Harvard Medical School said an impartial national board was needed to evaluate new drugs because there was too great a lag between the time a new drug went on the market and its proper evaluation through use.

Harry J. Loynd, president of Parke, Davis and Co., said sales, advertising, research, taxes and profits nearly doubled the production cost of Chloromycetin which the Subcommittee had said gave the company a 16 percent profit on sales when based on the cost of the drug exclud-

ing those items. Under questioning, Loynd said that his company bought about one-tenth of its output from an Italian firm for $1.52 a bottle and that it eventually sold for about $51 per bottle.

Sept. 13 -- Eugene N. Beesley, president of Eli Lilly and Co., said his firm had lowered prices on antibiotics by as much as 94 percent over the past 10 years.

Sept. 14 -- Dr. Harry F. Dowling of the Univ. of Illinois College of Medicine, said drug advertising should be more strictly controlled. He said physicians needed more facts and that misleading advertisements had caused doctors to make mistakes in prescribing the drugs.

FDA Reports, Rules

WELCH CASE

The Special Advisory Committee authorized in June by Flemming and appointed by Dr. Detlev Bronk Sept. 27 submitted a report, released to the public with Flemming's comments Oct. 6, on its investigation of Welch's decisions and FDA policies and procedures in general. The report said that, "taking into account the limitations of the FDA's authority, funds, and scientific personnel, the Committee found the decisions it reviewed acceptable, despite certain deficiencies in the quality and quantity of the data upon which they were based." The Committee said it "found no evidence of disregard for the public health," but that "certain weaknesses inherent in the existing law and current staffing and budgetary support hamper the FDA in its task of protecting the public health."

The report said it would have been impossible to review, in any reasonable period, even a portion of the "thousands of voluminous applications for certifiable antibiotic preparations and new drugs," so it had selected 29 applications considered to be of "especial significance". They covered three preparations of certifiable antibiotics, 14 of antibiotics classed as new drugs and 12 of other new drugs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommended that the FDA be given statutory authority to: require proof of the efficacy, as well as safety, of all new drugs; require manufacturers of new drugs to keep records and submit reports of clinical experience both before and after release of the drug, with evaluation subject to revision; apply certification procedures to all antimicrobial agents for use in infectious diseases. It also endorsed strengthening factory inspection authority, more complete labeling of drugs and better coordination of the supervision of labeling, promotional material and other drug advertising. The Committee said FDA staff members processing applications "should be supported to the utmost in their efforts to obtain submission of truly dependable scientific information," and that "the data initially submitted by the manufacturer are not always of sufficient quality and quantity to permit a sound decision as to the merits of the product." It also urged establishing an advisory group of scientific and technical experts to advise on FDA procedures and policies. The Committee said FDA's present resources were "less than adequate," both in funds and personnel, to meet existing responsibilities.

(The New England Journal of Medicine Aug. 11 charged Congress with being "unreasonably deaf to any pleas for a decent regulation" of the drug industry and said Congress had "crippled" the FDA by not providing it with enough money and power to police manufacturers adequately.

(It said Congress has been "pouring millions upon millions of dollars into medical research but (has been) unreasonably deaf to any pleas for a decent regulation of some of the results of that burgeoning business."

(Congress in fiscal 1960 appropriated $400 million to the National Institutes of Health, a large part of the sum being earmarked for medical research. Appropriations to the FDA during the same period totaled $13.8 million.

(The journal criticized Congress for refusing to grant an FDA request in 1953 for "a comprehensive factory inspection law that would permit it to make reasonable investigations, including a look at a company's formula, personnel and complaint files." It said makers of prescription drugs had favored such a law, but Congress had yielded to pressure from the Proprietary Assn. (patent medicine manufacturers) and the National Retail Druggists Assn.)

FDA STAFF INVESTIGATION

The Special Investigative Unit headed by OCDM General Counsel Charles H. Kendall Oct. 31 reported that, "on the basis of all the evidence before us, it is our judgment that there are no present employees of FDA whose sources of personal income are incompatible with their Government employment." The report said analysis of all of the unit's investigation had not been completed, but it was expected it would "demonstrate the possibility of organizational or procedural improvements."

NEW DRUG LABELING REGULATIONS

The FDA Dec. 9 announced new regulations requiring changes in labeling used to promote the sale of prescription drugs to physicians. FDA said the purpose was to insure that such labeling disclosed both the hazards and advantages of the drugs. Regulations requiring full information for use would become effective March 9, 1961, with other required changes effective Jan. 8, 1961.

Major labeling changes included these requirements: labels of drugs for injection must give quantity or proportion of all inactive, as well as active, ingredients; labels of prescription drugs must bear identifying lot or control numbers for determination of manufacturing history; any labeling of prescription drugs or devices including promotional literature mailed or given physicians by company representatives must include data on any relevant hazards and on conditions for non-use; for new drugs, information on use, dosage, hazards and contra-indications must be substantially that contained in applications for marketing the drug; labeling on uses and dosage must show the date of issuance or latest revision.

Changes in regulations to assure safety of new drugs provided: permission to market could be denied on refusal of a manufacturer to allow inspection of methods, facilities or controls; applications for marketing could be made conditionally effective pending verification by inspection of adequacy of manufacturing methods.

ECONOMIC STUDIES

The economic and fiscal policies of the Eisenhower Administration were sharply criticized in two reports issued by the Joint Economic Committee early in 1960. The first was the product of a lengthy study of the possibilities of reconciling the goals of substantially full employment, an adequate rate of economic growth, and substantial price stability. The inquiry was proposed by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) shortly after the 1958 Congressional elections. It was paid for with funds ($200,000) authorized in a March 23, 1959 resolution (S Con Res 13). (For background, see 1959 Almanac p. 724)

The second report was the Joint Committee's annual review of the President's Economic report.

Providing a sharp contrast to the views of the Democratic members of the Joint Economic Committee was the final report of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, issued April 17.

Employment and Growth

The Joint Committee Jan. 26 filed a report on its 10-month "Study of Employment, Growth and Price Levels" (S Rept 1043). To no one's surprise, the Committee split along party lines.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS -- Nine of the Committee's 10 Democrats signed the 61-page majority report, which followed closely an earlier report prepared by the Committee's staff. (See this volume p. 627) Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) took no part in the study. Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) appended 10 pages of "supplemental views." Principal findings and recommendations of the majority were as follows:

Economic Growth -- Blame for the low rate of growth in recent years -- estimated at an average of 2.3 percent per year from 1953 to 1959 -- was traced to the 1953-54 and 1957-58 recessions. These in turn were traced to Administration policies in cutting back defense orders, and keeping the supply of credit too tight, in an effort to curb inflation which, the report said, the Administration assumed was caused primarily by "generally excessive money demand." In fact, however, the Democrats said recent inflation resulted from instability of output, concentrations of market power, and the rising cost of services, none of which could be controlled by general monetary restraint. For the future, "our economy can grow at a rate as high as 4.5 percent per year without changing our economic system in any fundamental way," but this would depend on "whether public and private economic policies are adopted which facilitate growth."

Fiscal Policy -- "Federal fiscal actions have been a major cause of economic instability," the majority said. It recommended:

- Larger budget surpluses in periods of prosperity; "to the extent that these surpluses reduce consumption, they increase the total amount of resources available for investment."
- Changes in defense orders "should be treated as signals that offsetting changes in taxes or other expenditures" may be needed to reduce strains on the economy.
- Tax reduction should be the principal weapon in heading off recessions, but "should automatically end when the forces of recovery become strong."
- Other "automatic fiscal stabilizers," particularly the unemployment insurance system, should be strengthened.
- Tax loopholes, which "distort the use of resources," should be eliminated. Listed as the most urgent tax reforms were repeal of the dividends-received credit and exclusion, withholding on interest and dividend payments, limits on expenses accounts, limits on the types of income to which capital gains treatment was given, progressive reduction of the oil and gas depletion allowance, improvement in tax enforcement, and elimination of estate and gift tax preferences. These revisions would yield $4 billion to $5 billion more a year.

Monetary Policy -- Federal Reserve actions since the 1951 accord with the Treasury have been "excessively restrictive." To do its job properly, the Reserve should:

- Abandon its "bills only" policy by occasionally absorbing longer-term Treasury securities without trying to "peg" their prices.
- Expand the money supply at a higher rate, relying for the purpose on open-market operations rather than reductions in reserve requirements.
- Be given standby legislative authority to regulate consumer credit.

Debt Management -- The majority recommended against removal of the 4.25 percent ceiling on Treasury bond interest rates "in the absence of major reform." Among the steps proposed were:

- Efforts to increase competition in the Government bond market, by relying less on the advice of the American Bankers Assn. and by extending the use of auctions from bills to longer-term issues.
- Sale of long-term bonds when interest rates are low; the Treasury's purpose "should be to get the best possible bargain for the people of the United States."
- Issuance of more callable bonds to permit the Treasury to refinance the debt when interest rates drop.
- Issuance of "some savings bonds which are adjusted to changes in the price level."

Economic Structure -- The majority recommended these steps to improve the structure of the economy, in the interests of greater competition and stability:

- Reducing the exercise of "market power" by big business and big labor, chiefly through a strengthened antitrust program. But the antitrust laws, the majority said, could not be used to deal with labor unions.
- An annual labor-management conference, which "might have a good effect on prices and wages."
- Standby authority for the President to invoke "a fact-finding procedure in key price, and associated wage, increases which seriously threaten economic stability."

REPUBLICAN VIEWS -- An 18-page report signed by the Joint Committee's six GOP members took issue with most of the majority's conclusions respecting the Administration's fiscal and monetary policies since 1953:

Potential Growth -- The 4.5 percent figure cited by the majority was "simply slick statistical prestidigitation," since none of the Committee's 100 witnesses had supported the idea that "a target growth rate should be aimed at." In the final analysis, the growth rate would be determined by a host of individual choices.

Fiscal Policy -- The Republicans agreed that there was need for a big budget surplus in good times, for stronger automatic stabilizers, and for a thorough overhaul of the "chaotic federal tax system." They also agreed with the Democrats that "too much of the stabilization job has been dumped into the lap of monetary

policy." But the Republicans expressed doubt that tax cuts could be made sufficiently automatic to stabilize the economy during recession.

Monetary Policy -- The minority argued that the reforms in Federal Reserve operations proposed by the majority should be left up to "the monetary authorities." Credit controls, they said, were "too highly controverted a subject" to be considered lightly.

Debt Management -- Refusal of the Democrats to endorse removal of the Treasury interest-rate ceiling, pending major reforms, was labeled "political blackmail." Nevertheless, the GOP members said some of the reform proposals "merit careful study and consideration."

Economic Report

The Committee again split along party lines in its Feb. 29 report (S Rept 1152) on the President's Economic Report, transmitted to Congress Jan. 20. (See p. 627) In fact, the conclusions reached by the Democratic majority and by the Republican minority were restatements of opposing views first set forth in the Committee's Jan. 26 reports.

The majority concluded that the President's "status quo" budget and Economic Report were inadequate to meet economic growth objectives. The Administration's own estimate of a $510 billion gross national product in 1960 "would be $20 billion to $30 billion below the economy's potential output," and implied that unemployment would average close to 5 percent for the entire year. Blame for this was attributed to the Administration's "undue emphasis on fighting inflation" at a time when the general price level promised to remain stable through 1960.

The majority then repeated its earlier recommendations for changes in federal economic policy by:

- Reordering budget priorities, by such steps as eliminating waste in defense procurement, applying production controls on price supports for corn, and cutting business subsidies, while channeling more funds to education and research.
- Closing "the most flagrant and inequitable loopholes" in the tax law, which could add $4 to $5 billion to federal budget receipts.
- Easing monetary and credit conditions by allowing the money supply to "increase over time at about the same rate as gross national product, allowing for normal velocity" in the turnover of money, and by reforms in Federal Reserve and Treasury debt management practices.
- Curbing the growth of business and labor "market power" by more vigorous antitrust action, an annual labor-management conference, and standby authority to review "key price and associated wage increases which seriously threaten economic stability."

As with the Jan. 26 report, the Committee's GOP members disputed the majority's criticism of Administration policies, rejected some of its recommendations, and questioned why others had not been adopted when Democrats had remained in control of Congress for five years. They accused the majority of "continuing its now-discredited numbers game" respecting the economy's rate of growth since 1953, and of "trying to apply their depression economics to the problems of the 1960s."

Regarding tax reform, the minority said: "Is it realistic of the majority to suggest that under the present Senate and House leadership the percentage depletion allowance for oil is going to be changed?" GOP members also defended the dividend credit, which the majority recommended repealing, as "a very incomplete and modest attempt to equalize the incidence of taxation on risk capital." The minority agreed that rising unemployment was a serious matter, but pointed out that "rapid technological advancement brings in its wake increased frictional unemployment."

Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) did not sign the majority report; additional views were recorded by Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), and Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), John Marshall Butler (R Md.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) and Prescott Bush (R Conn.). Bush said the majority had "written a campaign document for...1960."

Nixon Committee

The Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth April 17 made its final report.

Taking inflation as its focus, the Committee rendered a glowing account of the Administration's success in curbing price rises since 1953 and painted an optimistic outlook for price stability in the future. In contrast to its first report in June 1959, which emphasized the incipient threat of further inflation, the second report bore all of the earmarks of a confident campaign document. (1959 Almanac p. 725) According to the Nixon Committee:

- "Inflation has been effectively curbed during the past year", the consumer price index having risen only 1.5 percent.
- From the beginning of 1952 to the beginning of 1960, the index rose by 11 percent -- two-thirds of it occurring between 1956 and 1958. Even this increase "is probably an overstatement of the true rise in consumer prices," since the index did not reflect improvements in quality.
- Although many persons "are today suffering severe hardships from inflation", that inflation "is almost entirely" the product of the pre-Eisenhower period. Nearly 90 percent of the rise in prices since 1939 took place before 1952.
- "We can have reasonable price level stability and sustained economic growth in the 60s if we continue to pursue the general policies of the past few years but improve the effectiveness with which we execute these policies."

The Committee noted, however, that there is little prospect that prices will drop. "If we avoid major economic contractions, as there is every reason to expect, we shall have eliminated what has historically been one of the chief deflationary forces in our economic life. With brief, mild contractions some individual prices will decline, but the general price level is likely to fall little... The economy will have an inflationary bias unless we limit upward general price movements in recovery and expansion."

The Committee denied that the record "supports the notion that appropriate monetary and fiscal policies to control inflation have stunted or will stunt our economic growth." Parenthetically, the report dismissed Democratic claims that growth has slowed down under the Eisenhower Administration, with the argument that "only a single period, 1948 to 1957, meets the requirements for a meaningful measurement of growth." During this period, gross national product increased at an average rate of 3.8 percent per year.

In conclusion, the Committee asserted that "the record of the past eight years, considering all factors -- healthy growth, reasonable price stability, and over-all economic performance -- is as good or better than that of any comparable previous period."

AIR FORCE MANUALS

The disclosure early in 1960 that the Air Force had issued two manuals that linked U.S. clergymen to Communism and a third pamphlet instructing enlisted men in dog-washing and bartending provoked a controversy which resulted in the withdrawal or revision of two of the manuals and investigations by two House committees.

The statements on Communist infiltration of American churches were made in two Air Force publications -- a training manual for reserve personnel entitled "Reserve Non-Commissioned Officer Course, Student Text, Individual and Group Defense" and a manual for active duty personnel called "Guide for Security Indoctrination."

The training manual and security guide were released Jan. 4 by the Lackland (Texas) Air Force Base Military Training Center. In both documents the charge was made that pastors of certain churches were card-carrying Communists and that 30 of the 95 persons who worked on the Revised Standard Version of the Bible, under the sponsorship of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., were affiliated with "Communist fronts." The reservists' training manual also described as "foolish" the theory that Americans have the "right to know" about Government activities.

The charge against the clergy was an echo of similar attacks made by J.B. Matthews in a July 1953 issue of the American Mercury magazine which said, "The largest single group supporting the Communist apparatus in the United States is composed of Protestant clergy." (1953 Almanac p. 340)

Matthews, who was executive director of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's (R Wis. 1947-57) Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee from June 22, 1953 until his resignation July 9, 1953, had also served as research director of the House Un-American Activities Committee from 1938 to 1945. His 1953 charges in the American Mercury had drawn immediate fire from the National Council of Churches of Christ, from prominent Protestant clergymen, and later from President Eisenhower.

Enlisted men working in officers' households received a manual of instructions on their duties, including advice on how to mix drinks, make beds and wash dogs.

Before the existence of the "dog-washing" manual was revealed in February 1960, Assistant Secretary of Defense Charles C. Finucane said Aug. 14, 1959 that neither the Army or the Air Force were using enlisted men as houseboys, babysitters or chauffeurs for officers. Finucane told the House Armed Services Manpower Utilization Subcommittee that he knew of "no such fraudulent use of manpower...and if we knew it, we would stop it."

Under fire from the National Council of Churches of Christ and from Congress, Air Force Secretary Dudley Sharp ordered the Lackland training manual withdrawn Feb. 17. The household guide for enlisted men was withdrawn earlier in 1960, and it was reported Feb. 27 that an Air Force pamphlet stating that military racial integration had hurt the armed forces had also been withdrawn. The Air Force did not cancel the security guide.

Support for the controversial manual came from the American Council of Churches, a Protestant fundamentalist group, whose leader, the Rev. Dr. Carl T. McIntire, Feb. 24 asked Sharp to reinstate the manual.

The manual and security guide were written by Homer H. Hyde, a civilian employee of the Air Force at the Lackland base. At a press conference Feb. 19 Hyde said that he had based his statements on information published by the Un-American Activities Committee, a pamphlet published by the Circuit Riders Inc., an organization of Methodist laymen, and the radio-television broadcasts of evangelist Billy James Hargis of Tulsa, Okla. The 90 "Communist or pro-Communist projects" named in the manual as "fronts" with which clergymen had been affiliated were listed first in the Circuit Riders pamphlet, published in Cincinnati by M.G. Lowman. Of the 90, 17 appeared on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations and nine of the 17 were no longer operating.

Un-American Activities Hearings

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 25 -- Air Force Secretary Dudley C. Sharp said the training manual had been withdrawn after protests by the 35-million member National Council of Churches of Christ because mention of individuals and groups was improper (though he said it was proper in the security guide) and because of "objectionable statements...which could be misinterpreted and get the Air Force into difficulty." Sharp said, "I don't think we (Sharp and Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr.) apologized" to the NCCC, as had been reported in the press.

When asked if he repudiated training manual church and Communism statements drawn from House Un-American Activities Committee materials, Sharp said: "I have no reason to doubt that they were authentic although actually I have not checked in detail to find whether the statements were accurate."

Sharp said the statement in the manuals that Americans should not have the "right to know" about certain Government activities was criticized out of context. He was unaware, he said, of any promises for revision of the security guide, despite a statement Feb. 23 by an Air Force spokesman that it would be. Sharp said the training manual would be reissued without mention of names or organizations. (Gates Feb. 19 ordered a review of all armed service manuals.)

(Committee Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) after the hearings said he interpreted Sharp's statement on the authenticity of the training manual information as saying the charges in it were true. Later the same day, Sharp said Walter's interpretation was incorrect and did not comment on whether the charges were true or false.)

Armed Services Hearings

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services, Manpower Utilization Subcommittee.

TESTIMONY -- March 10 -- Air Force Secretary Sharp said that the failure to review adequately the withdrawn training manual before distribution was "inexcusable", and that the manual was "highly unappropriate". Sharp said, however, that the Air Force would continue to warn servicemen of Communist activity in the Nation's churches. He said a revised security manual was being written.

Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Thomas D. White said, "We intend to clean up this problem and set our house in order," and stressed that manuals on appropriate subjects were valuable.

Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.) March 11 said, "You've got to give them (Sharp and White) credit for a frank and honest admission that they goofed."

SECTION 10

86th CONGRESS
POLITICAL BACKGROUND

1960 Election Results

Party Conventions and Platforms

Campaign Issues

Campaign Spending

Congressional Reapportionment

National Goals Report

Kennedy Biography



Kennedy Wins 1960 Presidential Election In Closest Race of the 20th Century

Democratic Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy Nov. 8 defeated Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican nominee, in the closest Presidential election of the 20th Century, The largest number of votes in history, 68,838,565, was cast.

Final returns as of Dec. 19 (the day the electoral college met) for all but one state (Hawaii) showed:

DEMOCRATS -- Kennedy and his running mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), carried 22 states with 300 electoral votes. The ticket put together a coalition of Eastern and Central industrial states and traditionally Democratic Southern states that was sufficient to win, despite loss of almost the entire West and Midwest and several Southern states. Popular vote, including the latest figures available for Hawaii, was 34,221,463 -- a margin of only 112,881 over the Nixon-Lodge ticket. In the electoral college balloting Dec. 19, the Kennedy-Johnson ticket received 300 electoral votes (269 required for election).

REPUBLICANS -- Nixon and his running mate, former Ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge, carried 26 states with 220 electoral votes. The ticket ran strongly in the West and Midwest and also carried several Southern and border states. Popular vote, including the latest figures available for Hawaii, was 34,108,582. In the electoral college balloting Dec. 19, the Nixon-Lodge ticket received only 219 votes because one Oklahoma delegate, Henry D. Irwin, who was elected as a Republican, cast his vote Dec. 19 for Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) instead of for Nixon.

UNPLEDGED ELECTORS -- One state, Mississippi, gave its electoral mandate to a slate of unpledged electors. These and other unpledged electors (in Alabama and Louisiana) won 609,870 popular votes and elected 14 independent electors (Mississippi, 8; Alabama, 6). Compilation of the popular vote total for unpledged electors (and for Kennedy) was complicated by the fact that in Alabama, voters were required to vote separately for each of the state's 11 electors, with the electors grouped under party designations but no indication given, for the 11 persons running as Democrats, that five were pledged to Kennedy and six unpledged. The highest vote for any of the five Kennedy-backers chosen as electors was 318,303; the highest for any of the six unpledged Democrats elected, 324,050. In computing Kennedy's national vote total (see above), CQ credited him with 318,303 for Alabama, even though the figure covered many voters who also voted for the six unpledged electors. Similarly, in computing the national total for unpledged electors, CQ included 324,050 from Alabama even though many of these voters also voted for Kennedy. The Alabama total vote therefore appears larger than it actually was. To correct this, in computing the total national vote for Kennedy, Nixon, unpledged electors and minor parties combined, CQ has included for Alabama only the highest vote received by any elector (324,050) in Alabama.

In the electoral college balloting Dec. 19, all the 14 unpledged electors, plus Irwin of Oklahoma, cast votes for Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va., giving him 15 electoral votes.

MINOR PARTIES -- In addition to the independent electors, minor parties ran candidates in various states (for names of parties and candidates, see p. 824). Total vote for minor parties combined throughout the U.S. was 216,953.

HAWAII -- Nixon originally was thought to have carried Hawaii, but a recount in process at the time the electoral college met left the result in doubt and Hawaii's three electoral votes undetermined.

TOTAL VOTE -- Under the method explained above, the total vote for Kennedy, Nixon, unpledged electors and minor parties combined was 68,838,565. Of this, Kennedy received 49.7 percent; Nixon received 49.5 percent; unpledged electors, nine-tenths of 1 percent; and minor parties, three-tenths of 1 percent. (The percentages total more than 100 percent because of the Alabama duplication.) Of the Kennedy-Nixon vote alone, Kennedy received 50.1 percent, Nixon 49.9 percent.

Precedents

Not since 1888 had the victorious Presidential candidate received less than 51 percent of the two-party popular vote. In that year, Grover Cleveland (D) received 50.45 percent of the popular vote, but the electoral vote was won by Benjamin Harrison (R).

In defeat, Nixon received more votes (34,108,582) than President Eisenhower won in his first race for the White House in 1952, 33,778,963. Eisenhower received 35,579,190 in 1956.

Asked to give one important reason for the outcome, Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton pointed to an apparently low vote for Nixon among Negroes. Democratic National Chairman Henry M. Jackson placed great importance on the four television debates between the candidates.

Kennedy became the first Roman Catholic to be elected to the Presidency and, at 43, the youngest man ever elected President.

Vote Cast for President, 1920-1960

(Rounded off to nearest thousand)

1920	26,813,000	1944	47,976,000
1924	29,091,000	1948	48,834,000
1928	36,812,000	1952	61,552,000
1932	39,751,000	1956	62,016,000
1936	45,647,000	1960	68,839,000
1940	49,820,000		

SOURCES: CENSUS BUREAU AND CQ

The Republican National Committee, examining the close vote, announced Nov. 10 that Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton had asked state and county party chairmen to look into allegations of voting irregularities in several states. A Committee spokesman said many complaints alleging fraud, payment of money and other irregularities had been received by the Committee.

Complaints had come mostly from Texas, North and South Carolina, Illinois, Michigan and New Jersey, he said.

For a while between Nov. 8 and Dec. 19, when the electoral college met, there was speculation that if Illinois' 27 electoral votes were lost to Kennedy (through proof of vote irregularities), reducing his electoral votes to 273 (only four more than the 269 minimum needed for victory), Southern electors might bolt and withhold votes from the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, throwing the decision into the House of Representatives. However, the Illinois electoral board (four Republicans, one Democrat) Dec. 14 certified the 27 Democratic electors from the state. Gov. William G. Stratton (R), chairman of the board, said he would not have hesitated to withhold certification of the Democratic electors on a "showing of overwhelming fraud," but "I don't feel this showing has been made here (before the board) today."

Cabinet Chosen

President-elect Kennedy announced his Cabinet selections on the following dates:

Dec. 1 -- Gov. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) 1955-61) to be Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dec. 2 -- David E. Bell, Harvard economics professor and former administrative assistant to President Harry S. Truman (D), to be Budget Bureau director.

Dec. 3 -- Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D N.C. 1954-61) to be Secretary of Commerce.

Dec. 7 -- Rep. Stewart L. Udall (D Ariz. 1955-61) to be Secretary of Interior.

Dec. 12 -- Dean Rusk (D), Rockefeller Foundation president and former Deputy Under Secretary of State (1949-50) and Assistant Secretary of State (1950-52), to be Secretary of State.

Dec. 12 -- Ex-Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson (D Ill. 1949-53), twice the Democratic nominee for President, to be Ambassador to the United Nations with Cabinet rank.

Dec. 13 -- Ford Motor Co. President Robert S. McNamara, an independent, to be Secretary of Defense.

Dec. 15 -- Arthur J. Goldberg, special counsel to the AFL-CIO, to be Secretary of Labor.

Dec. 15 -- Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D Minn. 1955-1961) to be Secretary of Agriculture.

Dec. 16 -- C. Douglas Dillon (R), Under Secretary of State, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec. 16 -- Robert F. Kennedy (D), the President-elect's brother and campaign manager, and former chief counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, to be Attorney General.

Dec. 17 -- J. Edward Day (D), Los Angeles insurance executive, to be Postmaster General.

Other major appointments were Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D 1949-61), named Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Dec. 1; Rep. Chester W. Bowles (D Conn.), named Under Secretary of State Dec. 12; and Byron White, Denver, Colo., attorney, named Deputy Attorney General Dec. 16.

National Vote for President

Shown below is the final, official popular vote for electors pledged to John F. Kennedy (D), Richard M. Nixon (R) and minor-party and unpledged slates in the Nov. 8, 1960 Presidential election. Votes in brackets under "Others" were for unpledged electors; remaining votes under "Others", for minor parties. The 14 unpledged electors (Miss., 8; Ala., 6) cast their electoral college votes Dec. 19 for Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.). Other electoral votes were cast as indicated. With a popular vote recount under way, status of Hawaii's three electoral votes was undetermined Dec. 19.

State	Popular Vote			Electoral Vote		
	Kennedy	Nixon	Others	K	N	Byrd
Ala.	318,303[1]	237,981	7,958 (324,050[1])	5		6
Alaska	29,809	30,953			3	
Ariz.	176,781	221,241	469		4	
Ark.	215,049	184,508	28,952	8		
Calif.	3,224,099	3,259,722	23,261		32	
Colo.	330,629	402,242	3,375		6	
Conn.	657,055	565,813	15	8		
Del.	99,590	96,373	720	3		
Fla.	748,700	795,476	4		10	
Ga.	458,638	274,472	239	12		
Hawaii	92,342	92,403				
Idaho	138,853	161,597	1		4	
Ill.	2,377,846	2,368,988	10,560	27		
Ind.	952,358	1,175,120	7,882		13	
Iowa	550,565	722,381	874		10	
Kan.	363,213	561,474	4,138		8	
Ky.	521,855	602,607			10	
La.	407,339	230,980	(169,572[3])	10		
Maine	181,159	240,608			5	
Md.	565,808	489,538	3	9		
Mass.	1,487,174	976,750	5,556	16		
Mich.	1,687,269	1,620,428	10,400	20		
Minn.	779,933	757,915	4,039	11		
Miss.	108,362	73,561	(116,248)			8
Mo.	972,201	962,221	847	13		
Mont.	134,891	141,841			4	
Neb.	232,542	380,553			6	
Nev.	54,880	52,387		3		
N.H.	137,772	157,989			4	
N.J.	1,385,415	1,363,324	24,372	16		
N.M.	156,027	153,733	1,358	4		
N.Y.	3,830,085[2]	3,446,419	14,575	45		
N.C.	713,318	655,648		14		
N.D.	123,963	154,310	158		4	
Ohio	1,944,248	2,217,611			25	
Okla.	370,111	533,039			7	1
Ore.	367,402	408,060			6	
Pa.	2,556,282	2,439,956	10,303	32		
R.I.	258,032	147,502		4		
S.C.	198,129	188,558		8		
S.D.	128,070	178,017			4	
Tenn.	481,453	556,577	13,762		11	
Texas	1,167,932	1,121,699	22,039	24		
Utah	169,248	205,361	372		4	
Vt.	69,186	98,131	7		3	
Va.	362,327	404,521	4,601		12	
Wash.	599,298	629,273	13,001		9	
W.Va.	441,786	395,995		8		
Wis.	830,805	895,175	3,102		12	
Wyo.	63,331	77,551	10		3	
Totals	34,221,463	34,108,582	216,953[4] (609,870[5])	300	219	15

[1] *Alabama--Votes for the 11-man Democratic elector slate, of whom six ran unpledged and five pledged to Kennedy, are counted twice--once on the basis of the total vote of the leading Kennedy-pledged elector (318,303), and once on the basis of the total vote of the highest unpledged elector (324,050). This also applies to national totals.*

[2] *New York--Kennedy total includes 406,176 votes on Liberal party ticket.*

[3] *Unpledged "Louisiana States' Rights party."*

[4] *Total votes for minor parties.* [5] *Total votes for unpledged electors.*

A CENTURY OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

(Minor parties not included in computing popular vote percentages)

YEAR	NO. OF STATES	CANDIDATES		ELECTORAL VOTE		POPULAR VOTE	
		DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP	DEM.	GOP
1856 (a)	31	James Buchanan *John C. Breckinridge*	John C. Fremont *William L. Dayton*	174 (59%)	114 (39%)	1,838,169 (58%)	1,341,264 (42%)
1860 (b)	33	Stephen A. Douglas *Herschel V. Johnson*	Abraham Lincoln *Hannibal Hamlin*	12 (4%)	180 (59%)	1,375,157 (42%)	1,866,452 (58%)
1864 (c)	36	George B. McClellan *George H. Pendelton*	Abraham Lincoln *Andrew Johnson*	21 (9%)	212 (91%)	1,805,237 (45%)	2,213,665 (55%)
1868 (d)	37	Horatio Seymour *Francis P. Blair Jr.*	Ulysses S. Grant *Schuyler Colfax*	80 (27%)	214 (73%)	2,703,249 (47%)	3,012,833 (53%)
1872 (e)	37	Horace Greeley *Benjamin Gratz Brown*	Ulysses S. Grant *Henry Wilson*	(e)	286 (82%)	2,834,125 (44%)	3,597,132 (56%)
1876	38	Samuel J. Tilden *Thomas A. Hendricks*	Rutherford B. Hayes *William A. Wheeler*	184 (50%)	185 (50%)	4,300,590 (52%)	4,036,298 (48%)
1880	38	Winfield S. Hancock *William H. English*	James A. Garfield *Chester A. Arthur*	155 (42%)	214 (58%)	4,444,952 (50%)	4,454,416 (50%)
1884	38	Grover Cleveland *Thomas A. Hendricks*	James G. Blaine *John A. Logan*	219 (55%)	182 (45%)	4,874,986 (50%)	4,851,981 (50%)
1888	38	Grover Cleveland *Allen G. Thurman*	Benjamin Harrison *Levi P. Morton*	168 (42%)	233 (58%)	5,540,309 (50%)	5,439,853 (50%)
1892 (f)	44	Grover Cleveland *Adlai E. Stevenson*	Benjamin Harrison *Whitelaw Reid*	277 (62%)	145 (33%)	5,556,918 (52%)	5,176,108 (48%)
1896	45	William J. Bryan *Arthur Sewall*	William McKinley *Garret A. Hobart*	176 (39%)	271 (61%)	6,502,925 (48%)	7,104,779 (52%)
1900	45	William J. Bryan *Adlai E. Stevenson*	William McKinley *Theodore Roosevelt*	155 (35%)	292 (65%)	6,358,133 (47%)	7,207,923 (53%)
1904	45	Alton B. Parker *Henry G. Davis*	Theodore Roosevelt *Charles W. Fairbanks*	140 (29%)	336 (71%)	5,077,911 (40%)	7,623,486 (60%)
1908	46	William J. Bryan *John W. Kern*	William H. Taft *James S. Sherman*	162 (34%)	321 (66%)	6,409,104 (45%)	7,678,908 (55%)
1912 (g)	48	Woodrow Wilson *Thomas R. Marshall*	William H. Taft *James S. Sherman*	435 (82%)	8 (1%)	6,293,454 (64%)	3,484,980 (36%)
1916	48	Woodrow Wilson *Thomas R. Marshall*	Charles E. Hughes *Charles W. Fairbanks*	277 (52%)	254 (48%)	9,129,606 (52%)	8,538,221 (48%)
1920	48	James M. Cox *Franklin D. Roosevelt*	Warren G. Harding *Calvin Coolidge*	127 (24%)	404 (76%)	9,147,353 (36%)	16,152,200 (64%)
1924 (h)	48	John W. Davis *Charles W. Bryan*	Calvin Coolidge *Charles G. Dawes*	136 (26%)	382 (71%)	8,386,503 (35%)	15,725,016 (65%)
1928	48	Alfred E. Smith *Joseph T. Robinson*	Herbert C. Hoover *Charles Curtis*	87 (16%)	444 (84%)	15,016,443 (41%)	21,391,381 (59%)
1932	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt *John N. Garner*	Herbert C. Hoover *Charles Curtis*	472 (89%)	59 (11%)	22,821,857 (59%)	15,761,841 (41%)
1936	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt *John N. Garner*	Alfred M. Landon *Frank Knox*	523 (98%)	8 (2%)	27,751,597 (62%)	16,679,583 (38%)
1940	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt *Henry A. Wallace*	Wendell L. Willkie *Charles L. McNary*	449 (85%)	82 (15%)	27,244,160 (55%)	22,305,198 (45%)
1944	48	Franklin D. Roosevelt *Harry S. Truman*	Thomas E. Dewey *John W. Bricker*	432 (81%)	99 (19%)	25,602,504 (54%)	22,006,285 (46%)
1948 (i)	48	Harry S. Truman *Alben W. Barkley*	Thomas E. Dewey *Earl Warren*	303 (57%)	189 (36%)	24,104,030 (52%)	21,971,004 (48%)
1952	48	Adlai E. Stevenson *John J. Sparkman*	Dwight D. Eisenhower *Richard M. Nixon*	89 (16%)	442 (83%)	27,314,992 (45%)	33,778,963 (55%)
1956	48	Adlai E. Stevenson *Estes Kefauver*	Dwight D. Eisenhower *Richard M. Nixon*	74 (14%)	457 (86%)	26,027,983 (42%)	35,579,190 (58%)
1960 (j)	50	John F. Kennedy *Lyndon B. Johnson*	Richard M. Nixon *Henry Cabot Lodge*	300 (56%)	219 (41%)	34,221,463 (50.08%)	34,108,582 (49.92%)

(a) 1856: Millard Fillmore, American Party, polled 8 electoral votes.

(b) 1860: John C. Breckinridge, southern Democratic nominee, polled 72 electoral votes. John Bell, Constitutional Union, polled 39 electoral votes.

(c) 1864: 81 electoral votes were not cast.

(d) 1868: 23 electoral votes were not cast.

(e) 1872: Horace Greeley died after election; 63 Democratic electoral votes were scattered. 17 were not voted.

(f) 1892: James B. Weaver, People's Party, polled 22 electoral votes.

(g) 1912: Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, polled 88 toral votes.

(h) 1924: Robert M. LaFollette, Progressive, polled 13 electoral votes.

(i) 1948: J. Strom Thurmond, States' Rights, polled 39 electoral votes.

(j) Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) received 15 electoral votes. Hawaii's three electoral votes not cast Dec. 19 because recount under way. (All 1960 figures as of Dec. 19.)

State-by-State Presidential Election Returns, 1856-1960

State	Victorious Party in Presidential in Each State, 1856 to 1960 (1960 figures as of Dec. 19)																									No. of Times Parties Won		
	1856	1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	1952	1956	1960	Other	Dem.	Rep.
ALABAMA	D	SD	[2]	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	SR	D	D[16]	D[16]	2	22	2
ALASKA																											R		0	1
ARIZONA															D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	0	7	6
ARKANSAS	D	SD	[2]	R	[4]	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	1	23	1
CALIFORNIA	D	R	R	R	R	R	D[6]	R	R	D[7]	R[12]	R	R	R	PR	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	1	9	17
COLORADO						R	R	R	R	PP	D	D	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	1	8	13
CONNECTICUT	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	0	9	18
DELAWARE	D	SD	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	1	13	13
FLORIDA	D	SD	[2]	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	1	18	7
GEORGIA	D	SD	[2]	D	D[5]	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	1	25	0
HAWAII																											[20]			
IDAHO										PP	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	1	9	8
ILLINOIS	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	0	9	18
INDIANA	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	0	7	20
IOWA	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	D	R	R	R	0	4	23
KANSAS			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PP	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	1	5	19
KENTUCKY	D	CU	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R[13]	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	1	21	5
LOUISIANA	D	SD	[2]	D	[4]	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	SR	D	R	D	2	21	2
MAINE	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	0	1	26
MARYLAND	A	SD	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D[14]	D[15]	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	1	17	9
MASSACHUSETTS	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	0	8	19
MICHIGAN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R[8]	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	D	R	R	R	D	1	4	22
MINNESOTA		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	1	6	19
MISSISSIPPI	D	SD	[2]	[3]	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	SR	D	D	[21]	3	21	1
MISSOURI	D	D	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	0	19	8
MONTANA										R	D	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	0	9	10
NEBRASKA				R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	0	6	18
NEVADA			R	R	R	R	D	R	R	PP	D	D	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	1	12	12
NEW HAMPSHIRE	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	0	5	22
NEW JERSEY	D	R[1]	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	0	14	13
NEW MEXICO															D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	0	8	5
NEW YORK	R	R	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	0	10	17
NORTH CAROLINA	D	SD	[2]	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	1	22	3
NORTH DAKOTA										[9]	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	1	4	13
OHIO	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R[10]	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	D	R	R	R	0	6	21
OKLAHOMA															D	D	D	R	D	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R[22]	0	9	5
OREGON		R	R	D	R	R	R	R	R	R[11]	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	0	6	20
PENNSYLVANIA	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	R	R	D	1	5	21
RHODE ISLAND	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	0	8	19
SOUTH CAROLINA	D	SD	[2]	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	SR	D	D	D	2	21	3
SOUTH DAKOTA										R	D	R	R	R	PR	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	1	3	14
TENNESSEE	D	CU	[2]	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	R	D	D	D	D	D[17]	R	R	R	1	19	6
TEXAS	D	SD	[2]	[3]	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	1	21	3
UTAH											D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	0	7	10
VERMONT	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	0	0	27
VIRGINIA	D	CU	[2]	[3]	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	1	19	5
WASHINGTON										R	D	R	R	R	PR	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	1	7	10
WEST VIRGINIA			R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	R	R	D	R[18]	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	D	R	D	0	13	12
WISCONSIN	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	R	R	PR	R	D	D	D	R	D	R	R	R	1	6	20
WYOMING										R	D	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	R	D	R	R	R	0	7	11
WINNING PARTY	D	R	R	R	R	R	R	D	R	D	R	R	R	R	D	D	R	R	R	D	D	D	D	D	R	R	D	0	11	16

1. Four electors voted Republican; 3 voted Democratic.
2. Confederate States, did not vote in 1864.
3. Did not vote in 1868.
4. Votes were not counted.
5. 3 votes for Greely not counted.
6. One elector voted Republican; 5 voted Democratic.
7. One elector voted Republican; 8 voted Democratic.
8. 9 electors voted Republican; 5 voted Democratic.
9. 1 vote each for Democratic, Republican and People's Party.
10. 22 electors voted Republican and 1 voted Democratic.
11. 3 electors voted Republican and 1 People's Party.
12. 8 electors voted Republican and 1 voted Democratic.
13. 12 electors voted Republican; 1 voted Democratic.
14. 7 electors voted Democratic; 1 Republican.
15. 2 electors voted Republican; 6 Democratic.
16. 7 electors voted Republican; 1 Democratic.
17. 11 electors voted Democratic; 1 voted States' Rights.
18. 1 elector voted for Walter Jones.
19. Six of 11 electors not pledged to support national ticket and voted for Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.).
20. Hawaii's three votes not cast Dec. 19 because of recount in process.
21. Eight independent electors voted for Byrd.
22. One vote cast for Byrd.

Blanks indicate states not yet admitted to the Union.

A -- American Party
CU -- Constitutional Union Party
D -- Democratic Party
PP -- People's Party
PR -- Progressive (Bullmoose) Party
R -- Republican Party
SD -- Southern Democratic Party
SR -- States' Rights Party

Congressional Elections

DEMOCRATS MAINTAIN MAJORITIES, REPUBLICANS GAIN

Democrats maintained their heavy majorities in the Congress and among the Nation's Governors in the Nov. 8 election, but Republicans were able to make some important gains, especially in the House of Representatives.

Republican gains, taking place in the face of a victory for Democratic President-elect John F. Kennedy, appeared due in part to the return of normally Republican seats to the GOP to offset the serious losses suffered by Republicans in the 1958 Democratic sweep.

The continued heavy Democratic Congressional majority, especially in the Senate, made it appear unlikely that Republicans would be able to regain control of the Congress at any time during President-elect John F. Kennedy's first term in the White House.

Republican weakness at the state level appeared to be reflected in GOP inability to approach the Democratic Governorship total. Republicans captured six Democratic governorships in the Nov. 8 election, but lost seven of their own for a net loss of one.

(For additional information, see this volume, p. 759-61 for Senate races; p. 762 for Governor races; p. 763-68 for House races.)

Gains and Losses

The summaries below show changes in party alignments as a result of the Nov. 8 election. Changes as a result of deaths and resignations after the election are not computed into totals.

Senate

	Democrats	Republicans
Previous lineup	66	34
Not up in 1960	43	23
At stake in 1960	23	11
Net result- 1960	minus 2	plus 2
New lineup	64	36

SWITCHES -- The switches were in Delaware and Wyoming, where Democratic seats went to the Republicans. The GOP suffered no Senate losses, despite advance predictions of possible trouble for incumbents in Colorado and South Dakota. Republicans withstood the Kennedy tide in Massachusetts and New Jersey. Democrats were able to hold on to their seats in Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan and Montana, where Republican challengers ran energetic campaigns.

House

In the Nov. 8 election, the GOP picked up a net of 21 House seats, making the party lineup 262 Democrats, 175 Republicans and no vacancies. On the basis of Members elected Nov. 8, the following was the House situation for the 87th Congress: Election of one Member, George O. Chambers (R Ind., 5th District) over Rep. J. Edward Roush, was contested and final determination left to the House itself. Chambers on this page and elsewhere in this volume is counted as elected.

	Democrats	Republicans
Previous lineup	283	154
Pickups- 1960	8	29
Net result- 1960	minus 21	plus 21
New lineup	262	175

SWITCHES -- Democrats gained seats in these states: California (1); Idaho (1); New Jersey (1); New York (3); Utah (1); and Washington (1). Five of the Democratic pickups occurred in Districts where the Republican incumbent had died or announced his retirement; three constituted defeats of Republican incumbents.

Republicans gained seats in these states: California (1); Colorado (1); Connecticut (2); Indiana (5); Iowa (1); Kansas (2); Maine (2); Maryland (1); Minnesota (1); Missouri (1); Montana (1); Nebraska (2); North Dakota (1); Ohio (2); Oregon (1); Pennsylvania (2); South Dakota (1); Vermont (1); and Wisconsin (1). Seven of the Republican victories occurred in Districts where the Democratic incumbent had died, retired or lost in the primary; 22 constituted defeats of Democratic incumbents. In 20 Districts Republicans regained seats they lost in the 1958 Democratic landslide.

Congressional Analysis

In contrast to most Presidential elections, the victory of the national Democratic ticket did not appear to play an important role in most Congressional contests. If "Kennedy coattails" existed at all, they were probably evident in New York state, which he carried by a wide margin and where three incumbent GOP Congressmen were defeated; in Connecticut, where Democrats held two close seats; and in New Jersey, where one Republican seat went Democratic. All other Democratic House gains appeared to be the result of special local conditions. Kennedy's election victory appeared to have played a negligible role in the 1960 Senate races.

The most important Republican Congressional gains came in the Midwest where Nixon ran a strong race. Widespread and deep-seated anti-Catholic sentiment, combined with a marked "cooling off" of the farm issue which hurt Midwestern Republicans so badly in 1958, appeared to form the basis of much of the increased Republican Midwestern strength in both Presidential and local races.

Many Republican gains, through Midwestern farm states but also in Connecticut, Maine, Ohio, Vermont, Oregon and Pennsylvania, seemed to mark the return to the GOP fold of traditionally Republican Congressional Districts which had gone Democratic in 1958 in a temporary protest against Republican policies.

Governors

	Democrats	Republicans
Previous lineup	33	17
Not up in 1960	19	4
At stake in 1960	14	13
Pickups - 1960	7	6
Net result- 1960	plus 1	minus 1
New lineup	34	16

SWITCHES -- Democrats gained governorships in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island and West Virginia. Total: 7.

Republicans gained governorships in Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico and South Dakota. Total: 6.

THIRTY-FOUR SENATORS ELECTED NOV. 8

Thirty-four Senators were elected Nov. 8, with Republicans making a gain of two seats while holding all of their own seats up for reelection. (For list of Senators elected, see p. 760-61)

Twenty-three Democratic seats were up for reelection as against 11 Republican seats. Republican victories in Delaware and Wyoming reduced the Democratic Senate lead from 66-34 at the end of the 86th Congress to 64-36, not counting deaths and resignations after election day.

Only one incumbent Senator, J. Allen Frear Jr. (D Del.), lost his bid for reelection. Frear lost to Delaware Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R).

Only six non-incumbents were elected to the Senate. Boggs was one. In Iowa, Jack Miller (R) was elected to fill the seat of retiring Sen. Thomas E. Martin (R); Rep. Lee Metcalf (D) was elected in Montana to fill the seat of retiring Sen. James E. Murray (D); Maurine B. Neuberger (D) was elected in Oregon to succeed Sen. Hall Stoner Lusk (D) who held the seat by appointment after the death of Mrs. Neuberger's husband, the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D); Claiborne Pell (D) was elected in Rhode Island to fill the seat of retiring Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D); and in Wyoming Rep. Keith Thomson (R) was elected to succeed retiring Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D).

Thomson died, however, Dec. 9, and a special election to choose a successor was scheduled for November 1962. To fill the seat until then, Gov. J.J. Hickey (D) Dec. 22 said he would resign and be appointed Senator by Secretary of State Jack Gage (D) when the latter moved up to Governor.

In addition to non-incumbents elected, Sen. Edward V. Long (D Mo.) was elected Nov. 8 for the remainder of the term, expiring in January 1963, of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D), who died Sept. 13. Long had been appointed Sept. 23, pending the special election. His appointment gave him seniority over all other new Democratic Senators elected Nov. 8, including Mrs. Neuberger, who became a Senator Nov. 9, having been elected both to a short term (Nov. 9-Jan. 3, 1961) and a six-year term.

President-elect John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Dec. 22 resigned his Senate seat, expiring in January 1965. Democratic Gov. Foster Furcolo (leaving office in 1961) said he would appoint Benjamin A. Smith II (D) to the seat pending a special election in November 1962.

Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said he would resign his Senate seat (to which he was reelected Nov. 8) some time before inauguration Jan. 20, 1961. Texas Gov. Price Daniel (D) said he would appoint former-Sen. William A. Blakley (D Texas, 1957) to the seat pending a 1961 special election.

The anticipated changes would make the Senate lineup 65 Democrats, 35 Republicans, and give Texas and Wyoming a Democratic Governor and two Democratic Senators; and Massachusetts a Republican Governor and one Senator from each party.

State Lineups

Excluding Wyoming, Massachusetts and Texas (discussed above), the 87th Congress was scheduled to have 33 states in which the two Senators would be members of the same party (10 Republican and 23 Democratic).

Solid Republican -- Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, South Dakota, Vermont.

Solid Democratic -- Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

Divided -- Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin.

Senate Balance

Senate seats that become vacant because of deaths or resignations are usually filled temporarily, pending an election, by appointment by the Governor of the state involved. If the Governor is of a different party from that of the dead or retiring Senator, he may appoint a member of his own party, thereby changing the Senate party lineup. Such a sequence of events in 1961 would be possible in 22 states (excluding Massachusetts, Wyoming and Texas, discussed above).

In 13 of the states, there was a Democratic Governor and a Republican Senator or Senators:

State	Senator	Age in 1961
California	Thomas H. Kuchel	50
Colorado	Gordon Allott	53
Connecticut	Prescott Bush	63
Delaware	J. Caleb Boggs	52
	John J. Williams	57
Illinois	Everett McKinley Dirksen	65
Indiana	Homer E. Capehart	64
Kentucky	John Sherman Cooper	59
	Thruston B. Morton	53
Maryland	J. Glenn Beall	66
	John Marshall Butler	63
Nebraska	Carl T. Curtis	55
	Roman L. Hruska	56
New Jersey	Clifford P. Case	56
North Dakota	Milton R. Young	64
Pennsylvania	Hugh Scott	59
Wisconsin	Alexander Wiley	76

In the remaining nine states, there was a Republican Governor and a Democratic Senator or Senators:

State	Senator	Age in 1961
Arizona	Carl Hayden	83
Hawaii	Oren E. Long	72
Idaho	Frank Church	36
Maine	Edmund S. Muskie	47
Minnesota	Eugene J. McCarthy	45
	Hubert H. Humphrey	50
Montana	Lee Metcalf	50
New Mexico	Clinton P. Anderson	66
	Dennis Chavez	73
Oregon	Wayne Morse	60
	Maurine B. Neuberger	53
Utah	Frank E. Moss	50

SENATE MEMBERSHIP IN THE 87th CONGRESSS

Democrats 65, Republicans 35

(Includes changes explained in Notes 1, 2 and 3)

1 — Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), the President elect, resigned his Senate seat Dec. 22. State Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) said he would name Benjamin A. Smith II (D) to fill the seat until a special election in November 1962 to choose a successor for the remainder of the term, expiring in January 1965.

2 -- Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D) Nov. 8 simultaneously was re-elected Senator from Texas and elected Vice President. Johnson was scheduled to resign from the Senate before inauguration day, Jan. 20; Texas Gov. Price Daniel (D) said he would appoint former Sen. William A. Blakley (D Texas, 1957) to Johnson's seat pending a special election in 1961.

3 -- Keith Thomson (R) Nov. 8 was elected to the Senate from Wyoming but died Dec. 9. Wyoming Gov. J.J. Hickey (D) Dec. 22 said he would resign as Governor and be appointed to Thomson's Senate seat.

Democrats are CAPITALIZED
Senators elected in 1960 are underlined
***Freshman Senator**
√Seat switched parties

ALABAMA
LISTER HILL
JOHN J. SPARKMAN

ALASKA
E.L. (Bob) BARTLETT
ERNEST GRUENING

ARIZONA
CARL HAYDEN
Barry Goldwater

ARKANSAS
J.W. FULBRIGHT
JOHN L. McCLELLAN

CALIFORNIA
CLAIR ENGLE
Thomas H. Kuchel

COLORADO
JOHN A. CARROLL
Gordon Allott

CONNECTICUT
THOMAS J. DODD
Prescott Bush

DELAWARE
John J. Williams
J. Caleb Boggs*√

FLORIDA
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND
GEORGE A. SMATHERS

GEORGIA
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
HERMAN E. TALMADGE

HAWAII
OREN E. LONG
Hiram L. Fong

IDAHO
FRANK CHURCH
Henry C. Dworshak

ILLINOIS
PAUL H. DOUGLAS
Everett McKinley Dirksen

INDIANA
R. VANCE HARTKE
Homer E. Capehart

IOWA
Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Jack Miller*

KANSAS
Frank Carlson
Andrew F. Schoeppel

KENTUCKY
John Sherman Cooper
Thruston B. Morton

LOUISIANA
ALLEN J. ELLENDER
RUSSELL B. LONG

MAINE
EDMUND S. MUSKIE
Margaret Chase Smith

MARYLAND
J. Glenn Beall
John Marshall Butler

MASSACHUSETTS
1
Leverett Saltonstall

MICHIGAN
PHILIP A. HART
PAT McNAMARA

MINNESOTA
EUGENE J. McCARTHY
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

MISSISSIPPI
JOHN STENNIS
JAMES O. EASTLAND

MISSOURI
STUART SYMINGTON
EDWARD V. LONG*

MONTANA
MIKE MANSFIELD
LEE METCALF*

NEBRASKA
Roman L. Hruska
Carl T. Curtis

NEVADA
HOWARD W. CANNON
ALAN BIBLE

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Styles Bridges
Norris Cotton

NEW JERSEY
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS
Clifford P. Case

NEW MEXICO
DENNIS CHAVEZ
CLINTON P. ANDERSON

NEW YORK
Kenneth B. Keating
Jacob K. Javits

NORTH CAROLINA
B. EVERETT JORDAN
SAM J. ERVIN JR.

NORTH DAKOTA
QUENTIN N. BURDICK
Milton R. Young

OHIO
STEPHEN M. YOUNG
FRANK J. LAUSCHE

OKLAHOMA
ROBERT S. KERR
A.S. MIKE MONRONEY

OREGON
WAYNE MORSE
MAURINE B. NEUBERGER*

PENNSYLVANIA
Hugh Scott
JOSEPH S. CLARK

RHODE ISLAND
JOHN O. PASTORE
CLAIBORNE PELL*

SOUTH CAROLINA
OLIN D. JOHNSTON
STROM THURMOND

SOUTH DAKOTA
Francis Case
Karl E. Mundt

TENNESSEE
ALBERT GORE
ESTES KEFAUVER

TEXAS
RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
2

UTAH
FRANK E. MOSS
Wallace F. Bennett

VERMONT
Winston L. Prouty
George D. Aiken

VIRGINIA
HARRY FLOOD BYRD
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

WASHINGTON
HENRY M. JACKSON
WARREN G. MAGNUSON

WEST VIRGINIA
ROBERT C. BYRD
JENNINGS RANDOLPH

WISCONSIN
WILLIAM PROXMIRE
Alexander Wiley

WYOMING
GALE McGEE
3

WHEN 100 SENATORS' TERMS EXPIRE

Of the 34 candidates who won Senate seats Nov. 8, one was elected for a short term, 33 for full terms. In addition, North Dakota elected one Senator for a short term on June 28.

Following are the 33 Senators (20 Democrats and 13 Republicans) who won six-year terms Nov. 8, 1960: Gordon Allott (R Colo.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (D Alaska), J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Lyndon B. Johnson[1] (D Texas), B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.), Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), Jack Miller (R Iowa), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.), Claiborne Pell (D R.I.), Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.), A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Keith Thomson (R Wyo.)[2], and Strom Thurmond (D S.C.).

Next Election in 1962

Of the 34 Senators whose terms expire Jan. 3, 1963, 19 are Democrats and 15 are Republicans. They are: George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), Alan Bible (D Nev.), Prescott Bush (R Conn.), John Marshall Butler (R Md.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Frank Carlson (R Kan.), John A. Carroll (D Colo.), Francis Case (R S.D.), Frank Church (D Idaho), Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Ernest Gruening (D Alaska), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Edward V. Long[3] (D Mo.), Oren E. Long (D Hawaii), Russell B. Long (D La.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.), Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), George A. Smathers (D Fla.), Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.).

Face 1964 Election

Of the 33 Senators whose terms expire Jan. 3, 1965, 25 are Democrats and 8 are Republicans. They are: J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), Quentin N. Burdick[4] (D N.D.), Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Robert C. Byrd Jr. (D W.Va.), Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), Clair Engle (D Calif.), Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.), Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), R. Vance Hartke (D Ind.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.), Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), John F. Kennedy[5] (D Mass.), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), Gale McGee (D Wyo.), Frank E. Moss (D Utah), Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.), William Proxmire (D Wis.), Hugh Scott (R Pa.), John C. Stennis (D Miss.), Stuart Symington (D Mo.), John J. Williams (R Del.), Harrison A. Williams (D N.J.), Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) and Stephen M. Young (D Ohio).

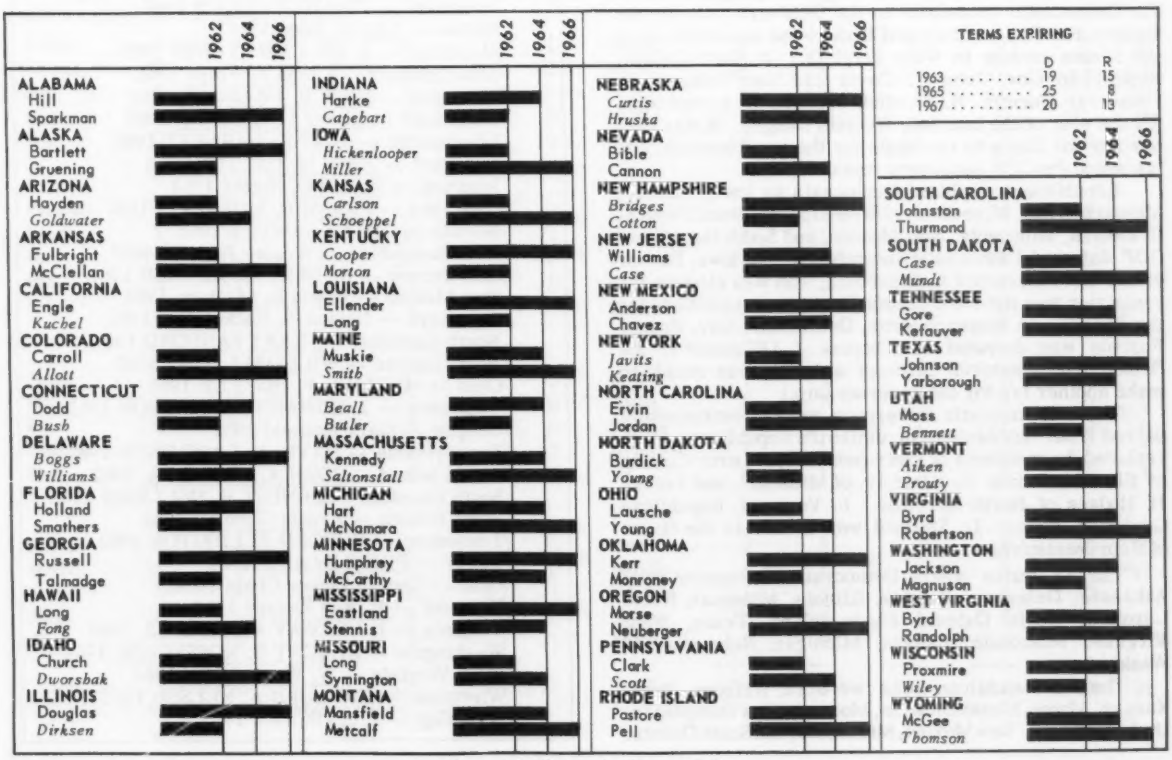
[1] *Vice President-elect. After resignation, seat to be filled by appointment pending special election of successor to serve remainder of term.*

[2] *Died Dec. 9. Seat to be filled by appointment pending special election of successor to serve remainder of term.*

[3] *Long was elected Nov. 8 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D).*

[4] *Burdick was elected June 28 to serve the remainder of the term of the late Sen. William Langer (R).*

[5] *President-elect. After resignation, seat to be filled by appointment pending special election of successor to serve remainder of term.*



Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Election Report — Governors

DEMOCRATS HOLD 34-16 GOVERNORSHIP MARGIN

Gubernatorial Elections in 1960	27
Democrats Won	15
Republicans Won	12
Governorships Switched Parties, D to R	6
Governorships Switched Parties, R to D	7
Freshman Governors	19
Incumbents Re-elected	8
Democrats Hold	34
Republicans Hold	16

Of the 27 gubernatorial races in 1960, Democrats won 15 and Republicans 12. The results gave the Democrats 34 Governors in 1961 as opposed to 16 for the Republicans. In the 1958 election the Democrats also got a total of 34 Governors, but the number slipped to 33 when Maine Republican State Senate President John H. Reed succeeded to the governorship after the death of Democrat Clinton A. Clauson. The highest total of Democratic Governorships was 39 in 1938.

Democrats replaced Republicans in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. In Illinois and Rhode Island they ousted incumbents. Three of the Democratic switches occurred in states where the following incumbent Republicans were barred by statute from succeeding themselves: J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware, Harold W. Handley of Indiana, and Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia. (Boggs defeated the Democratic incumbent in the Delaware race for the Senate; Handley retired; and Underwood was defeated in the Senate contest in West Virginia.) In North Dakota, Republican Gov. John E. Davis had been defeated by Democrat Quentin N. Burdick June 28 in a contest to fill the seat of the late Sen. William Langer. It was then too late for Davis to run again for the governorship, and his would-be GOP successor was defeated.

Republicans replaced Democrats in Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, and South Dakota. In Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico, and South Dakota the GOP defeated Democratic incumbents. (In Iowa, Democratic Gov. Herschel C. Loveless, who was eligible for reelection was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Senate. In Massachusetts, Democratic Gov. Foster Furcolo was defeated by Thomas J. O'Connor in the Democratic Senatorial primary and thus was unable to make another try for the governorship.)

Three Democratic Governors were constitutionally barred from succession, but, unlike the Republicans, were replaced by members of their own party: Leroy Collins of Florida, James T. Blair Jr. of Missouri, and Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina. In Vermont, Republican Governor Robert T. Stafford won a seat in the House of Representatives.

The 15 states where Democratic Governors won: Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska and Washington.

The 12 Republican wins were in: Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, New Mexico, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

The Nation's Governors

Following is a list of Governors of the 50 states and the year in which the office is up for election. The Governors elected in 1960 are underlined; asterisks denote incumbents re-elected. Democrats are CAPITALIZED.

Alabama -- JOHN PATTERSON 1962
Alaska -- WILLIAM A. EGAN 1962
Arizona -- Paul Fannin 1962 *
Arkansas -- ORVAL E. FAUBUS 1962*
California -- EDMUND G. BROWN 1962
Colorado -- STEPHEN L.R. McNICHOLS 1962
Connecticut -- ABRAHAM RIBICOFF 1962
Delaware -- ELBERT N. CARVEL 1964
Florida -- C. FARRIS BRYANT 1964
Georgia -- ERNEST VANDIVER 1962
Hawaii -- William F. Quinn 1962
Idaho -- Robert E. Smylie 1962
Illinois -- OTTO KERNER 1964
Indiana -- MATTHEW E. WELSH 1964
Iowa -- Norman A. Erbe 1962
Kansas -- John Anderson Jr. 1962
Kentucky -- BERT T. COMBS 1963
Louisiana -- JIMMIE H. DAVIS 1963
Maine -- John H. Reed 1962*
Maryland -- J. MILLARD TAWES 1962
Massachusetts -- John A. Volpe 1962
Michigan -- JOHN B. SWAINSON 1962
Minnesota -- Elmer L. Andersen 1962
Mississippi -- ROSS R. BARNETT 1963
Missouri -- JOHN M. DALTON 1964
Montana -- Donald G. Nutter 1964
Nebraska -- FRANK B. MORRISON 1962
Nevada -- GRANT SAWYER 1962
New Hampshire -- Wesley Powell 1962*
New Jersey -- ROBERT B. MEYNER 1961
New Mexico -- Edwin L. Mechem 1962
New York -- Nelson A. Rockefeller 1962
North Carolina -- TERRY SANFORD 1964
North Dakota -- WILLIAM L. GUY 1962
Ohio -- MICHAEL V. DISALLE 1962
Oklahoma -- J. HOWARD EDMONDSON 1962
Oregon -- Mark Hatfield 1962
Pennsylvania -- DAVID L. LAWRENCE 1962
Rhode Island -- JOHN A. NOTTE JR. 1962
South Carolina -- ERNEST F. HOLLINGS 1962
South Dakota -- Archie Gubbrud 1962
Tennessee -- BUFORD ELLINGTON 1962
Texas -- PRICE DANIEL 1962*
Utah -- George Dewey Clyde 1964*
Vermont -- F. Ray Keyser 1962
Virginia -- J. LINDSAY ALMOND JR. 1961
Washington -- ALBERT D. ROSSELLINI 1964*
West Virginia -- W. W. BARRON 1964
Wisconsin -- GAYLORD A. NELSON 1962*
Wyoming -- J. J. HICKEY 1962

CQ Election Report — House

HOUSE PARTY LINEUP IN 87th CONGRESS

	86th Congress*	87th Congress†
Democrats	283	262
Republicans	154	175

219 Needed for Majority

*At end of 1960 session, Sept. 1. †Elected Nov. 8, 1960.

	86th Congress		87th Congress		Net Gain/Loss			86th Congress		87th Congress		Net Gain/Loss	
	R	D	R	D	R	D		R	D	R	D	R	D
Ala.	0	9	0	9	0	0	Mont.	0	2	1	1	+1	-1
Alaska	0	1	0	1	0	0	Neb.	2	2	4	0	+2	-2
Ariz.	1	1	1	1	0	0	Nev.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Ark.	0	6	0	6	0	0	N. H.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Calif.	14	16	14	16	0	0	N. J.	9	5	8	6	-1	+1
Colo.	1	3	2	2	+1	-1	N. M.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Conn.	0	6	2	4	+2	-2	N. Y.	24	19	21	22	-3	+3
Del.	0	1	0	1	0	0	N. C.	1	11	1	11	0	0
Fla.	1	7	1	7	0	0	N. D.	1	1	2	0	+1	-1
Ga.	0	10	0	10	0	0	Ohio	14	9	16	7	+2	-2
Hawaii	0	1	0	1	0	0	Okla.	1	5	1	5	0	0
Idaho	1	1	0	2	-1	+1	Ore.	1	3	2	2	+1	-1
Ill.	11	14	11	14	0	0	Pa.	14	16	16	14	+2	-2
Ind.	3	8	8	3	+5	-5	R. I.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Iowa	5	3	6	2	+1	-1	S. C.	0	6	0	6	0	0
Kan.	3	3	5	1	+2	-2	S. D.	1	1	2	0	+1	-1
Ky.	1	7	1	7	0	0	Tenn.	2	7	2	7	0	0
La.	0	8	0	8	0	0	Texas	1	21	1	21	0	0
Maine	1	2	3	0	+2	-2	Utah	1	1	0	2	-1	+1
Md.	0	7	1	6	+1	-1	Vt.	0	1	1	0	+1	-1
Mass.	6	8	6	8	0	0	Va.	2	8	2	8	0	0
Mich.	11	7	11	7	0	0	Wash.	6	1	5	2	-1	+1
Minn.	5	4	6	3	+1	-1	W. Va.	1	5	1	5	0	0
Miss.	0	6	0	6	0	0	Wis.	5	5	6	4	+1	-1
Mo.	1	10	2	9	+1	-1	Wyo.	1	0	1	0	0	0
							TOTAL	154	283	175	262	+21	-21

Vacancies counted with party last holding seat; 3 Dem. – 12th Ill., 6th Ohio, AL N.D.; 3 GOP – 5th Mass., 18th Pa., 3rd Wash.

HOUSE MEMBERS ELECTED TO 87th CONGRESS . . .

Democrats are CAPITALIZED
*Freshman Representative

√Seat switched parties
**Freshman Representative who served in earlier Congress

†Victory contested

87th Congress

HOUSE LINEUP

Democrats 262 Republicans 175

Elected Nov. 8, 1960

ALABAMA

1. FRANK W. BOYKIN
2. GEORGE M. GRANT
3. GEORGE W. ANDREWS
4. KENNETH A. ROBERTS
5. ALBERT RAINS
6. ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN JR.
7. CARL ELLIOTT
8. ROBERT E. JONES
9. GEORGE HUDDLESTON JR.

ALASKA

AL RALPH J. RIVERS

ARIZONA

1 John J. Rhodes
2. STEWART L. UDALL

ARKANSAS

1. E.C. GATHINGS
2. WILBUR D. MILLS
3. JAMES W. TRIMBLE
4. OREN HARRIS
5. DALE ALFORD
6. W.F. NORRELL

CALIFORNIA

1. CLEM MILLER
2. HAROLD T. JOHNSON
3. JOHN E. MOSS
4. William S. Mailliard
5. JOHN F. SHELLEY
6. John F. Baldwin
7. JEFFERY COHELAN
8. GEORGE P. MILLER
9. J. Arthur Younger
10. Charles S. Gubser
11. JOHN J. McFALL
12. B.F. SISK
13. Charles M. Teague
14. HARLAN HAGEN
15. Gordon L. McDonough
16. Alphonzo E. Bell Jr.*
17. CECIL R. KING
18. Craig Hosmer
19. CHET HOLIFIELD
20. H. Allen Smith
21. Edgar W. Hiestand
22. JAMES C. CORMAN*√
23. CLYDE DOYLE
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb
25. John H. Rousselot*√
26. JAMES ROOSEVELT
27. HARRY R. SHEPPARD
28. James B. Utt
29. D.S. SAUND
30. Bob Wilson

COLORADO

1. BYRON G. ROGERS
2. Peter H. Dominick*√
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth
4. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

CONNECTICUT

1. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO
2. Horace Seely-Brown Jr.**√
3. ROBERT N. GIAIMO
4. Abner W. Sibal*√
5. JOHN S. MONAGAN

AL FRANK KOWALSKI

DELAWARE

AL HARRIS B. McDOWELL JR.

FLORIDA

1. William C. Cramer
2. CHARLES E. BENNETT
3. ROBERT L.F. SIKES
4. DANTE B. FASCELL
5. A. SYDNEY HERLONG JR.
6. PAUL G. ROGERS
7. JAMES A. HALEY
8. D.R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS

GEORGIA

1. ELLIOTT HAGAN*
2. J.L. PILCHER
3. E.L. (TIC) FORRESTER
4. JOHN J. FLYNT JR.
5. JAMES C. DAVIS
6. CARL VINSON
7. JOHN W. DAVIS*
8. IRIS F. BLITCH
9. PHIL LANDRUM
10. ROBERT P. STEPHENS JR.*

HAWAII

AL DANIEL K. INOUYE

IDAHO

1. GRACIE PFOST
2. RALPH R. HARDING*√

ILLINOIS

1. WILLIAM L. DAWSON
2. BARRATT O'HARA
3. WILLIAM T. MURPHY
4. Edward J. Derwinski
5. JOHN C. KLUCZYNSKI
6. THOMAS J. O'BRIEN
7. ROLAND V. LIBONATI
8. DANIEL ROSTENKOWSKI
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10. Harold R. Collier
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14. Elmer J. Hoffman
15. Noah M. Mason
16. John B. Anderson*
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18. Robert H. Michel
19. Robert B. Chiperfield
20. Paul Findley*
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22. William L. Springer
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4. E. Ross Adair
†5. George O. Chambers*√
6. Richard L. Roudebush*√
7. William G. Bray
8. WINFIELD K. DENTON
9. Earl Wilson**√
10. Ralph Harvey**√
11. Donald C. Bruce*√

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8. Charles B. Hoeven

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1. William H. Avery
2. Robert F. Ellsworth*√
3. Walter L. McVey*√
4. Garner E. Shriver*
5. J. FLOYD BREEDING
6. Robert Dole*

KENTUCKY

1. FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD
2. WILLIAM H. NATCHER
3. FRANK W. BURKE
4. FRANK CHELF
5. BRENT SPENCE
6. JOHN C. WATTS
7. CARL D. PERKINS
8. Eugene Siler

LOUISIANA

1. F. EDWARD HEBERT
2. HALE BOGGS
3. EDWIN E. WILLIS
4. OVERTON BROOKS
5. OTTO E. PASSMAN
6. JAMES H. MORRISON
7. T. ASHTON THOMPSON
8. HAROLD B. McSWEEN

MAINE

1. Peter A. Garland*√
2. Stanley R. Tupper*√
3. Clifford G. McIntire

MARYLAND

1. THOMAS F. JOHNSON
2. DANIEL B. BREWSTER
3. EDWARD A. GARMATZ
4. GEORGE H. FALLON
5. RICHARD E. LANKFORD
6. Charles McC. Mathias Jr.*√
7. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Silvio O. Conte
2. EDWARD P. BOLAND
3. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
4. HAROLD D. DONOHUE
5. F. Bradford Morse*
6. William H. Bates
7. THOMAS J. LANE
8. TORBERT H. MACDONALD
9. Hastings Keith
10. Laurence Curtis
11. THOMAS P. O'NEILL JR.
12. JOHN W. McCORMACK
13. JAMES A. BURKE
14. Joseph W. Martin Jr.

MICHIGAN

1. THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ
2. George Meader
3. August E. Johansen
4. Clare E. Hoffman
5. Gerald R. Ford Jr.
6. Charles E. Chamberlain
7. JAMES G. O'HARA
8. James Harvey*
9. Robert P. Griffin
10. Elford A. Cederberg
11. Victor A. Knox
12. John B. Bennett
13. CHARLES C. DIGGS JR.
14. LOUIS C. RABAUT
15. JOHN D. DINGELL
16. JOHN LESINSKI
17. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS
18. William S. Broomfield

MINNESOTA

1. Albert H. Quie
2. Ancher Nelsen
3. Clark MacGregor*√
4. JOSEPH E. KARTH
5. Walter H. Judd
6. FRED MARSHALL
7. H. Carl Andersen
8. JOHN A. BLATNIK
9. Odin Langen

MISSISSIPPI

1. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY
2. JAMIE L. WHITTEN
3. FRANK E. SMITH
4. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS
5. ARTHUR WINSTEAD
6. WILLIAM M. COLMER

MISSOURI

1. FRANK M. KARSTEN
2. Thomas B. Curtis
3. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
4. WILLIAM J. RANDALL
5. RICHARD BOLLING

SENATE MEMBERSHIP IN THE 87th CONGRESSS

Democrats 65, Republicans 35

(Includes changes explained in Notes 1, 2 and 3)

1 -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), the President elect, resigned his Senate seat Dec. 22. State Gov. Foster Furcolo (D) said he would name Benjamin A. Smith II (D) to fill the seat until a special election in November 1962 to choose a successor for the remainder of the term, expiring in January 1965.

2 -- Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D) Nov. 8 simultaneously was re-elected Senator from Texas and elected Vice President. Johnson was scheduled to resign from the Senate before inauguration day, Jan. 20; Texas Gov. Price Daniel (D) said he would appoint former Sen. William A. Blakley (D Texas, 1957) to Johnson's seat pending a special election in 1961.

3 -- Keith Thomson (R) Nov. 8 was elected to the Senate from Wyoming but died Dec. 9. Wyoming Gov. J.J. Hickey (D) Dec. 22 said he would resign as Governor and be appointed to Thomson's Senate seat.

Democrats are CAPITALIZED
Senators elected in 1960 are underlined
***Freshman Senator**
√Seat switched parties

ALABAMA
LISTER HILL
JOHN J. SPARKMAN

ALASKA
E.L. (Bob) BARTLETT
ERNEST GRUENING

ARIZONA
CARL HAYDEN
Barry Goldwater

ARKANSAS
J.W. FULBRIGHT
JOHN L. McCLELLAN

CALIFORNIA
CLAIR ENGLE
Thomas H. Kuchel

COLORADO
JOHN A. CARROLL
Gordon Allott

CONNECTICUT
THOMAS J. DODD
Prescott Bush

DELAWARE
John J. Williams
J. Caleb Boggs*√

FLORIDA
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND
GEORGE A. SMATHERS

GEORGIA
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
HERMAN E. TALMADGE

HAWAII
OREN E. LONG
Hiram L. Fong

IDAHO
FRANK CHURCH
Henry C. Dworshak

ILLINOIS
PAUL H. DOUGLAS
Everett McKinley Dirksen

INDIANA
R. VANCE HARTKE
Homer E. Capehart

IOWA
Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Jack Miller*

KANSAS
Frank Carlson
Andrew F. Schoeppel

KENTUCKY
John Sherman Cooper
Thruston B. Morton

LOUISIANA
ALLEN J. ELLENDER
RUSSELL B. LONG

MAINE
EDMUND S. MUSKIE
Margaret Chase Smith

MARYLAND
J. Glenn Beall
John Marshall Butler

MASSACHUSETTS
1
Leverett Saltonstall

MICHIGAN
PHILIP A. HART
PAT McNAMARA

MINNESOTA
EUGENE J. McCARTHY
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

MISSISSIPPI
JOHN STENNIS
JAMES O. EASTLAND

MISSOURI
STUART SYMINGTON
EDWARD V. LONG*

MONTANA
MIKE MANSFIELD
LEE METCALF*

NEBRASKA
Roman L. Hruska
Carl T. Curtis

NEVADA
HOWARD W. CANNON
ALAN BIBLE

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Styles Bridges
Norris Cotton

NEW JERSEY
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS
Clifford P. Case

NEW MEXICO
DENNIS CHAVEZ
CLINTON P. ANDERSON

NEW YORK
Kenneth B. Keating
Jacob K. Javits

NORTH CAROLINA
B. EVERETT JORDAN
SAM J. ERVIN JR.

NORTH DAKOTA
QUENTIN N. BURDICK
Milton R. Young

OHIO
STEPHEN M. YOUNG
FRANK J. LAUSCHE

OKLAHOMA
ROBERT S. KERR
A.S. MIKE MONRONEY

OREGON
WAYNE MORSE
MAURINE B. NEUBERGER*

PENNSYLVANIA
Hugh Scott
JOSEPH S. CLARK

RHODE ISLAND
JOHN O. PASTORE
CLAIBORNE PELL*

SOUTH CAROLINA
OLIN D. JOHNSTON
STROM THURMOND

SOUTH DAKOTA
Francis Case
Karl E. Mundt

TENNESSEE
ALBERT GORE
ESTES KEFAUVER

TEXAS
RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
2

UTAH
FRANK E. MOSS
Wallace F. Bennett

VERMONT
Winston L. Prouty
George D. Aiken

VIRGINIA
HARRY FLOOD BYRD
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

WASHINGTON
HENRY M. JACKSON
WARREN G. MAGNUSON

WEST VIRGINIA
ROBERT C. BYRD
JENNINGS RANDOLPH

WISCONSIN
WILLIAM PROXMIRE
Alexander Wiley

WYOMING
GALE McGEE
3

WHEN 100 SENATORS' TERMS EXPIRE

Of the 34 candidates who won Senate seats Nov. 8, one was elected for a short term, 33 for full terms. In addition, North Dakota elected one Senator for a short term on June 28.

Following are the 33 Senators (20 Democrats and 13 Republicans) who won six-year terms Nov. 8, 1960: Gordon Allott (R Colo.), Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), E.L. (Bob) Bartlett (D Alaska), J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho), James O. Eastland (D Miss.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Lyndon B. Johnson[1] (D Texas), B. Everett Jordan (D N.C.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.), Lee Metcalf (D Mont.), Jack Miller (R Iowa), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.), Claiborne Pell (D R.I.), Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.), A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Keith Thomson (R Wyo.)[2], and Strom Thurmond (D S.C.).

Next Election in 1962

Of the 34 Senators whose terms expire Jan. 3, 1963, 19 are Democrats and 15 are Republicans. They are: George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), Alan Bible (D Nev.), Prescott Bush (R Conn.), John Marshall Butler (R Md.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), Frank Carlson (R Kan.), John A. Carroll (D Colo.), Francis Case (R S.D.), Frank Church (D Idaho), Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Norris Cotton (R N.H.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Ernest Gruening (D Alaska), Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Lister Hill (D Ala.), Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.), Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio), Edward V. Long[3] (D Mo.), Oren E. Long (D Hawaii), Russell B. Long (D La.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Wayne Morse (D Ore.), Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.), George A. Smathers (D Fla.), Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.).

Face 1964 Election

Of the 33 Senators whose terms expire Jan. 3, 1965, 25 are Democrats and 8 are Republicans. They are: J. Glenn Beall (R Md.), Quentin N. Burdick[4] (D N.D.), Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Robert C. Byrd Jr. (D W.Va.), Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.), Clair Engle (D Calif.), Hiram L. Fong (R Hawaii), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), Albert Gore (D Tenn.), Philip A. Hart (D Mich.), R. Vance Hartke (D Ind.), Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.), Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), John F. Kennedy[5] (D Mass.), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.), Gale McGee (D Wyo.), Frank E. Moss (D Utah), Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.), William Proxmire (D Wis.), Hugh Scott (R Pa.), John C. Stennis (D Miss.), Stuart Symington (D Mo.), John J. Williams (R Del.), Harrison A. Williams (D N.J.), Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) and Stephen M. Young (D Ohio).

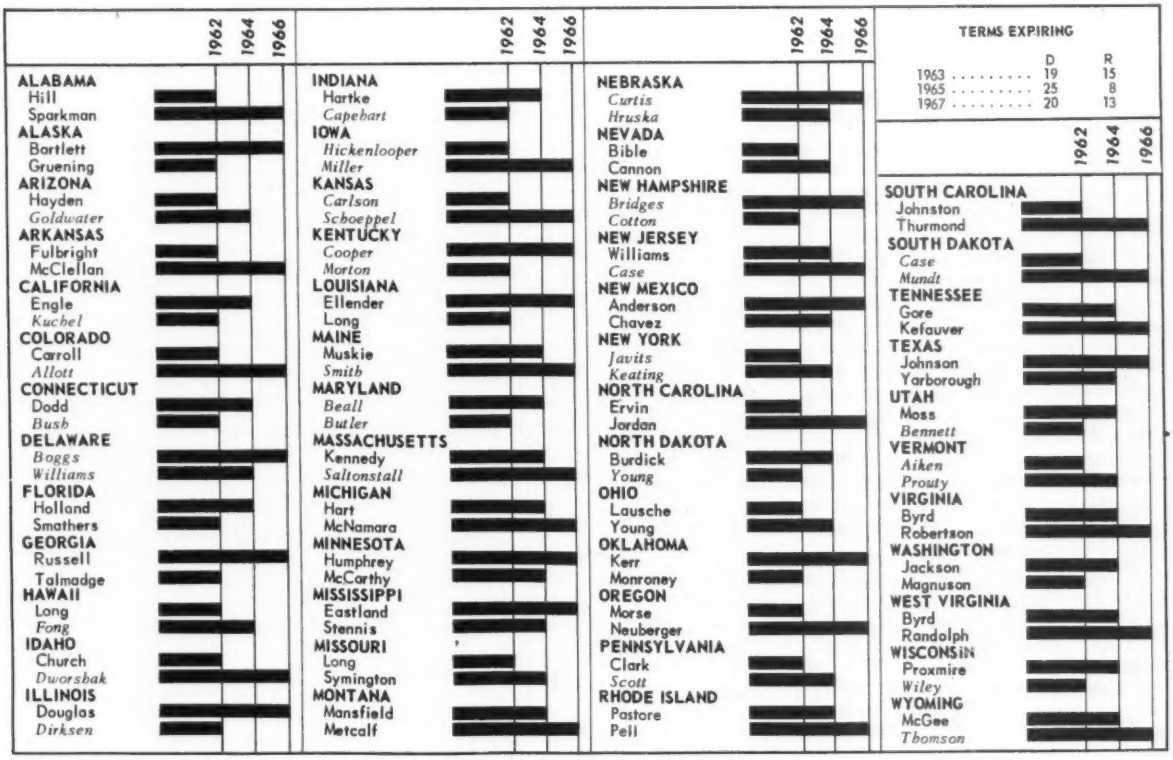
[1] *Vice President-elect. After resignation, seat to be filled by appointment pending special election of successor to serve remainder of term.*

[2] *Died Dec. 9. Seat to be filled by appointment pending special election of successor to serve remainder of term.*

[3] *Long was elected Nov. 8 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D).*

[4] *Burdick was elected June 28 to serve the remainder of the term of the late Sen. William Langer (R).*

[5] *President-elect. After resignation, seat to be filled by appointment pending special election of successor to serve remainder of term.*



Democrats in this type; *Republicans in Italics*

CQ Election Report — Governors

DEMOCRATS HOLD 34-16 GOVERNORSHIP MARGIN

Gubernatorial Elections in 1960	27
Democrats Won	15
Republicans Won	12
Governorships Switched Parties, D to R	6
Governorships Switched Parties, R to D	7
Freshman Governors	19
Incumbents Re-elected	8
Democrats Hold	34
Republicans Hold	16

Of the 27 gubernatorial races in 1960, Democrats won 15 and Republicans 12. The results gave the Democrats 34 Governors in 1961 as opposed to 16 for the Republicans. In the 1958 election the Democrats also got a total of 34 Governors, but the number slipped to 33 when Maine Republican State Senate President John H. Reed succeeded to the governorship after the death of Democrat Clinton A. Clauson. The highest total of Democratic Governorships was 39 in 1938.

Democrats replaced Republicans in Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. In Illinois and Rhode Island they ousted incumbents. Three of the Democratic switches occurred in states where the following incumbent Republicans were barred by statute from succeeding themselves: J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware, Harold W. Handley of Indiana, and Cecil H. Underwood of West Virginia. (Boggs defeated the Democratic incumbent in the Delaware race for the Senate; Handley retired; and Underwood was defeated in the Senate contest in West Virginia.) In North Dakota, Republican Gov. John E. Davis had been defeated by Democrat Quentin N. Burdick June 28 in a contest to fill the seat of the late Sen. William Langer. It was then too late for Davis to run again for the governorship, and his would-be GOP successor was defeated.

Republicans replaced Democrats in Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, and South Dakota. In Kansas, Minnesota, New Mexico, and South Dakota the GOP defeated Democratic incumbents. (In Iowa, Democratic Gov. Herschel C. Loveless, who was eligible for reelection was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for the Senate. In Massachusetts, Democratic Gov. Foster Furcolo was defeated by Thomas J. O'Connor in the Democratic Senatorial primary and thus was unable to make another try for the governorship.)

Three Democratic Governors were constitutionally barred from succession, but, unlike the Republicans, were replaced by members of their own party: Leroy Collins of Florida, James T. Blair Jr. of Missouri, and Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina. In Vermont, Republican Governor Robert T. Stafford won a seat in the House of Representatives.

The 15 states where Democratic Governors won: Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska and Washington.

The 12 Republican wins were in: Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, Utah, Vermont, New Mexico, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

The Nation's Governors

Following is a list of Governors of the 50 states and the year in which the office is up for election. The Governors elected in 1960 are underlined; asterisks denote incumbents re-elected. Democrats are CAPITALIZED.

Alabama -- JOHN PATTERSON 1962
Alaska -- WILLIAM A. EGAN 1962
Arizona -- Paul Fannin 1962 *
Arkansas -- ORVAL E. FAUBUS 1962*
California -- EDMUND G. BROWN 1962
Colorado -- STEPHEN L.R. McNICHOLS 1962
Connecticut -- ABRAHAM RIBICOFF 1962
Delaware -- ELBERT N. CARVEL 1964
Florida -- C. FARRIS BRYANT 1964
Georgia -- ERNEST VANDIVER 1962
Hawaii -- William F. Quinn 1962
Idaho -- Robert E. Smylie 1962
Illinois -- OTTO KERNER 1964
Indiana -- MATTHEW E. WELSH 1964
Iowa -- Norman A. Erbe 1962
Kansas -- John Anderson Jr. 1962
Kentucky -- BERT T. COMBS 1963
Louisiana -- JIMMIE H. DAVIS 1963
Maine -- John H. Reed 1962*
Maryland -- J. MILLARD TAWES 1962
Massachusetts -- John A. Volpe 1962
Michigan -- JOHN B. SWAINSON 1962
Minnesota -- Elmer L. Andersen 1962
Mississippi -- ROSS R. BARNETT 1963
Missouri -- JOHN M. DALTON 1964
Montana -- Donald G. Nutter 1964
Nebraska -- FRANK B. MORRISON 1962
Nevada -- GRANT SAWYER 1962
New Hampshire -- Wesley Powell 1962*
New Jersey -- ROBERT B. MEYNER 1961
New Mexico -- Edwin L. Mechem 1962
New York -- Nelson A. Rockefeller 1962
North Carolina -- TERRY SANFORD 1964
North Dakota -- WILLIAM L. GUY 1962
Ohio -- MICHAEL V. DISALLE 1962
Oklahoma -- J. HOWARD EDMONDSON 1962
Oregon -- Mark Hatfield 1962
Pennsylvania -- DAVID L. LAWRENCE 1962
Rhode Island -- JOHN A. NOTTE JR. 1962
South Carolina -- ERNEST F. HOLLINGS 1962
South Dakota -- Archie Gubbrud 1962
Tennessee -- BUFORD ELLINGTON 1962
Texas -- PRICE DANIEL 1962*
Utah -- George Dewey Clyde 1964*
Vermont -- F. Ray Keyser 1962
Virginia -- J. LINDSAY ALMOND JR. 1961
Washington -- ALBERT D. ROSSELLINI 1964*
West Virginia -- W. W. BARRON 1964
Wisconsin -- GAYLORD A. NELSON 1962*
Wyoming -- J. J. HICKEY 1962

CQ Election Report — House

HOUSE PARTY LINEUP IN 87th CONGRESS

	86th Congress*	87th Congress†
Democrats	283	262
Republicans	154	175

219 Needed for Majority

*At end of 1960 session, Sept. 1. †Elected Nov. 8, 1960.

	86th Congress		87th Congress		Net Gain/Loss			86th Congress		87th Congress		Net Gain/Loss	
	R	D	R	D	R	D		R	D	R	D	R	D
Ala.	0	9	0	9	0	0	Mont.	0	2	1	1	+1	-1
Alaska	0	1	0	1	0	0	Neb.	2	2	4	0	+2	-2
Ariz.	1	1	1	1	0	0	Nev.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Ark.	0	6	0	6	0	0	N. H.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Calif.	14	16	14	16	0	0	N. J.	9	5	8	6	-1	+1
Colo.	1	3	2	2	+1	-1	N. M.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Conn.	0	6	2	4	+2	-2	N. Y.	24	19	21	22	-3	+3
Del.	0	1	0	1	0	0	N. C.	1	11	1	11	0	0
Fla.	1	7	1	7	0	0	N. D.	1	1	2	0	+1	-1
Ga.	0	10	0	10	0	0	Ohio	14	9	16	7	+2	-2
Hawaii	0	1	0	1	0	0	Okla.	1	5	1	5	0	0
Idaho	1	1	0	2	-1	+1	Ore.	1	3	2	2	+1	-1
Ill.	11	14	11	14	0	0	Pa.	14	16	16	14	+2	-2
Ind.	3	8	8	3	+5	-5	R. I.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Iowa	5	3	6	2	+1	-1	S. C.	0	6	0	6	0	0
Kan.	3	3	5	1	+2	-2	S. D.	1	1	2	0	+1	-1
Ky.	1	7	1	7	0	0	Tenn.	2	7	2	7	0	0
La.	0	8	0	8	0	0	Texas	1	21	1	21	0	0
Maine	1	2	3	0	+2	-2	Utah	1	1	0	2	-1	+1
Md.	0	7	1	6	+1	-1	Vt.	0	1	1	0	+1	-1
Mass.	6	8	6	8	0	0	Va.	2	8	2	8	0	0
Mich.	11	7	11	7	0	0	Wash.	6	1	5	2	-1	+1
Minn.	5	4	6	3	+1	-1	W. Va.	1	5	1	5	0	0
Miss.	0	6	0	6	0	0	Wis.	5	5	6	4	+1	-1
Mo.	1	10	2	9	+1	-1	Wyo.	1	0	1	0	0	0
							TOTAL	154	283	175	262	+21	-21

Vacancies counted with party last holding seat; 3 Dem. – 12th Ill., 6th Ohio, AL N.D.; 3 GOP – 5th Mass., 18th Pa., 3rd Wash.

HOUSE MEMBERS ELECTED TO 87th CONGRESS . . .

Democrats are CAPITALIZED
*Freshman Representative

√Seat switched parties
**Freshman Representative who served in earlier Congress

†Victory contested

87th Congress

HOUSE LINEUP

Democrats 262 Republicans 175

Elected Nov. 8, 1960

ALABAMA

1. FRANK W. BOYKIN
2. GEORGE M. GRANT
3. GEORGE W. ANDREWS
4. KENNETH A. ROBERTS
5. ALBERT RAINS
6. ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN JR.
7. CARL ELLIOTT
8. ROBERT E. JONES
9. GEORGE HUDDLESTON JR.

ALASKA

AL RALPH J. RIVERS

ARIZONA

1 John J. Rhodes
2. STEWART L. UDALL

ARKANSAS

1. E.C. GATHINGS
2. WILBUR D. MILLS
3. JAMES W. TRIMBLE
4. OREN HARRIS
5. DALE ALFORD
6. W.F. NORRELL

CALIFORNIA

1. CLEM MILLER
2. HAROLD T. JOHNSON
3. JOHN E. MOSS
4. William S. Mailliard
5. JOHN F. SHELLEY
6. John F. Baldwin
7. JEFFERY COHELAN
8. GEORGE P. MILLER
9. J. Arthur Younger
10. Charles S. Gubser
11. JOHN J. McFALL
12. B.F. SISK
13. Charles M. Teague
14. HARLAN HAGEN
15. Gordon L. McDonough
16. Alphonzo E. Bell Jr.*
17. CECIL R. KING
18. Craig Hosmer
19. CHET HOLIFIELD
20. H. Allen Smith
21. Edgar W. Hiestand
22. JAMES C. CORMAN*√
23. CLYDE DOYLE
24. Glenard P. Lipscomb
25. John H. Rousselot*√
26. JAMES ROOSEVELT
27. HARRY R. SHEPPARD
28. James B. Utt
29. D.S. SAUND
30. Bob Wilson

COLORADO

1. BYRON G. ROGERS
2. Peter H. Dominick*√
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth
4. WAYNE N. ASPINALL

CONNECTICUT

1. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO
2. Horace Seely-Brown Jr.**√
3. ROBERT N. GIAIMO
4. Abner W. Sibal*√
5. JOHN S. MONAGAN

AL FRANK KOWALSKI

DELAWARE

AL HARRIS B. McDOWELL JR.

FLORIDA

1. William C. Cramer
2. CHARLES E. BENNETT
3. ROBERT L.F. SIKES
4. DANTE B. FASCELL
5. A. SYDNEY HERLONG JR.
6. PAUL G. ROGERS
7. JAMES A. HALEY
8. D.R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS

GEORGIA

1. ELLIOTT HAGAN*
2. J.L. PILCHER
3. E.L. (TIC) FORRESTER
4. JOHN J. FLYNT JR.
5. JAMES C. DAVIS
6. CARL VINSON
7. JOHN W. DAVIS*
8. IRIS F. BLITCH
9. PHIL LANDRUM
10. ROBERT P. STEPHENS JR.*

HAWAII

AL DANIEL K. INOUYE

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2. RALPH R. HARDING*√

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3. Walter L. McVey*√
4. Garner E. Shriver*
5. J. FLOYD BREEDING
6. Robert Dole*

KENTUCKY

1. FRANK A. STUBBLEFIELD
2. WILLIAM H. NATCHER
3. FRANK W. BURKE
4. FRANK CHELF
5. BRENT SPENCE
6. JOHN C. WATTS
7. CARL D. PERKINS
8. Eugene Siler

LOUISIANA

1. F. EDWARD HEBERT
2. HALE BOGGS
3. EDWIN E. WILLIS
4. OVERTON BROOKS
5. OTTO E. PASSMAN
6. JAMES H. MORRISON
7. T. ASHTON THOMPSON
8. HAROLD B. McSWEEN

MAINE

1. Peter A. Garland*√
2. Stanley R. Tupper*√
3. Clifford G. McIntire

MARYLAND

1. THOMAS F. JOHNSON
2. DANIEL B. BREWSTER
3. EDWARD A. GARMATZ
4. GEORGE H. FALLON
5. RICHARD E. LANKFORD
6. Charles McC. Mathias Jr.*√
7. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Silvio O. Conte
2. EDWARD P. BOLAND
3. PHILIP J. PHILBIN
4. HAROLD D. DONOHUE
5. F. Bradford Morse*
6. William H. Bates
7. THOMAS J. LANE
8. TORBERT H. MACDONALD
9. Hastings Keith
10. Laurence Curtis
11. THOMAS P. O'NEILL JR.
12. JOHN W. McCORMACK
13. JAMES A. BURKE
14. Joseph W. Martin Jr.

MICHIGAN

1. THADDEUS M. MACHROWICZ
2. George Meader
3. August E. Johansen
4. Clare E. Hoffman
5. Gerald R. Ford Jr.
6. Charles E. Chamberlain
7. JAMES G. O'HARA
8. James Harvey*
9. Robert P. Griffin
10. Elford A. Cederberg
11. Victor A. Knox
12. John B. Bennett
13. CHARLES C. DIGGS JR.
14. LOUIS C. RABAUT
15. JOHN D. DINGELL
16. JOHN LESINSKI
17. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS
18. William S. Broomfield

MINNESOTA

1. Albert H. Quie
2. Ancher Nelsen
3. Clark MacGregor*√
4. JOSEPH E. KARTH
5. Walter H. Judd
6. FRED MARSHALL
7. H. Carl Andersen
8. JOHN A. BLATNIK
9. Odin Langen

MISSISSIPPI

1. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY
2. JAMIE L. WHITTEN
3. FRANK E. SMITH
4. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS
5. ARTHUR WINSTEAD
6. WILLIAM M. COLMER

MISSOURI

1. FRANK M. KARSTEN
2. Thomas B. Curtis
3. LEONOR K. SULLIVAN
4. WILLIAM J. RANDALL
5. RICHARD BOLLING

. . . 262 DEMOCRATS AND 175 REPUBLICANS

6. W.R. HULL JR.
7. Durward G. Hall*✓
8. RICHARD ICHORD*
9. CLARENCE CANNON
10. PAUL C. JONES
11. MORGAN M. MOULDER

MONTANA

1. ARNOLD OLSEN*
2. James F. Battin*✓

NEBRASKA

1. Phil Weaver
2. Glenn Cunningham
3. Ralph F. Beermann*✓
4. Dave Martin*✓

NEVADA

AL WALTER S. BARING

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Chester E. Merrow
2. Perkins Bass

NEW JERSEY

1. William T. Cahill
2. Milton W. Glenn
3. James C. Auchincloss
4. FRANK THOMPSON JR.
5. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr.
6. Florence P. Dwyer
7. William B. Widnall
8. CHARLES S. JOELSON*✓
9. Frank C. Osmers Jr.
10. PETER W. RODINO JR.
11. HUGH J. ADDONIZIO
12. George M. Wallhauser
13. CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER
14. DOMINICK V. DANIELS

NEW MEXICO

AL JOSEPH M. MONTOYA
AL THOMAS G. MORRIS

NEW YORK

1. OTIS G. PIKE*✓
2. Steven B. Derounian
3. Frank J. Becker
4. Seymour Halpern
5. JOSEPH P. ADDABBO*✓
6. LESTER HOLTZMAN
7. JAMES J. DELANEY
8. VICTOR L. ANFUSO
9. EUGENE J. KEOGH
10. EDNA F. KELLY
11. EMANUEL CELLER
12. HUGH L. CAREY*✓
13. ABRAHAM J. MULTER
14. JOHN J. ROONEY
15. John H. Ray
16. ADAM C. POWELL
17. John V. Lindsay
18. ALFRED E. SANTANGELO
19. LEONARD FARBSTEIN
20. WILLIAM F. RYAN*
21. HERBERT ZELENKO
22. JAMES C. HEALEY
23. JACOB H. GILBERT
24. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY
25. Paul A. Fino
26. Edwin B. Dooley
27. Robert R. Barry
28. Katharine St. George
29. J. Ernest Wharton
30. LEO W. O'BRIEN
31. Carleton J. King*
32. SAMUEL S. STRATTON
33. Clarence E. Kilburn
34. Alexander Pirnie
35. R. Walter Riehlman
36. John Taber
37. Howard W. Robison
38. Jessica McC. Weis
39. Harold C. Ostertag
40. William E. Miller
41. THADDEUS J. DULSKI
42. John R. Pillion
43. Charles E. Goodell

NORTH CAROLINA

1. HERBERT C. BONNER
2. L.H. FOUNTAIN
3. DAVID N. HENDERSON*
4. HAROLD D. COOLEY
5. RALPH J. SCOTT
6. HORACE R. KORNEGAY*
7. ALTON LENNON
8. A. PAUL KITCHIN
9. HUGH Q. ALEXANDER
10. Charles Raper Jonas
11. BASIL L. WHITENER
12. ROY A. TAYLOR

NORTH DAKOTA

AL Don Short
AL Hjalmar C. Nygaard*✓

OHIO

1. Gordon H. Scherer
2. Donald D. Clancy*
3. Paul F. Schenck
4. William M. McCulloch
5. Delbert L. Latta
6. William H. Harsha Jr.*✓
7. Clarence J. Brown
8. Jackson E. Betts
9. THOMAS L. ASHLEY
10. WALTER H. MOELLER
11. ROBERT E. COOK
12. Samuel L. Devine
13. Charles A. Mosher*
14. William H. Ayres
15. Tom V. Moorehead*
16. Frank T. Bow
17. John M. Ashbrook*✓
18. WAYNE L. HAYS
19. MICHAEL J. KIRWAN
20. MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN
21. CHARLES A. VANIK
22. Frances P. Bolton
23. William E. Minshall

OKLAHOMA

1. Page Belcher
2. ED EDMONDSON
3. CARL ALBERT
4. TOM STEED
5. JOHN JARMAN
6. VICTOR WICKERSHAM**

OREGON

1. Walter Norblad
2. AL ULLMAN
3. EDITH GREEN
4. Edwin R. Durno*✓

PENNSYLVANIA

1. WILLIAM A. BARRETT
2. KATHRYN E. GRANAHAN
3. JAMES A. BYRNE
4. ROBERT N.C. NIX
5. WILLIAM J. GREEN JR.
6. HERMAN TOLL
7. William H. Milliken Jr.
8. Willard S. Curtin
9. Paul B. Dague
10. William W. Scranton*✓
11. DANIEL J. FLOOD
12. Ivor D. Fenton
13. Richard S. Schweiker*
14. GEORGE M. RHODES
15. FRANCIS E. WALTER
16. Walter M. Mumma
17. Herman T. Schneebeli
18. J. Irving Whalley*
19. George A. Goodling*✓
20. James E. Van Zandt
21. JOHN H. DENT
22. John P. Saylor
23. Leon H. Gavin
24. Carroll D. Kearns
25. FRANK M. CLARK
26. THOMAS E. MORGAN
27. James G. Fulton
28. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
29. Robert J. Corbett
30. ELMER J. HOLLAND

RHODE ISLAND

1. FERNAND J. ST. GERMAIN*
2. JOHN E. FOGARTY

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. L. MENDEL RIVERS
2. JOHN J. RILEY
3. W.J. BRYAN DORN
4. ROBERT T. ASHMORE
5. ROBERT W. HEMPHILL
6. JOHN L. McMILLAN

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Ben Reifel*✓
2. E. Y. Berry

TENNESSEE

1. B. Carroll Reece
2. Howard H. Baker
3. JAMES B. FRAZIER JR.
4. JOE L. EVINS
5. J. CARLTON LOSER.
6. ROSS BASS
7. TOM MURRAY
8. ROBERT A. EVERETT
9. CLIFFORD DAVIS

TEXAS

1. WRIGHT PATMAN
2. JACK BROOKS
3. LINDLEY BECKWORTH
4. SAM RAYBURN
5. Bruce Alger
6. OLIN E. TEAGUE
7. JOHN DOWDY
8. ALBERT THOMAS
9. CLARK THOMPSON
10. HOMER THORNBERRY
11. WILLIAM R. POAGE
12. JAMES C. WRIGHT
13. FRANK IKARD
14. JOHN YOUNG
15. JOE M. KILGORE
16. J.T. RUTHERFORD
17. OMAR BURLESON
18. WALTER E. ROGERS
19. GEORGE H. MAHON
20. PAUL J. KILDAY
21. O. CLARK FISHER
22. ROBERT R. CASEY

UTAH

1. M. BLAINE PETERSON*✓
2. DAVID S. KING

VERMONT

AL Robert T. Stafford*✓

VIRGINIA

1. THOMAS N. DOWNING
2. PORTER HARDY JR.
3. J. VAUGHAN GARY
4. WATKINS M. ABBITT
5. WILLIAM M. TUCK
6. Richard H. Poff
7. BURR P. HARRISON
8. HOWARD W. SMITH
9. W. PAT JENNINGS
10. Joel T. Broyhill

WASHINGTON

1. Thomas M. Pelly
2. Jack Westland
3. JULIA B. HANSEN*✓
4. Catherine May
5. Walt Horan
6. Thor C. Tollefson
7. DON MAGNUSON

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Arch A. Moore Jr.
2. HARLEY O. STAGGERS
3. CLEVELAND M. BAILEY
4. KEN HECHLER
5. ELIZABETH KEE
6. JOHN M. SLACK JR.

WISCONSIN

1. Henry C. Schadeberg*✓
2. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER
3. Vernon W. Thomson*
4. CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI
5. HENRY S. REUSS
6. William K. Van Pelt
7. Melvin R. Laird
8. John W. Byrnes
9. LESTER R. JOHNSON
10. Alvin E. O'Konski

WYOMING

AL William Henry Harrison**

NEWCOMERS TO OFFICE AND SEATS THAT SWITCHED PARTIES

HEADNOTES

[1] -- Retired
[2] -- Died
[3] -- Ran for Senate
[4] -- Ran for House
[5] -- Ran for Governor
[6] -- Ran for another state office
[7] -- Defeated in primary
[8] -- Cannot succeed himself

Seven freshman Senators, 19 freshman Governors and 63 freshman Representatives were elected Nov. 8. Winners and losers are listed below. In cases where the loser was not the incumbent, the incumbent is listed in parenthesis.

Dots denote seats in which the voting resulted in a switch of parties. In the House, Republicans picked up 29 seats previously held by Democrats and the Democrats picked up 8 seats previously held by the GOP. The victory of George O. Chambers (R Ind.) was being contested.

In the Senate, Republicans picked up 2 Democratic seats and held all their own seats.

Republicans took 6 governorships from the Democrats, while the Democrats picked up 7 governorships.

HOUSE

State	Dist.	Winner	Loser
Calif.	16	Alphonzo E. Bell Jr. (R)	Jerry E. Pacht (D) (Donald L. Jackson R[1])
Calif.	22•	James C. Corman (D)	Lemoine Blanchard (R) (Joe Holt (R[1])
Calif.	25•	John H. Rousselot (R)	George A. Kasem (D)
Colo.	2•	Peter H. Dominick (R)	Byron L. Johnson (D)
Conn.	2•	Horace Seely-Brown (R)	William St. Onge (D) (Chester Bowles D[1])
Conn.	4•	Abner W. Sibal (R)	Donald J. Irwin (D)
Ga.	1	Elliott Hagan (D)	No opponent (Erwin Mitchell D[1])
Ga.	7	John W. Davis (D)	Ralph Ivey (R) (Prince H. Preston D[7])
Ga.	10	Robert P. Stephens (D)	No opponent (Paul Brown D[1])
Idaho	2•	Ralph R. Harding (D)	Hamer H. Budge (R)
Ill.	12	Edward R. Finnegan (D)	Theodore P. Fields (R) (Charles A. Boyle D[2])
Ill.	16	John B. Anderson (R)	Edwin M. Nelson (D) (Leo E. Allen R[1])
Ill.	20	Paul Findley (R)	Montgomery B. Carrott (D) (Edna Simpson R[1])
Ind.	5•	George O. Chambers (R)	J. Edward Roush (D)
Ind.	6•	Richard L. Roudebush (R)	Fred Wampler (D)
Ind.	9•	Earl Wilson (R)	Earl Hogan (D)
Ind.	10•	Ralph Harvey (R)	Randall S. Harmon (D)
Ind.	11•	Donald C. Bruce (R)	Joseph W. Barr (D)
Iowa	2•	James E. Bromwell (R)	Leonard G. Wolf (D)
Kan	2•	Robert F. Ellsworth (R)	Newell A. George (D)
Kan.	3•	Walter L. McVey (R)	Denver D. Hargis (D)
Kan.	4	Garner E. Shriver (R)	William I. Robinson (D) (Edward H. Rees R[1])
Kan.	6	Robert Dole (R)	William A. Davis (D) (Wint Smith R[1])
Maine	1•	Peter A. Garland (R)	James C. Oliver (D)
Maine	2•	Stanley R. Tupper (R)	John C. Donovan (D) (Frank M. Coffin D[5])
Md.	6•	Charles McC. Mathias (R)	John R. Foley (D)
Mass.	5	F. Bradford Morse (R)	William C. Madden (D) (Edith Nourse Rogers R[2])
Mich.	8	James Harvey (R)	Mary M. Harden (D) (Alvin M. Bentley R[3])
Minn.	3•	Clark MacGregor (R)	Roy W. Wier (D)
Mo.	7•	Durward G. Hall (R)	Charles H. Brown (D)
Mo.	8	Richard Ichord (D)	Curtis Tindel (R) (A.S.J. Carnahan D[7])
Mont.	1	Arnold Olsen (D)	George P. Sarsfield (R) (Lee Metcalf D[3])
Mont.	2•	James F. Battin (R)	Leo J. Graybill (D) (Leroy H. Anderson D[3])
Neb.	3•	Ralph F. Beermann (R)	Larry Brock (D)
Neb.	4•	Dave Martin (R)	Donald F. McGinley (D)
N.J.	8•	Charles S. Joelson (D)	Walter P. Kennedy (R) (Gordon Canfield R[1])
N.Y.	1•	Otis G. Pike (D)	Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)
N.Y.	5•	Joseph P. Addabbo (D)	George Archinal (R) Arthur I. Goldstein (L) (Albert H. Bosch R[6])
N.Y.	12•	Hugh L. Carey (D)	Francis E. Dorn (R)
N.Y.	20	William F. Ryan (D)	Morris Aarons (R) (Ludwig Teller D[7])
N.Y.	31	Carleton J. King (R)	Louis E. Wolfe (R) (Dean P. Taylor (R[1])
N.C.	3	David N. Henderson (D)	Jack D. Brinson (R) (Graham A. Barden D[1])
N.C.	6	Horace R. Kornegay (D)	Holland L. Robb (R) (Carl T. Durham D[1])
N.D.	AL•	Hjalmar C. Nygaard (R)	Raymond Vendsel (D) Anson J. Anderson (D) (Quentin N. Burdick D[3])
Ohio	2	Donald D. Clancy (R)	H.A. Sand (D) (William E. Hess R[1])
Ohio	6•	William H. Harsha (R)	Frank E. Smith (D) (James G. Polk D[2])
Ohio	13	Charles A. Mosher (R)	J. William McCray (D) (A.D. Baumhart Jr. R[1])
Ohio	15	Tom V. Moorehead (R)	Herbert U. Smith (D) (John E. Henderson R[1])
Ohio	17•	John M. Ashbrook (R)	Robert W. Levering (D)
Okla.	6	Victor Wickersham (D)	Clyde Wheeler Jr. (R) (Toby Morris D[7])
Ore.	4•	Edwin R. Durno (R)	Charles O. Porter (D)
Pa.	10•	William W. Scranton (R)	Stanley A. Prokop (D)
Pa.	13	Richard S. Schweiker (R)	Warren M. Ballard (D) (John A. Lafore Jr. R[7])
Pa.	18	J. Irving Whalley (R)	Robert M. Meyers (D) (Douglas H. Elliott R[2])
Pa.	19•	George A. Goodling (R)	James M. Quigley (D)
R.I.	1	Fernand St. Germain (D)	Theophile Martin (R) (Aime J. Forand (D[1])
S.D.	1•	Ben Reifel (R)	Ray Fitzgerald (D) (George S. McGovern D[3])
Utah	1•	M. Blaine Peterson (D)	Walter A. Stevenson (R) (Henry A. Dixon R[1])
Vt.	AL•	Robert T. Stafford (R)	William H. Meyer (D)
Wash.	3•	Julia B. Hansen (D)	Dale M. Nordquist (R) (Russell V. Mack R[2])

State		Winner	Loser
Wis.	1•	Henry C. Schadeberg (R)	Gerald T. Flynn (D)
Wis.	3	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Norman M. Clapp (D) (Gardner R. Withrow R[1])
Wyo.	AL	William H. Harrison (R)	Hepburn T. Armstrong (D) (Keith Thomson R[3])

SENATE

Del.•	J. Caleb Boggs (R)	J. Allen Frear Jr. (D)
Iowa	Jack Miller (R)	Herschel C. Loveless (D) (Thomas E. Martin R[1])
Mo.	†Edward V. Long (D)	Lon Hocker (R)
Mont.	Lee Metcalf (D)	Orvin B. Fjare (R) (James E. Murray D[1])
Ore.	†Maurine B. Neuberger (D)	Elmo E. Smith (R) (Richard L. Neuberger D[2])
R.I.	Claiborne Pell (D)	Raoul C. Archambault (R) (Theodore F. Green D[1])
Wyo.•	‡Keith Thomson (R)	Raymond B. Whitaker (D) (Joseph C. O'Mahoney D[1])

GOVERNORSHIPS

Del.•	Elbert N. Carvel (D)	John W. Rollins (R) (J. Caleb Boggs R[3])
Fla.	C. Farris Bryant (D)	George C. Petersen (R) (Leroy Collins D[8])
Ill.•	Otto Kerner (D)	William G. Stratton (R)
Ind.•	Matthew E. Welsh (D)	Crawford F. Parker (R) (Harold W. Handley R[8])
Iowa•	Norman A. Erbe (R)	Edward J. McManus (D) (Herschel C. Loveless D[3])
Kan.•	John Anderson Jr. (R)	George Docking (D)
Mass.•	John A. Volpe (R)	Joseph A. Ward (D) (Foster Furcolo D[3])
Mich.	John B. Swainson (D)	Paul D. Bagwell (R) (G. Mennen Williams D[1])
Minn.•	Elmer L. Andersen (R)	Orville L. Freeman (D)
Mo.	John M. Dalton (D)	Edward G. Farmer (R) (James T. Blair D[8])
Mont.	Donald G. Nutter (R)	Paul Cannon (D) (J. Hugo Aronson R[1])
Neb.•	Frank B. Morrison (D)	John R. Cooper (R) (Ralph G. Brooks D[2])
N.M.•	Edwin L. Mechem (R)	John Burroughs (D)
N.C.	Terry Sanford (D)	Robert L. Gavin (R) (Luther H. Hodges D[8])
N.D.•	William L. Guy (D)	C. P. Dahl (R) (John E. Davis R[1])
R.I.•	John A. Notte (D)	Christopher Del Sesto (R)
S.D.•	Archie Gubbrud (R)	Ralph Herseth (D)
Vt.	F. Ray Keyser (R)	Russell F. Niquette (D) (Robert T. Stafford R[4])
W.Va.•	W.W. Barron (D)	Harold Neely (R) (Cecil H. Underwood R[3])

CLOSE PRIMARY RACES

Listed below are the incumbent Senators and Representatives who had close primary elections in 1960 -- won by 65 percentage or less of the votes cast. Six of the incumbents were defeated by their primary opponent but one was renominated when his successful opponent died. In some cases, incumbents faced more than one opponent in the primary; where that occurred, only the opponent who received the largest percentage of votes cast is listed and the total does not add to 100 percent.

Congressmen Who Lost

District	Incumbent	% of Vote	Chief Opponent	% of Vote
	DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES			
GEORGIA				
1	Prince H. Preston	49.5	G. E. Hagen	50.5
LOUISIANA				
8	Harold B. McSween*	47	Earl K. Long	47
MISSOURI				
8	A.S.J. Carnahan	40	Richard Ichord	55
NEW YORK				
20	Ludwig Teller**	43	William Fitz Ryan	57
OKLAHOMA				
6	Toby Morris	49.7	Victor Wickersham	50.3
	REPUBLICAN PRIMARY			
PENNSYLVANIA				
13	John A. Lafore	47	Richard S. Schweiker	53

Congressmen Who Won

District	Incumbent	% of Vote	Chief Opponent	% of Vote
	DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES			
ARKANSAS				
5	Dale Alford	59	Robert H. Williams	41
GEORGIA				
8	Iris F. Blitch	59	Ronald F. Adams	41
9	Phil M. Landrum	60	F. Quill Sammon	40
INDIANA				
10	Randall S. Harmon	30	Ralph West	25
LOUISIANA				
7	T. Ashton Thompson	54	Arsene L. Stewart	46
MARYLAND				
3	Edward A. Garmatz	54	Joseph Bertorelli	39
4	George H. Fallon	61	Francis X. Dippel	39
5	Richard E. Lankford	64	Walter Green	31
7	Samuel N. Friedel	56	Herbert R. O'Conor Jr.	36
MICHIGAN				
1	Thaddeus M. Machrowicz	59	Russell Brown	20
16	John Lesinski	47	Carl Stellato	40
NORTH CAROLINA				
Sen.	B. Everett Jordan	54	Addison Hewlett	36
1	Herbert C. Bonner	58	Walter B. Jones	42
12	Roy A. Taylor	50	T.D. Bryson	32
TENNESSEE				
Sen.	Estes Kefauver	65	Andrew T. Taylor	35
3	James B. Frazier	63	Cooper T. Holt	37
5	J. Carlton Loser	56	Richard H. Fulton	44
TEXAS				
7	John Dowdy	54	William H. Crook	46
14	John Young	62	Dudley T. Dougherty	38
WASHINGTON				
7	Don Magnuson	59	Andy Hess	41
	REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES			
ILLINOIS				
15	Noah M. Mason	57	Louis F. Bottino	43
NEW JERSEY				
Sen.	Clifford P. Case	64	Robert Morris	33
WASHINGTON				
5	Walt Horan	63	Dorothy R. Powers	37

*Long died after winning the run-off primary election, and McSween was appointed to replace him by the 8th District Democratic Executive Committee.

**Running on the Liberal party ticket Nov. 8, he again was defeated.

†Mrs. Neuberger began service Nov. 9 to fill out term of her late husband. Long was appointed Sept. 23 to fill vacancy caused by death of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D).

‡Died Dec. 9, 1960.

LINEUP IN CONGRESS, 1855 TO 1961

Congress	Senate				House				President
	Total	Democrat	Republican	Other	Total	Democrat	Republican	Other	
34th 1855-1857	62	42	15	5	234	83	108	43	Pierce (D)
35th 1857-1859	64	39	20	5	237	131	92	14	Buchanan (D)
36th 1859-1861	66	38	26	2	237	101	113	23	Buchanan (D)
37th 1861-1863	50	11	31	7	178	42	106	28	Lincoln (R)
38th 1863-1865	51	12	39		183	80	103		Lincoln (R)
39th 1865-1867	52	10	42		191	46	145		Lincoln (R) Johnson (D)
40th 1867-1869	53	11	42		193	49	143		Johnson (D)
41st 1869-1871	74	11	61		243	73	170		Grant (R)
42nd 1871-1873	74	17	57		243	104	139		Grant (R)
43rd 1873-1875	74	19	54		293	88	203		Grant (R)
44th 1875-1877	76	29	46		293	181	107	3	Grant (R)
45th 1877-1879	76	36	39	1	293	156	137		Hayes (R)
46th 1879-1881	76	43	33		293	150	128	14	Hayes (R)
47th 1881-1883	76	37	37	2	293	130	152	11	Garfield (R) Arthur (R)
48th 1883-1885	76	36	40		325	200	119	6	Arthur (R)
49th 1885-1887	76	34	41		325	182	140	2	Cleveland (D)
50th 1887-1889	76	37	39		325	170	151	4	Cleveland (D)
51st 1889-1891	84	37	47		330	156	173	1	Harrison (R)
52nd 1891-1893	88	39	47	2	333	231	88	14	Harrison (R)
53rd 1893-1895	88	44	38	3	357	220	126	8	Cleveland (D)
54th 1895-1897	88	39	44	5	357	104	246	7	Cleveland (D)
55th 1897-1899	90	34	46	10	357	134	206	16	McKinley (R)
56th 1899-1901	90	26	53	11	357	163	185	9	McKinley (R)
57th 1901-1903	90	29	56	3	357	153	198	5	McKinley (R) Roosevelt (R)
58th 1903-1905	90	32	58		386	178	207		Roosevelt (R)
59th 1905-1907	90	32	58		386	136	250		Roosevelt (R)
60th 1907-1909	92	29	61		386	164	222		Roosevelt (R)
61st 1909-1911	92	32	59		391	172	219		Taft (R)
62nd 1911-1913	92	42	49		391	228	162	1	Taft (R)
63rd 1913-1915	96	51	44	1	435	290	127	18	Wilson (D)
64th 1915-1917	96	56	39	1	435	231	193	8	Wilson (D)
65th 1917-1919	96	53	42	1	435	210	216	9	Wilson (D)
66th 1919-1921	96	47	48	1	435	191	237	7	Wilson (D)
67th 1921-1923	96	37	59		435	132	300	1	Harding (R)
68th 1923-1925	96	43	51	2	435	207	225	3	Coolidge (R)
69th 1925-1927	96	40	54	1	435	183	247	5	Coolidge (R)
70th 1927-1929	96	47	48	1	435	195	237	3	Coolidge (R)
71st 1929-1931	96	39	56	1	435	163	267	1	Hoover (R)
72nd 1931-1933	96	47	48	1	435	216	218	1	Hoover (R)
73rd 1933-1935	96	59	36	1	435	313	117	5	Roosevelt (D)
74th 1935-1937	96	69	25	2	435	322	103	10	Roosevelt (D)
75th 1937-1939	96	75	17	4	435	333	89	13	Roosevelt (D)
76th 1939-1941	96	69	23	4	435	262	169	4	Roosevelt (D)
77th 1941-1943	96	66	28	2	435	267	162	6	Roosevelt (D)
78th 1943-1945	96	57	38	1	435	222	209	4	Roosevelt (D)
79th 1945-1947	96	57	38	1	435	243	190	2	Roosevelt (D) Truman (D)
80th 1947-1949	96	45	51		435	188	246	1	Truman (D)
81st 1949-1951	96	54	42		435	263	171	1	Truman (D)
82nd 1951-1953	96	48	47	1	435	234	199	2	Truman (D)
83rd 1953-1955	96	46	48	2	435	213	221	1	Eisenhower (R)
84th 1955-1957	96	48	47	1	435	232	203		Eisenhower (R)
85th 1957-1959	96	49	47		435	234	201		Eisenhower (R)
86th 1959-1961	100	66	34		437	283	154		Eisenhower (R)
87th*. . . . 1961-1963	100	64	36		437	262	175		Kennedy (D)

**Does not include deaths or resignations after Nov. 8, 1960 elections.*

SOURCE: HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE U.S.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Labor Support**

ELECTIONS WEAKEN LABOR IN CONGRESS

The Nov. 8 general elections apparently weakened labor's strength in Congress.

Even though it failed to put a Republican in the White House, the GOP did succeed in cutting down on the Democratic margin in both the House and Senate. Most of the seats picked up by the Republicans came at the expense of Democrats who, according to the Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO, either had supported labor's position or would vote with labor if elected.

COPE, the political arm of the AFL-CIO, shortly before the elections evaluated the voting records of the Members of the 86th Congress. COPE selected 10 key roll-call votes taken during 1959 and 1960 to judge Members of the House.

COPE and its affiliates of the AFL-CIO also contributed money to the election campaigns this year of many candidates for the House and Senate, mostly Democrats.

Using COPE's voting study and the AFL-CIO spending reports to label candidates "pro" and "anti" labor, this picture emerges from the House elections:

	"Pro-Labor"	"Anti-Labor"	Unknown
Incumbents reelected	189	184	1
Newcomers elected	11	32	20
Total electees	200	216	21

(Note: John W. Davis (D Ga.) is counted as a recipient of labor money although he returned to the Textile Workers Union (AFL-CIO) $500 it contributed to him.)

This 200-216 deficit is in contrast to the 216-215 edge labor had in the House at the end of the 86th Congress. The 216-215 figure is derived from COPE's voting study. According to COPE, 216 Representatives voted "right" at least half the time they answered roll calls on the 10 COPE-selected issues during 1959-60. The other 215 Representatives voted "right" less than half the time. (Vacancies at the end of the 86th Congress and Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), who rarely votes, bring the membership up to 437.)

Newcomers

The chart on the following page shows that COPE and 11 AFL-CIO affiliate unions contributed to the campaigns of 193 House candidates. With some races still contested, 106 of the labor-backed candidates won House seats. Of the 106, only 11 were non-incumbents. They were: James C. Corman (D Calif.); John W. Davis (D Ga.); Ralph R. Harding (D Idaho); Edward R. Finnegan (D Ill.); Richard Ichord (D Mo.); Arnold Olsen (D Mont.); Charles S. Joelson (D N.J.); Hugh L. Carey (D N.Y.); Fernand J. St. Germain (D R.I.); Julia B. Hansen (D Wash.); and M. Blaine Peterson (D Utah).

The following 32 freshman Representatives can be classified as "anti-labor" because the AFL-CIO gave campaign money to their opponents: Alphonzo E. Bell Jr. (R Calif.); John H. Rousselot (R Calif.); Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.); ex-Rep. Horace Seely-Brown (R Conn.); Abner W. Sibal (R Conn.); George O. Chambers (R Ind.); Richard L. Roudebush (R Ind.); ex-Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.); ex-Rep. Ralph Harvey (R Ind.); James E. Bromwell (R Iowa); Robert F. Ellsworth (R Kan.); Walter L. McVey (R Kan.); Garner E. Shriver (R Kan.); Stanley R. Tupper (R Maine); Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (R Md.); F. Bradford Morse (R Mass.); Clark MacGregor (R Minn.); Durward G. Hall (R Mo.); James F. Battin (R Mont.); Donald D. Clancy (R Ohio); William H. Harsha Jr. (R Ohio); Charles A. Mosher (R Ohio); John M. Ashbrook (R Ohio); Edwin R. Durno (R Ore.); William W. Scranton (R Pa.); J. Irving Whalley (R Pa.); George A. Goodling (R Pa.); Ben Reifel (R S.D.); Robert T. Stafford (R Vt.); Henry C. Schadeberg (R Wis.); Vernon W. Thomson (R Wis.); and ex-Rep. William Henry Harrison (R Wyo.).

The remaining 20 newly elected Representatives cannot be put down as either pro- or anti-labor since the AFL-CIO did not spend any money either for or against them in the 1960 campaign.

Senate

COPE rated Senators of the 86th Congress on 10 roll calls taken during the 1959-60 sessions. The study showed that 51 Senators voted "right" on at least half the selected votes. Voting "wrong" most of the time were 47 Senators. COPE did not rank Neuberger (D Ore.) and Burdick (N.D.).

The AFL-CIO came out of the Nov. 8 elections with 50 "pro-labor" Senators and 48 "anti-labor" Senators.

Not counting Senate seats held by President-elect John F. Kennedy and Vice President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson, here is the lineup resulting from the Senate elections:

	"Pro-Labor"	"Anti-Labor"
Incumbents reelected	12	15
Newcomers elected	4	2*
Total Electees	16	17
Not up in 1960	34	31

Teamsters

The plans of James R. Hoffa, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to wield his union as a political power suffered a setback in the 1960 elections.

Hoffa, in November 1959, announced that the Teamsters would work for the defeat of 56 Members of the House of Representatives. The 56 were singled out, Hoffa said, because they all had voted for the Landrum-Griffin bill and had been returned to the House in 1958 by margins of 5 percent or less of the vote in their districts. Of the 56, only 40 actually were actively opposed by the Teamsters in 1960 and 39 of these were reelected. Of the remaining 16, one was elected to the Senate, 5 retired and the other 10 were all reelected.

Net result: one defeat of the 56 opposed by the Teamsters: Francis E. Dorn (R N.Y.).

The Teamsters listed campaign contributions to 14 candidates for House seats. Of the 14, five were incumbents. The five incumbents -- Daniel K. Inouye (D Hawaii), Ralph J. Rivers (D Alaska), Chester E. Merrow (R N.H.), Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) and Thor C. Tollefson (R Wash.) -- were reelected, but the nine non-incumbents supported by the Teamsters all were defeated. All ran against members of the "56 Club".

**Jack Miller (R Iowa) and Keith Thomson, (R Wyo.). Thomson died Dec. 9.*

Recipients of Labor Money in 1960 Election

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act requires political committees to file reports with the Clerk of the House showing to whom they contributed campaign money. Congressional Quarterly checked the spending reports of major labor groups filed between Jan. 1 and Nov. 8, 1960. The reports surveyed were those of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO), International Assn. of Machinists Non-Partisan Political Action League (AFL-CIO), Sheet Metal Workers International Assn. (AFL-CIO), Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO), International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-CIO), Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union (AFL-CIO), Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO), United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL-CIO), Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO), United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers of America (AFL-CIO), Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen's Political Education League (Independent), Railway Labor's Political League, an arm of the Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO), and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (Independent).

The listing shows Congressional candidates who, according to the spending reports filed, received campaign money from any or all of the AFL-CIO affiliate unions, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the Railway Labor Executives Assn., or the Teamsters.

Incumbents' names are underlined. An "X" beside a candidate's name indicates the group contributing to his campaign in 1960. Asterisks (*) denote candidates who lost.

†Note: John W. Davis (D Ga.) is counted as a recipient of labor money although he returned to the Textile Workers Union (AFL-CIO) $500 it contributed to his campaign.

STATE	DISTRICT	CANDIDATE	AFL-CIO	TRAINMEN	RAILWAY LABOR	TEAMSTERS
		SENATE				
Colo.		Knous D*	X		X	
Del.		Boggs R	X			
Idaho		McLaughlin D*	X		X	
Ill.		Douglas D	X		X	
Iowa		Loveless D*	X		X	
Kan.		Theis D*	X		X	
Maine		Cormier D*	X			
Mass.		O'Connor D*	X	X		
Mich.		McNamara D	X	X	X	
Minn.		Humphrey D	X		X	
Mo.		Long D	X			
Mont.		Metcalf D	X	X	X	
Neb.		Conrad D*	X			
N. J.		Case R	X		X	
		Lord D*	X			
N. M.		Anderson D	X			
Ore.		Neuberger D	X			
R. I.		Pell D	X			
S. D.		McGovern D*	X	X	X	
Tenn.		Kefauver D	X		X	
W. Va.		Randolph D	X			
Wyo.		Whitaker D*	X	X	X	
		HOUSE				
Ala.	7	Elliott D	X			
Alaska	AL	Rivers D				X
Ariz.	1	Harless D*	X			
	2	Udall D	X			
Calif.	1	Miller D	X			
	2	Johnson D	X		X	
	5	Shelley D	X	X		
	6	Page D*	X			
	7	Cohelan D	X			
	9	Kaster D*	X		X	
	11	McFall D	X			
	16	Pacht D*	X			
	17	King D	X		X	
	18	Ahern D*	X			
	21	Brown D*	X			X
	22	Corman D	X			
	25	Kasem D*	X			
	26	Roosevelt D	X	X		
	29	Saund D	X			
Colo.	1	Rogers D	X			
	2	Johnson D*	X			
	3	Stewart D*	X			
Conn.	1	Daddario D	X			
	2	St. Onge D*	X			
	3	Giaimo D	X	X		
	4	Irwin D*	X			
	5	Monagan D	X			
	AL	Kowalski D	X	X		
Del.	AL	McDowell D	X			
Fla.	1	McEwen D*				X
Ga.	7	Davis D†	X			
Hawaii	AL	Inouye D				X
Idaho	2	Harding D	X			
Ill.	1	Dawson D	X			
	2	O'Hara D	X		X	
	3	Murphy D	X		X	
	4	Sulewski D*	X		X	
	8	Rostenkowski D	X		X	
	9	Yates D	X			
	10	Hanrahan D*	X			
	11	Pucinski D	X		X	
	12	Finnegan D	X		X	
	14	Beall D*	X			
	15	O'Brien D*	X			
	18	Estep D*	X			
	19	Watson D*	X			X
	21	Mack D	X		X	
	23	Shipley D	X		X	
	24	Price D	X		X	
	25	Gray D	X			
Ind.	1	Madden D	X		X	
	2	Bowers D*	X		X	
	3	Brademas D	X			
	4	McCammon D*	X			
	5	Roush D*	X			
	6	Wampler D*	X			
	8	Denton D	X			
	9	Hogan D*	X			
	10	Harmon D*	X			
Iowa	2	Wolf D*	X			
	4	Gilmour D*	X			
	5	Smith D	X			
Kan.	2	George D*	X		X	
	3	Hargis D*	X			
	4	Robinson D*	X			
Maine	2	Donovan D*	X			
	3	Roberts D*	X			
Md.	1	Johnson D	X			
	2	Brewster D				
	3	Garmatz D	X		X	
	5	Lankford D	X			
	6	Foley D*	X			
	7	Friedel D	X	X	X	
Mass.	4	Donohue D	X			
	5	Madden D*	X			
	8	Macdonald D	X		X	
	9	Harrington D*	X			
	10	Mulhern D*	X			
	13	Burke D	X			
	14	Doolan D*	X			
Mich.	6	O'Rourke D*	X			
	7	O'Hara D	X			
	12	McCarthy D*	X			
	12	Bennett R	X		X	
	17	Griffiths D	X			
Minn.	2	Schwandt D*	X			
	3	Wier D*	X			
	4	Karth D	X		X	
	5	Matthews D*	X			
	6	Marshall D	X			
	7	Duenow D*	X			
	8	Blatnik D	X			
	9	Knutson D*	X		X	X
Mo.	1	Karsten D	X		X	
	2	Carp D*	X			
	3	Sullivan D	X			
	4	Randall D	X			
	5	Bolling D	X		X	
	7	Brown D*	X		X	
	8	Ichord D	X			
	11	Moulder D**	X	X	X	
Mont.	1	Olsen D	X	X	X	
	2	Graybill D*	X	X		
Neb.	1	Whelan D*	X			
	2	Cunningham R	X	X		
Nev.	AL	Baring D		X		
N. H.	1	Merrow R			X	
N. J.	1	Cahill R	X			
	3	White D*	X	X		
	4	Thompson D	X			
	5	Taub D*	X			
	6	Dunn D*	X	X		X
	8	Joelson D	X			
	10	Rodino D	X	X		
	11	Addonizio D	X	X		
	12	Peacock D*	X	X		
N. M.	AL	Montoya D	X	X	X	
N. Y.	3	Rosen D*	X			
	6	Holtzman D	X			
	7	Delaney D	X			
	8	Anfuso D	X			
	12	Carey D	X			
	14	Rooney D	X			
	16	Powell D	X			
	17	vanden Heuvel D*	X			
	21	Zelenko D	X			
	25	Fino R	X			
	27	Harold D*	X			
	28	Truex D*	X			
	29	Vidal D*	X			
	32	Stratton D	X			
	35	Wilson D*	X			
	36	Souhan D*	X			
	41	Dulski D	X			
	42	McCabe D*	X			
N. C.	AL	Anderson D*			X	
Ohio	1	Osborne D*	X			
	2	Sand D*	X			
	6	Smith D*	X			
	9	Ashley D	X	X	X	
	10	Moeller D	X			
	11	Cook D	X			
	13	McCray D*	X			
	14	Mihaly D*	X	X		X
	16	Freedom D*	X			
	18	Hays D	X			
	19	Kirwan D	X			
	20	Feighan D	X			
	21	Vanik D	X			
	22	Paterson D*	X			
	23	Winston D*	X			
Ore.	2	Ullman D	X			
	3	Green D	X			
	4	Porter D*	X			
Pa.	1	Barrett D	X			
	2	Granahan D	X			
	3	Byrne D	X			
	5	Green D	X			
	6	Nix D	X			
	8	Hock D*	X			
	10	Prokop D*	X			
	11	Flood D				X
	14	Rhodes D	X		X	
	17	Fisher D*	X	X		
	18	Meyers D*	X	X		
	19	Quigley D*	X			
	21	Dent D	X			
	22	Patton D*	X			
	24	Hampton D*	X			X
	25	Clark D	X		X	
	29	Douthett D*	X			
	30	Holland D	X		X	
R. I.	1	St. Germain D	X			
	2	Fogarty D	X		X	
S. D.	1	Fitzgerald D*	X			
	2	Raff*	X			
Utah	1	Peterson D	X			
	2	King D	X			
Vt.	AL	Meyer D*	X			
Va.	9	Jennings D	X			
	10	Kaul D*	X			X
Wash.	3	Hansen D	X			
	4	Mundy D*	X			
	5	Gallagher D*	X			
	6	Tollefson R	X		X	X
	7	Magnuson D	X	X		
W. Va.	1	Narick D*	X			
	2	Staggers D	X		X	
	3	Bailey D	X		X	
	4	Hechler D	X		X	
	5	Kee D	X		X	
	6	Slack D	X			
Wisc.	1	Flynn D*	X		X	
	2	Kastenmeier D	X			
	3	Clapp D*	X		X	
	4	Zablocki D	X			
	5	Reuss D	X			
	6	Megellas D*	X			X
	8	Singler D*	X			
	9	Johnson D	X	X	X	
Wyo.	AL	Armstrong D*	X		X	

1960 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Democrats Nominate Kennedy-Johnson Ticket, Adopt Strong Liberal Platform

New party leadership fought its way to power and reforged the traditional political coalition of North and South at the 33rd quadrennial National Convention of the Democratic party in Los Angeles, July 11-15.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 43-year-old Senator from Massachusetts, climaxed a long struggle by overcoming the opposition of some of the most powerful men in his party -- including former President Harry S. Truman -- to win 806 votes and the Presidential nomination on the first ballot July 13.

Kennedy was one of the youngest and one of the wealthiest men ever to be nominated for President, the first Senator nominated since Warren G. Harding (R) in 1920, and the first Catholic nominated since Alfred E. Smith (D 1928).

Kennedy pledged to stand squarely on the assertively liberal party platform drafted by his own foreign policy adviser, Rep. Chester Bowles (Conn.).

After winning the Presidential nomination, Kennedy chose as his Vice Presidential running mate Lyndon Baines Johnson, 51, Senator from Texas, Majority Leader of the U.S. Senate and a leader of the Southern and border states who was Kennedy's strongest opponent for the Presidential nomination. The Kennedy-Johnson ticket was the first in U.S. history composed of two incumbent Senators.

Many of the liberal Northern Democrats who had swung behind Kennedy to help him get the Presidential nomination objected to selection of Johnson for the Vice Presidency and to the new North-South coalition it represented. They said Johnson would hurt the ticket among minority and liberal groups in the North, particularly on the issue of civil rights, and that his nomination portended a probable conservative orientation in the new Democratic Administration if the ticket went on to victory.

Many, on the other hand, said the formation of the Kennedy-Johnson ticket recalled nothing so much as a similar and electorally successful coalition in 1932 between New Yorker Franklin D. Roosevelt and Texan John Nance Garner, then House Speaker.

At very least, the alliance with Johnson, a Southern Protestant, was expected to help Kennedy minimize some voters' objections to his Roman Catholicism, to hold the 146 electoral votes of the 13 Southern states safe for the Democrats in November and to remove from Senate leadership, if the ticket won in November, a potentially disgruntled and conservatively oriented rival for party leadership.

Most Democrats leaving Los Angeles appeared confident Kennedy and Johnson could defeat a GOP ticket headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon. But a major question facing the party was how long a coalition seeking to combine the myriad economic and ethnic interests of the North could live in peace with the conservative counsels of the Southern Democracy.

In addition to nominating candidates, the convention adopted a liberal platform emphasizing economic growth, new foreign policy measures, expanded welfare programs and strong federal civil rights measures. Major events of the convention are described in detail below.

Keynote Address

The themes of the convention -- the primacy of public needs over private indulgence and the Administration's alleged failure to maintain U.S. international prestige and power and to develop the productive resources of the Nation to the fullest -- were set by Sen. Frank Church (Idaho) in his keynote speech as the convention opened July 11.

He said the national administration had "fallen into the hands of the hold-back party during the times that beseeched us to push ahead." Current U.S. prosperity, Church said, was not wholesome, but rather "the kind that results when Government is run by hucksters not unaccustomed to selling inferior products by wrapping them in bright packages."

U.S. economic growth since 1953 had been too slow, Church said, and "our urgent needs at home have been left untreated like festering sores." Church asked, "Are we to become a modern Babylon of public want amidst private glut?"

The Administration, Church said, had "staged" foreign policy "as though the world were a grandstand, where showmanship might be the easy substitute for statesmanship." He called for increased military outlays so that the U.S. could negotiate with the U.S.S.R. from a position of strength.

Church called on the convention to nominate a Presidential candidate who would "once again lift our country upon the highroad of destiny."

Credentials and Rules

Disputes over credentials and convention rules, which sparked major convention fights in previous years, failed to cause any serious difficulties in 1960.

Acting on recommendation of the National Committee, the Rules Committee July 11 presented to the convention a set of permanent rules including the compromise Loyalty Rule adopted in 1956. The rules were adopted without debate.

The only contest brought to the Credentials Committee concerned rival delegations from Puerto Rico. In reporting to the convention July 12, the Credentials Committee recommended and the convention by voice vote agreed that Puerto Rico's votes should be split between the two factions.

Threats previously made to challenge the credentials of Southern delegates who had openly supported the Republican ticket in the 1956 election, or who participated in the 1948 Dixiecrat revolt, failed to materialize.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AFTER CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHT . . .

Platform

By voice vote July 12, the Democratic National Convention adopted the party's 20,000-word 1960 platform after heated battles within the Resolutions (Platform) Committee and on the convention floor over the strongest civil rights plank in the history of the party.

The platform promised increased federal action to stimulate economic growth, strengthen the U.S. position in world affairs and wipe out all forms of discrimination based on race, creed or color. (For full text of platform, see p. 776) Highlights:

PLATFORM HIGHLIGHTS

Disarmament -- To help break the deadlock on arms control "requires a national peace agency for disarmament planning and research."

Foreign Aid -- Military aid should be replaced by economic aid "as rapidly as security considerations permit"; at the same time, development programs should be placed on a "long-term basis to permit more effective planning."

Economic Growth -- The U.S. economy "can and must grow at an average rate of 5 percent annually." As a first step, "a Democratic President will put an end to the present high-interest, tight-money policy."

Welfare Programs -- Pledges included medical-care benefits for the aged under the Social Security system; federal aid for school construction, teachers' salaries, student loans and scholarships; "full parity" income for farmers; expanded federal aid to cities.

Taxes -- By closing loopholes and achieving a higher rate of growth, billions in additional revenue could be found without increasing rates; if higher taxes were needed, however, "we will not allow political disadvantage to deter us from doing what is required."

Civil Rights -- The platform called for federal aid to desegregated school districts, federal authority to file civil injunction suits to prevent the denial of any civil rights, and a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission. "The peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship which have recently taken place in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at long last the guarantees of our Constitution," the platform said.

BACKGROUND

The character of much of the platform, which represented a major victory for liberal Northern Democrats on most issues, was credited to Resolutions Committee Chairman Chester Bowles (Conn.).

Several months before the convention, Bowles began conferences on platform issues with party leaders and prospective Presidential nominees, including Kennedy, for whom Bowles served as foreign policy adviser in the preconvention period. Bowles also drew heavily on reports of various subpanels of the Democratic Advisory Council. Regional platform hearings were held by specially appointed subcommittees of the Democratic National Committee during the spring of 1960, and national platform hearings began in Los Angeles the week of June 27.

The actual drafting of the platform began a few weeks before the convention. In addition to Bowles, Thomas Hughes, Bowles' legislative assistant, and Abram J. Chayes of Harvard Law School reportedly participated in the drafting.

Before submission to the full 108-member Resolutions Committee, the platform was considered by a 20-member drafting group, which made few changes in the planks submitted by Bowles and his associates.

In a climactic nine-hour session of the full Resolutions Committee July 11, decisive votes were taken on platform sections opposed by conservative groups within the party:

- By a 66-28 vote, a plank was adopted recommending elimination of the national origins quota system for immigration. The voted followed an unsuccessful fight by Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) to have the liberal immigration plank stricken from the platform.
- By a 66-22 vote, a farm plank calling for price supports at 90 percent of parity was approved. Opponents claimed the plank embodied the program of the National Farmers Union. A move to have the plank reconsidered was defeated, 32-38.
- The committee voted down a motion by Eastland to strike the repudiation of "right to work" laws from the platform.
- By a 66-24 vote, the disputed civil rights plank was adopted over Southern objections. Charles Bloch of Macon, Ga., a delegate from that state, told the committee: "At the behest of a well-organized minority... you are going to take the chance of driving out of the party the only states, practically speaking, which supported the party in 1952 and 1956." Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) called the plank "decidedly liberal" and said that "anything less might spell defeat and disaster for the party." Motions by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.) to strike platform sections dealing with the Fair Employment Practices Commission, the permanent Civil Rights Commission, civil injunctions and desegregation in all schools by 1963 were defeated by voice vote before the 66-24 vote on final adoption. A compromise civil rights plank offered by Lewis A. McMurran of Virginia was ruled out of order.

The Southerners left the platform meeting with a statement of repudiation signed by delegates from nine states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. The statement said many provisions of the civil rights plank were unconstitutional and that "we do not propose to be bound by them."

PRESENTATION TO CONVENTION

Bowles presented the platform to the convention July 12, interspersing presentation of major sections with filmed illustrations of Democratic stands on foreign policy, domestic policy and human rights. Bowles read only highlights of the platform (about 4,000 words). Delegates applauded the strong civil rights plank.

James H. Gray, Georgia Democratic chairman, read the minority report prepared by the nine states which had signed the statement of repudiation earlier.

The Southern states, Gray said, "have been subjected to every conceivable harassment" and "a campaign of

. . . KENNEDY NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT WITH 806 VOTES

studied vilification" in a "calculated effort being made by radicals of both parties to drive the states of the South from the Democratic party." Gray called for an observance of constitutional guarantees of powers reserved to the states and said that "unlimited...ever-enlarging big-government control always corrupts and always de-humanizes." Gray said the Southern states "will not be bribed with 'technical and financial assistance,' held out as bait in this platform, into sacrificing their children upon the altar of political expediency."

Ervin moved that the majority civil rights plank be stricken from the platform, and was joined in speaking for the minority report by Govs. Ernest F. Hollings (S.C.), Ross Barnett (Miss.), J. Lindsay Almond (Va.) and Sen. Spessard L. Holland (Fla.). Holland said "ultra-liberal domination" and "well-meaning, socialistic reformers" were responsible for the majority civil rights plank.

Speaking for the majority plank were Philip B. Perlman (Md.), Patsy Takemoto Mink (Hawaii), Leif Erickson (Mont.), Dorothy G. O'Brien (Ill.), Sen. Philip A. Hart (Mich.) and Joseph L. Rauh Jr. (D.C.). Rauh said of the sitdown demonstrations, "Can we do less than let these heroic students know that we care?" Bowles, winding up for the majority, said, "We should do the things that are right because they are right."

Southern states did not demand a roll call on their minority report, which the convention then rejected by voice vote.

A minority amendment offered by McMurran, asking that a provision for reduction of the national debt on a planned schedule be written into the plank on fiscal responsibility, was opposed by Bowles and rejected by voice vote.

After 2 hours and 12 minutes of debate the convention adopted the platform by voice vote at 9:43 p.m. July 12.

Collins' Remarks

Florida Gov. Leroy Collins, in his July 12 opening remarks as permanent chairman of the convention, called on Democrats not to "look upon the American public interest as the sum total of its special interests and voting blocs," but to unite on principles which all Americans could endorse and to "make this the kind of convention the American people want it to be, the kind of convention which will make you proud to say in years to come, 'I was there.'"

Collins called on the convention to "proclaim to the people of the world, by what we say and do here, that America once again is the America they respected, an America committed to wage war on the very causes of war: colonialism, poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance, prejudice, wherever such exists throughout the world."

"The call to our party here and now," Collins said, "is to produce for our Nation a leader capable of again bringing Americans to their feet tingling with pride and glowing with courage -- not out of fear but out of faith in America and a better world for all."

Presidential Nomination

Sen. John F. Kennedy's victory in the race for the Democratic Presidential nomination seemed highly probable in the period preceding convention balloting, although late efforts by supporters of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) and Adlai Stevenson appeared from time to time to have slowed the Kennedy juggernaut.

Johnson delayed formal announcement of his candidacy until July 5, and then announced his candidacy on a platform of "proven leadership". Johnson's problem was to establish a major beachhead of delegate support outside the South, which he was never able to do.

Stevenson never really entered the nomination race, but did encourage his backers July 8 by saying that if he were nominated he would campaign "with vigor and a sense of real purpose." Despite apparent widespread grass-roots support, the Stevenson candidacy was never organized to any great degree.

The campaign of Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) never appeared to have attracted major blocs of delegates to his cause. He announced his candidacy March 24.

Over a period of four years Kennedy built up an organization of determined young men, aided by some older professionals of the party, in a determined drive toward the nomination. He announced his candidacy formally Jan. 2. The drive bore fruit in seven primary victories throughout the spring and a steady movement of delegates to the Kennedy banner.

July 10, the day before the convention opened, Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago was able to deliver 59½ of Illinois' 69 votes to Kennedy. Gov. Edmund G. Brown (Calif.) declared for Kennedy, as did Govs. Herschel C. Loveless (Iowa) and George Docking (Kan.). At nightfall July 10 press association estimates put Kennedy's first ballot total at 620½, Johnson's at 273 (761 needed to win).

July 11, with balloting only two days distant, the key Pennsylvania delegation caucused and decided -- under the leadership of Gov. David L. Lawrence -- to cast 64 of its 81 votes for Kennedy. New York, with a total of 114 votes, began to add to the 91½ votes previously assured Kennedy. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) released his 63½ votes, some of which drifted into the Kennedy camp. That night the estimated count stood at 688½ for Kennedy, 304½ for Johnson.

July 12 the Kennedy bandwagon lost some of its momentum. In a determined move to stop Kennedy, Johnson challenged him to a debate on the issues before a joint meeting of the Texas and Massachusetts delegations. When Kennedy appeared, Johnson used the opportunity to point out that Kennedy was absent from the Senate during much of the 1960 Senate debate on civil rights legislation. Johnson presented himself as the man best qualified to be "trustee for you and your children" in perilous times ahead. Kennedy responded by saying Johnson had made an excellent record as Senate Majority Leader and should be retained in that position.

In July 12 caucuses Kennedy failed to receive some of the new support he had anticipated. California delivered only 30½ votes (31½ for Stevenson), as a major revolt developed against Brown's leadership. Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and New Jersey delegations did not switch

Democratic Presidential Balloting

The Democratic National Convention July 13 nominated Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) on the first ballot (761 votes needed to nominate) as its 1960 Presidential candidate. Following is the state-by-state tally before switches. The nomination was later declared to be by acclamation.

	TOTAL VOTES	KENNEDY (Mass.)	JOHNSON (Texas)	STEVENSON (Ill.)	SYMINGTON (Mo.)	BARNETT (Miss.)	SMATHERS (Fla.)	HUMPHREY (Minn.)	MEYNER (N.J.)
ALABAMA[1]	29	3½	20	½	3½		½		½
ALASKA	9	9							
ARIZONA	17	17							
ARKANSAS	27		27						
CALIFORNIA[2]	81	33½	7½	31½	8				
COLORADO	21	13½		5½	2				
CONNECTICUT	21	21							
DELAWARE	11		11						
FLORIDA	29						29		
GEORGIA	33		33						
HAWAII	9	1½	3	3½	1				
IDAHO	13	6	4½	½	2				
ILLINOIS	69	61½		2	5½				
INDIANA	34	34							
IOWA[3]	26	21½	½	2	½				
KANSAS[4]	21	21							
KENTUCKY	31	3½	25½	1½	½				
LOUISIANA	26		26						
MAINE	15	15							
MARYLAND	24	24							
MASSACHUSETTS	41	41							
MICHIGAN	51	42½		2½	6				
MINNESOTA	31							31	
MISSISSIPPI	23					23			
MISSOURI	39				39				
MONTANA	17	10	2	2½	2½				
NEBRASKA	16	11	½		4			½	
NEVADA	15	5½	6½	2½	½				
N. HAMPSHIRE	11	11							
N. JERSEY	41								41
N. MEXICO	17	4	13						
NEW YORK	114	104½	3½	3½	2½				
N. CAROLINA	37	6	27½	3			½		
N. DAKOTA	11	11							
OHIO	64	64							
OKLAHOMA	29		29						
OREGON	17	16½		½					
PENNSYLVANIA	81	68	4	7½					1½
RHODE ISLAND	17	17							
S. CAROLINA	21		21						
S DAKOTA	11	4	2	1	2½			1½	
TENNESSEE	33		33						
TEXAS	61		61						
UTAH	13	8	3		1½			½	
VERMONT	9	9							
VIRGINIA	33		33						
WASHINGTON[5]	27	14½	2½	6½	3				
W. VIRGINIA	25	15	5½	3	1½				
WISCONSIN	31	23						8	
WYOMING	15	15							
CANAL ZONE	4		4						
DIST. OF COL.	9	9							
PUERTO RICO	7	7							
VIRGIN IS.	4	4							
TOTAL	1,521	806	409	79½	86	23	30	41½	43

1. Alabama cast one-half vote for Gov. Orval Faubus (D).
2. California cast one-half vote for Gov. Edmund G. Brown (D).
3. Iowa cast 1½ votes for Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (D).
4. Kansas passed when its name was called in the balloting and did not vote till all other states and territories had finished.
5. Washington cast one-half vote for Gov. Albert D. Rosellini (D).

to Kennedy as expected. Nevertheless, his over-all estimated total rose to 743 votes (only 18 less than a majority).

On the morning of July 13, Kennedy lost a few votes in the Nebraska delegation, and Humphrey announced his support of Stevenson. (Humphrey Dec. 30, 1959 had announced his own candidacy for the nomination. He withdrew from the race May 11 after losing to Kennedy in the West Virginia Presidential primary.)

As the nominating session convened late July 13, however, Kennedy's nomination seemed inevitable.

NOMINATING SESSION

Johnson was the first candidate to be nominated, as Alabama yielded to Texas on the roll of the states. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) cited the great dangers to the Western world and said Johnson could furnish great national leadership. Following a 24-minute demonstration, Johnson's nomination was seconded by a Westerner, Gov. J.J. Hickey (Wyo.), a New Englander, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.), and a Hawaiian, Rep. Daniel K. Inouye.

Alaska then yielded to Minnesota so that Gov. Orville L. Freeman could place Kennedy's name in nomination. Freeman presented Kennedy as "a man who is free from the commitments and cliches of the past" and could win the November election. Following a 23-minute demonstration, Kennedy's nomination was seconded by another politically heterogeneous group: Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (Iowa); Terry Sanford, North Carolina Democratic gubernatorial candidate; Rep. Edith Green (Ore.); D.C. National Committeeman-elect Frank Reeves; former Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y. 1955-59); and Gov. J. Howard Edmondson (Okla.).

Arkansas then yielded to Florida so that Sen. Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) could place in nomination the first favorite-son candidate -- Sen. George A. Smathers (Fla.). Seconding speeches were made by Farris Bryant, Florida Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and Rep. Dante B. Fascell (Fla.).

Symington became the third major candidate to be nominated as Delaware yielded to Missouri and Gov. James T. Blair Jr. placed his fellow Missourian's name in nomination. Blair cited Symington's experience in the national defense field, called him "the answer to the Nation's prayer for leadership." Following a 24-minute demonstration, Symington's nomination was seconded by Reps. Emanuel Celler (N.Y.), Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.) and Charles C. Diggs Jr. (Mich.).

The next candidate nominated was Iowa favorite son Gov. Herschel C. Loveless. His name was placed before the convention by Rep. Merwin Coad (Iowa) and seconded by Rep. Neal Smith (Iowa). Following his nomination, Loveless gained the floor and withdrew his name in favor of Kennedy.

Kansas National Committeeman Frank G. Theis then placed another favorite son, Kansas Gov. George Docking, in nomination. After a seconding speech by Georgia Neese Clark, former Treasurer of the U.S., Docking gained the floor and withdrew in favor of Kennedy.

The last major nomination of the evening came when Kentucky authorized Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) to nominate Stevenson. McCarthy's own Minnesota delegation could not give him the authorization, since Alaska had already yielded to Minnesota for Freeman's nomination of Kennedy.

McCarthy asked the delegates to put aside decisions they made earlier in the year and to allow a second ballot so that delegates could be freed from previous pledges and thus choose the man they really thought best qualified for the Presidency. Stevenson, McCarthy said, "did not seek power for himself in 1952 or 1956. He does not seek it today. Power sometimes comes to those who seek it, but history does not prove that power is always well used by those who seek it.... Do not reject this man who made us all proud to be called Democrats." McCarthy's speech set off the most tumultuous demonstration of the convention. Most of the enthusiasm during the 28-minute demonstration, however, appeared to be centered in the galleries and was reminiscent of the galleries' "We want Willkie" chants at the 1940 Republican National Convention. Seconds for Stevenson were made by Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y., ex-Gov. 1933-42, ex-Sen. 1949-57), Lt. Gov. Glenn Anderson (Calif.), and Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt (Ky.). Wyatt introduced Eleanor Roosevelt to speak for Stevenson, and she received the most careful attention the delegates had yet given any speaker in the convention.

Maine yielded to New Jersey so that Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. could place the name of favorite-son Gov. Robert B. Meyner in nomination. After a brief demonstration the nomination was seconded by Rep. Francis E. Walter (Pa.) and Pitt Tyson Maner of Alabama.

The last favorite-son to be nominated was Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett, his name placed in nomination by Delegate Tom P. Brady (Miss.). Brady was booed when he called civil rights legislation "Communist inspired". Barnett's nomination was seconded by Rep. William M. Colmer (Miss.).

As nominations were completed, Kennedy forces predicted confidently their man would be nominated on the first ballot.

The impending Kennedy victory was apparent as the first ballot progressed. Wyoming's 15 votes finally put him over the 761-majority mark at 10:51 p.m., July 13. The first ballot total, before switches:

Kennedy	806
Johnson	409
Symington	86
Stevenson	79½
Meyner	43
Humphrey	41½
Smathers	30
Barnett	23
Loveless	1½
Brown	½
Faubus	½
Rosellini	½
TOTAL	1,521

Votes were cast for Iowa Gov. Herschel C. Loveless, California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus, Washington Gov. Albert D. Rosellini and for Humphrey even though their names were not formally before the convention. A Democratic convention rule adopted in 1920 and still in effect permitted delegates to vote for any person, whether his name was placed in nomination or not.

At the end of the first ballot, Missouri switched its 39 votes to Kennedy and then moved that Kennedy's nomination be made by acclamation. Collins declared the motion adopted.

The Vice Presidency

Following a day of conferences with Democratic party leaders Kennedy announced at 4:05 p.m. PDT July 14 that he had chosen Lyndon B. Johnson to be the candidate for Vice President.

Among other candidates considered for second place on the ticket were Sens. Stuart Symington (Mo.) and Henry M. Jackson (Wash.), as well as Govs. Orville L. Freeman (Minn.) and Herschel C. Loveless (Iowa).

CONVENTION ACTION

Alabama yielded to Pennsylvania on the roll of the states for Vice Presidential nominations and Johnson's name was placed before the convention by Gov. David L. Lawrence (Pa.), sparking a 7-minute demonstration.

There were reports from the floor of major dissatisfaction among Northern liberal groups over the choice of Johnson. Strongest objections came from the Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and District of Columbia delegations, and the D.C. delegates decided to place Freeman's name in nomination until Freeman requested them not to do so.

Johnson's nomination was seconded by Rep. William L. Dawson (Ill.), a prominent Negro leader; Jackson, who said Johnson was "one of the finest and fairest Senate leaders our country has ever known"; Rep. Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.); and Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. (Va.).

Before the roll of the states could proceed for further nominations, House Majority Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) gained recognition and moved to suspend the rules and take the nomination by a voice vote. Collins ruled that the motion was in order but that a two-thirds vote would be required. The vote was taken by voice, and the yeas appeared heavier than the nays. Collins ruled that there had been a two-thirds favorable voice vote, and declared that Johnson had been nominated by acclamation.

Major Convention Officers

Permanent Chairman -- Gov. Leroy Collins (Fla.).

Honorary Chairman -- Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas).

Temporary Chairman and Keynoter -- Sen. Frank Church (Idaho).

Parliamentarian -- Rep. Clarence Cannon (Mo.).

Co-Chairmen, Resolutions Committee -- Rep. Chester Bowles (Conn.) and Philip B. Perlman (Md.).

Co-Chairmen, Rules Committee -- Gov. Herschel C. Loveless (Iowa) and Mrs. Vel Phillips (Wis.).

Chairman, Permanent Organization Committee -- Mrs. Margaret Price (Mich.).

Co-Chairmen, Credentials Committee -- Camille F. Gravel Jr. (La.) and Calvin W. Rawlings (Utah).

Chairman, Host Committee -- Dan A. Kimball (Calif.).

Secretary -- Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh (Ala.).

Sergeant-at-Arms -- Monroe Goldwater (N.Y.).

Convention Manager -- James Leonard Reinsch (Ga.).

COMPLETE TEXT OF 1960 DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Following is the complete, full-length text of the 1960 platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention July 12.

The Rights of Man

I.

In 1796, in America's first contested national election, our Party, under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson, campaigned on the principles of "The Rights of Man."

Ever since, these four words have underscored our identity with the plain people of America and the world.

In periods of national crisis, we Democrats have returned to these words for renewed strength. We return to them today.

In 1960, "The Rights of Man" are still the issue.

It is our continuing responsibility to provide an effective instrument of political action for every American who seeks to strengthen these rights -- everywhere here in America, and everywhere in our 20th Century world.

II.

The common danger of mankind is war and the threat of war. Today, three billion human beings live in fear that some rash act or blunder may plunge us all into a nuclear holocaust which will leave only ruined cities, blasted homes, and a poisoned earth and sky.

Our objective, however, is not the right to co-exist in armed camps on the same planet with totalitarian ideologies, it is the creation of an enduring peace in which the universal values of human dignity, truth, and justice under law are finally secured for all men everywhere on earth.

If America is to work effectively for such a peace, we must first restore our national strength -- military, political, economic, and moral.

National Defense

The new Democratic administration will recast our military capacity in order to provide forces and weapons of a diversity, balance, and mobility sufficient in quantity and quality to deter both limited and general aggressions.

When the Democratic administration left office in 1953, the United States was the preeminent power in the world. Most free nations had confidence in our will and our ability to carry out our commitments to the common defense.

Even those who wished us ill respected our power and influence.

The Republican administration has lost that position of preeminence. Over the past 7½ years, our military power has steadily declined relative to that of the Russians and the Chinese and their satellites.

This is not a partisan election-year charge. It has been persistently made by high officials of the Republican administration itself. Before Congressional committees they have testified that the Communists will have a dangerous lead in intercontinental missiles through 1963 -- and that the Republican administration has no plans to catch up.

They have admitted that the Soviet Union leads in the space race -- and that they have no plans to catch up.

They have also admitted that our conventional military forces, on which we depend for defense in any non-nuclear war, have been dangerously slashed for reasons of "economy" -- and that they have no plans to reverse this trend.

As a result, our military position today is measured in terms of gaps -- missile gap, space gap, limited war gap.

To recover from the errors of the past seven years will not be easy.

This is the strength that must be erected:

1. Deterrent military power such that the Soviet and Chinese leaders will have no doubt that an attack on the United States would surely be followed by their own destruction.

2. Balanced conventional military forces which will permit a response graded to the intensity of any threats of aggressive force.

3. Continuous modernization of these forces through intensified research and development, including essential programs now slowed down, terminated, suspended, or neglected for lack of budgetary support.

A first order of business of a Democratic administration will be a complete reexamination of the organization of our armed forces.

A military organization structure, conceived before the revolution in weapons technology, cannot be suitable for the strategic deterrent, continental defense, limited war, and military alliance requirements of the 1960's.

We believe that our armed forces should be organized more nearly on the basis of function, not only to produce greater military strength, but also to eliminate duplication and save substantial sums.

We pledge our will, energies, and resources to oppose Communist aggression.

Since World War II, it has been clear that our own security must be pursued in concert with that of many other nations.

The Democratic administrations which, in World War II, led in forging a mighty and victorious alliance, after the war took the initiative in creating the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the greatest peace-time alliance in history.

This alliance has made it possible to keep Western Europe and the Atlantic Community secure against Communist pressures.

Our present system of alliances was begun in a time of an earlier weapons technology when our ability to retaliate against Communist attack required bases all around the periphery of the Soviet Union. Today, because of our continuing weakness in mobile weapons systems and intercontinental missiles, our defenses still depend in part on bases beyond our borders for planes and shorter range missiles.

If an alliance is to be maintained in vigor, its unity must be reflected in shared purposes. Some of our allies have contributed neither devotion to the cause of freedom nor any real military strength.

The new Democratic administration will review our system of pacts and alliances. We shall continue to adhere to our treaty obligations, including the commitment of the UN charter to resist aggression. But we shall also seek to shift the emphasis of our cooperation from military aid to economic development, wherever this is possible.

Civil Defense. We commend the work of the civil defense groups throughout the nation. A strong and effective civil defense is an essential element in our nation's defense.

The new Democratic administration will undertake a full review and analysis of the programs that should be adopted if the protection possible is to be provided to the civilian population of our nation.

Arms Control

A fragile power balance sustained by mutual nuclear terror does not, however, constitute peace. We must regain the initiative on the entire international front with effective new policies, to create the conditions for peace.

There are no simple solutions to the infinitely complex challenges which face us. Mankind's eternal dream, a world of peace, can only be built slowly and patiently.

A primary task is to develop responsible proposals that will help break the deadlock on arms control.

Such proposals should include means for ending nuclear tests under workable safeguards, cutting back nuclear weapons, reducing conventional forces, preserving outer space for peaceful purposes, preventing surprise attack, and limiting the risk of accidental war.

This requires a national peace agency for disarmament planning and research to muster the scientific ingenuity, coordination, continuity, and seriousness of purpose which are now lacking in our arms control efforts.

The national peace agency would develop the technical and scientific data necessary for serious disarmament negotiations, would conduct research in cooperation with the Defense Department and Atomic Energy Commission on methods of inspection and monitoring arms control agreements, particularly agreements to control nuclear testing, and would provide continuous technical advice to our disarmament negotiators.

As with armaments, so with disarmament, the Republican administration has provided us with much talk but little constructive action. Representatives of the United States have gone to conferences without plans or preparation. The administration has played opportunistic politics, both at home andabroad.

Even during the recent important negotiations at Geneva and Paris, only a handful of people were devoting full time to work on the highly complex problem of disarmament.

More than $100 billion of the world's production now goes each year into armaments. To the extent that we can secure the adoption of effective arms control agreements, vast resources will be freed for peaceful use.

The new Democratic administration will plan for an orderly shift of our expenditures. Long-delayed reductions in excise, corporation, and individual income taxes will then be possible. We can also step up the pace in meeting our backlog of public needs and in pursuing the promise of atomic and space science in a peaceful age.

As world-wide disarmament proceeds, it will free vast resources for a new international attack on the problem of world poverty.

Instruments of Foreign Policy

American foreign policy in all its aspects must be attuned to our world of change.

We will recruit officials whose experience, humanity, and dedication fit them for the task of effectively representing America abroad.

We will provide a more sensitive and creative direction to our overseas information program. And we will overhaul our administrative machinery so that America may avoid diplomatic embarrassments and at long last speak with a single confident voice in world affairs.

The "image" of America. First, those men and women selected to represent us abroad must be chosen for their sensitive understanding of the peoples with whom they will live. We can no longer afford representatives who are ignorant of the language and culture and politics of the nation in which they represent us.

Our information programs must be more than news broadcasts and boastful recitals of our accomplishments and our material riches. We must find ways to show the people of the world that we share the same goals -- dignity, health, freedom, schools for children, a place in the sun -- and that we will work together to achieve them.

Our program of visits between Americans and people of other nations will be expanded with special emphasis upon students and younger leaders. We will encourage study of foreign languages. We favor continued support and extension of such programs as the East-West cultural center established at the University of Hawaii. We shall study a similar center for Latin America, with due consideration of the existing facilities now available in the Canal Zone.

National Policy Machinery. In the present administration, the National Security Council has been used not to focus issues for decision by the responsible leaders of government, but to paper over problems of policy with "agreed solutions" which avoid decisions.

The mishandling of the U-2 espionage flights -- the sorry spectacle of official denial, retraction, and contradiction -- and the admitted misjudging of Japanese public opinion are only two recent examples of the breakdown of the administration's machinery for assembling facts, making decisions, and coordinating action.

The Democratic Party welcomes the study now being made by the Senate Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery. The New Democratic administration will revamp and simplify this cumbersome machinery.

World Trade

World trade is more than ever essential to world peace. In the tradition of Cordell Hull, we shall expand world trade in every responsible way.

Since all Americans share the benefits of this policy, its costs should not be the burden of a few. We shall support practical measures to ease the necessary adjustments of industries and communities which may be unavoidably hurt by increases in imports.

World trade raises living standards, widens markets, reduces costs, increases profits, and builds political stability and international economic cooperation.

However, the increase in foreign imports involves costly adjustment and damage to some domestic industries and communities. The burden has been heavier recently because of the Republican failure to maintain an adequate rate of economic growth, and the refusal to use public programs to ease necessary adjustments.

The Democratic administration will help trade-affected industries by measures consistent with economic growth, orderly transition, fair competition, and the long-run economic strength of all parts of our nation.

Trade-affected industries and communities need and deserve appropriate help through trade adjustment measures such as direct loans, tax incentives, defense contracts priority, and retraining assistance.

Our government should press for reduction of foreign barriers to the sale of the products of American industry and agriculture. These are particularly severe in the case of fruit products. The present balance of payments situation provides a favorable opportunity for such action.

The new Democratic administration will seek international agreements to assure fair competition and fair labor standards to protect our own workers and to improve the lot of workers elsewhere.

Our domestic economic policies and our essential foreign policies must be harmonious.

To sell, we must buy. We therefore must resist the temptation to accept remedies that deny American producers and consumers access to world markets and destroy the prosperity of our friends in the non-Communist world.

Immigration

We shall adjust our immigration, nationality and refugee policies to eliminate discrimination and to enable members of scattered families abroad to be united with relatives already in our midst.

The national origins quota system of limiting immigration contradicts the founding principles of this nation. It is inconsistent with our belief in the rights of man. This system was instituted after World War I as a policy of deliberate discrimination by a Republican administration and Congress.

The revision of immigration and nationality laws we seek will implement our belief that enlightened immigration, naturalization and refugee policies and humane administration of them are important aspects of our foreign policy.

These laws will bring greater skills to our land, reunite families, permit the United States to meet its fair share of world programs of rescue and rehabilitation, and take advantage of immigration as an important factor in the growth of the American economy.

In this World Refugee Year it is our hope to achieve admission of our fair share of refugees. We will institute policies to alleviate suffering among the homeless wherever we are able to extend our aid.

We must remove the distinctions between native-born and naturalized citizens to ensure full protection of our laws to all. There is no place in the United States for "second-class citizenship."

The protections provided by due process, right of appeal, and statutes of limitation, can be extended to non-citizens without hampering the security of our nation.

We commend the Democratic Congress for the initial steps that have recently been taken toward liberalizing changes in immigration law. However, this should not be a piece-meal project and we are confident that a Democratic President in cooperation with Democratic Congresses will again implant a humanitarian and liberal spirit in our nation's immigration and citizenship policies.

* * * * *

To the peoples and governments beyond our shores we offer the following pledges:

The Underdeveloped World

To the non-Communist nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America: we shall create with you working partnerships, based on mutual respect and understanding.

In the Jeffersonian tradition, we recognize and welcome the irresistible momentum of the world revolution of rising expectations for a better life. We shall identify American policy with its values and objectives.

To this end the new Democratic administration will revamp and refocus the objectives, emphasis and allocation of our foreign assistance programs.

The proper purpose of these programs is not to buy gratitude or to recruit mercenaries, but to enable the peoples of these awakening, developing nations to make their own free choices.

As they achieve a sense of belonging, of dignity, and of justice, freedom will become meaningful for them, and therefore worth defending.

Where military assistance remains essential for the common defense, we shall see that the requirements are fully met. But as rapidly as security considerations permit, we will replace tanks with tractors, bombers with bulldozers, and tacticians with technicians.

We shall place our programs of international cooperation on a long-term basis to permit more effective planning. We shall seek to associate other capital exporting countries with us in promoting the orderly economic growth of the underdeveloped world.

We recognize India and Pakistan as major tests of the capacity of free men in a difficult environment to master the age-old problems of illiteracy, poverty, and disease. We will support their efforts in every practical way.

We welcome the emerging new nations of Africa to the world community. Here again we shall strive to write a new chapter of fruitful cooperation.

In Latin America we shall restore the Good Neighbor policy based on far closer economic cooperation and increased respect and understanding.

In the Middle East we will work for guarantees to insure independence for all states. We will encourage direct Arab-Israel peace negotiations, the resettlement of Arab refugees in lands, where there is room and opportunity for them, an end to boycotts and blockades, and unrestricted use of the Suez Canal by all nations.

A billion and a half people in Asia, Africa and Latin America are engaged in an unprecedented attempt to propel themselves into the twentieth century. They are striving to create or reaffirm their national identity.

But they want much more than independence. They want an end to grinding poverty. They want more food, health for themselves and their children and other benefits that a modern industrial civilization can provide.

Communist strategy has sought to divert these aspirations into narrowly nationalistic channels, or external trouble-making or authoritarianism. The Republican administration has played into the hands of this strategy by concerning itself almost exclusively with the military problem of Communist invasion.

The Democratic programs of economic cooperation will be aimed at making it as easy as possible for the political leadership in these countries to turn the energy, talent and resources of their peoples to orderly economic growth.

History and current experience show that an annual per capita growth rate of at least 2 percent is feasible in these countries. The Democratic administration's assistance program, in concert with the aid forthcoming from our partners in Western Europe, Japan, and the British Commonwealth, will be geared to facilitating this objective.

The Democratic administration will recognize that assistance to these countries is not an emergency or short-term matter. Through the Development Loan Fund and otherwise, we shall seek to assure continuity in our aid programs for periods of at least five years, to permit more effective allocation on our part and better planning by the governments of the countries receiving aid.

More effective use of aid and a greater confidence in us and our motives will be the result.

We will establish priorities for foreign aid which will channel it to those countries abroad which, by their own willingness to help themselves, show themselves most capable of using it effectively.

We will use our own agricultural productivity as an effective tool of foreign aid, and also as a vital form of working capital for economic development. We shall seek new approaches which will provide assistance without disrupting normal world markets for food and fiber.

We shall give attention to the problem of stabilizing world prices of agricultural commodities and basic raw materials on which many underdeveloped countries depend for needed foreign exchange.

We shall explore the feasibility of shipping and storing a substantial part of our food abundance in a system of "food banks" located in distribution centers in the underdeveloped world.

Such a system would be an effective means of alleviating famine and suffering in times of natural disaster, and of cushioning the effect of bad harvests. It would also have a helpful, anti-inflationary influence as economic development gets underway.

Although basic development requirements like transport, housing, schools, and river development, may be financed by government, these projects are usually built and sometimes managed by private enterprise. Moreover, outside this public sector a large increasing role remains for private investment.

The Republican administration has done little to summon American business to play its part in this, one of the most creative tasks of our generation. The Democratic administration will take steps to recruit and organize effectively the best business talent in America for foreign economic development.

We urge continued economic assistance to Israel and the Arab peoples to help them raise their living standards. We pledge our best efforts for peace in the Middle East by seeking to prevent an arms race while guarding against the dangers of a military imbalance resulting from Soviet arms shipments.

The Atlantic Community

To our friends and associates in the Atlantic Community: we propose a broader partnership that goes beyond our common fears, to recognize the depth and sweep of our common political, economic, and cultural interests.

We welcome the recent heartening advances toward European unity. In every appropriate way, we shall encourage their further growth within the broader framework of the Atlantic Community.

After World War II, the vision of Democratic statesmen saw that an orderly, peaceful world was impossible with Europe shattered and exhausted.

They fashioned the great programs which bear their names -- the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan -- by which the economies of Europe were revived. Then in NATO they renewed for the common defense the ties of alliance forged in war.

In these endeavors, the Democratic administrations invited leading Republicans to full participation as equal partners. But the Republican administration has rejected this principle of bi-partisanship.

We have already seen how the mutual trust and confidence created abroad under Democratic leadership has been eroded by arrogance, clumsiness, and lack of understanding in the Republican administration.

The new Democratic administration will restore the former high levels of cooperation within the Atlantic community envisaged from the beginning by the NATO treaty in political and economic spheres as well as military affairs.

We welcome the progress towards European unity expressed in the Coal and Steel Community, Euratom, the European Economic Community, The European Free Trade Association, and the European Assembly.

We shall conduct our relations with the nations of the Common Market so as to encourage the opportunities for freer and more expanded trade, and to avert the possibilities of discrimination, inherent in it.

We shall encourage adjustment with the so-called "outer seven" nations so as to futher enlarge the area of freer trade.

The Communist World

To the rulers of the Communist World: We confidently accept your challenge to competition in every field of human effort.

We recognize this contest as one between two radically different approaches to the meaning of life -- our open society which places its highest value upon individual dignity, and your closed society in which the rights of men are sacrificed to the state.

We believe your Communist ideology to be sterile, unsound, and doomed to failure. We believe that your children will reject the intellectual prison in which you seek to confine them and that ultimately they will choose the eternal principles of freedom.

In the meantime, we are prepared to negotiate with you whenever and wherever there is a realistic possibility of progress without sacrifice of principle.

If negotiations through diplomatic channels provide opportunities, we will negotiate.

If debate before the United Nations holds promise, we will debate.

If meetings at high level offer prospects of success, we will be there.

But we will use all the will, power, resources, and energy at our command to resist the further encroachment of Communism on freedom -- whether at Berlin, Formosa or new points of pressure as yet undisclosed.

We shall keep open the lines of communication with our opponents. Despite difficulties in the way of peaceful agreement, every useful avenue will be energetically explored and pursued.

However, we will never surrender positions which are essential to the defense of freedom, nor will we abandon peoples who are now behind the Iron Curtain through any formal approval of the status quo.

Everyone proclaims "firmness" in support of Berlin. The issue is not the desire to be firm, but the capability to be firm. This, the Democratic Party will provide as we have done before.

The ultimate solution of the situation in Berlin must be approached in the broader context of settlement of the tensions and divisions of Europe.

The good faith of the United States is pledged likewise to defending Formosa. We will carry out that pledge.

The new Democratic administration will also reaffirm our historic policy of opposition to the establishment anywhere in the Americas of governments dominated by foreign powers, a policy now being undermined by Soviet threats to the freedom and independence of Cuba. The government of the United States under a Democratic administration will not be deterred from fulfilling its obligations and solemn responsibilities under its treaties and agreements with the nations of the Western hemisphere. Nor will the United States, in conformity with its treaty obligations, permit the establishment of a regime dominated by international, atheistic communism in the Western hmisphere.

To the people who live in the Communist world and its captive nations: we proclaim an enduring friendship which goes beyond governments and ideologies to our common human interest in a better world.

Through exchanges of persons, cultural contacts, trade in non-strategic areas, and other non-governmental activities, we will endeavor to preserve and improve opportunities for human relationships which no Iron Curtain can permanently sever.

No political platform promise in history was more cruelly cynical than the Republican effort to buy votes in 1952 with false promises of painless liberation for the captive nations.

The blood of heroic freedom fighters in Hungary tragically proved this promise a fraud. We Democrats will never be party to such cruel cultivation of false hopes.

We look forward to the day when the men and women of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and the other captive nations will stand again in freedom and justice. We will hasten, by every honorable and responsible means, the arrival of the day.

We shall never accept any deal or arrangement which acquiesces in the present subjugation of these peoples.

We deeply regret that the policies and actions of the government of Communist China have interrupted the generations of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

We reaffirm our pledge of determined opposition to the present admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

Although normal diplomatic relations between our governments are impossible under present conditions, we shall welcome any evidence that the Chinese Communist government is genuinely prepared to create a new relationship based on respect for international obligations, including the release of American prisoners. We will continue to make every effort to effect the release of American civilians and servicemen now unjustly imprisoned in Red China and elsewhere in the Communist empire.

The United Nations

To all our fellow members of the United Nations: we shall strengthen our commitments in this, our great continuing institution for conciliation and the growth of a world community.

Through the machinery of the United Nations, we will work for disarmament, the establishment of an international police force, the strengthening of the world court, and the establishment of world law.

We shall propose the bolder and more effective use of the specialized agencies to promote the world's economic and social development.

Great Democratic presidents have taken the lead in the effort to unite the nations of the world in an international organization to assure world peace with justice under law.

The League of Nations, conceived by Woodrow Wilson, was doomed by Republican defeat of United States participation.

The United Nations, sponsored by Franklin Roosevelt, has become the one place where representatives of the rival systems and interests which divide the world can and do maintain continuous contact.

The United States adherence to the World Court contains a so-called "self-judging reservation" which, in effect, permits us to prevent a Court decision, in any particular case in which we are involved. The Democratic Party proposes its repeal.

To all these endeavors so essential to world peace, we, the members of the Democratic Party, will bring a new urgency, persistence, and determination, born of the conviction that in our thermonuclear century, all of the other Rights of Man hinge on our ability to assure man's right to peace.

III.

The pursuit of peace, our contribution to the stability of the new nations of the world, our hopes for progress and well-being at home, all these depend in large measure on our ability to release the full potential of our American economy for employment, production, and growth.

Our generation of Americans has achieved an historic technological breakthrough. Today we are capable of creating an abundance in goods and services beyond the dreams of our parents. Yet on the threshold of plenty, the Republican administration hesitates, confused and afraid.

As a result, massive human needs now exist side by side with idle workers, idle capital, and idle machines.

The Republican failure in the economic field has been virtually complete.

Their years of power have consisted of two recessions, in 1953-54 and 1957-60, separated by the most severe peacetime inflation in history.

They have shown themselves incapable of checking inflation. In their efforts to do so, they have brought on recessions that have thrown millions of Americans out of work. Yet even in these slumps, the cost of living has continued to climb, and it is now at an all-time high.

They have slowed down the rate of growth of the economy to about one-third the rate of the Soviet Union.

Over the past 7½-year period, the Republicans have failed to balance the budget or reduce the national debt. Responsible fiscal policy requires surpluses in good times to more than offset the deficits which may occur in recessions, in order to reduce the national debt over the long run. The Republican administration has produced the deficits -- in fact, the greatest deficit in any peacetime year in history, in 1958-59 -- but not the surpluses. Consequently, their seven years have produced a total deficit of $19 billion.

While reducing outlays for essential public services which directly benefit our people, they have raised the annual interest charge on the national debt to a level $3 billion higher than when they took office. In the eight fiscal years of the Republican administration, these useless higher interest payments will have cost the taxpayers $9 billion.

They have mismanaged the public debt not only by increasing interest rates, but also by failing to lengthen the average maturity of government obligations when they had a clear opportunity to do so.

Economic Growth

The new Democratic administration will confidently proceed to unshackle American enterprise and to free American labor, industrial leadership, and capital, to create an abundance that will outstrip any other system.

Free competitive enterprise is the most creative and productive form of economic order that the world has seen. The recent slow pace of American growth is due not to the failure of our free economy but to the failure of our national leadership.

We Democrats believe that our economy can and must grow at an average rate of 5 percent annually, almost twice as fast as our average annual rate since 1953. We pledge ourselves to policies that will achieve this goal without inflation.

Economic growth is the means whereby we improve the American standard of living and produce added tax resources for national security and essential public services.

Our economy must grow more swiftly in order to absorb two groups of workers: the much larger number of young people who will be reaching working age in the 1960's, and the workers displaced by the rapid pace of technological advances and automation. Republican policies which have stifled growth could only mean increasingly severe unemployment, particularly of youth and older workers.

An End to Tight Money

As the first step in speeding economic growth, a Democratic President will put an end to the present high interest, tight money policy.

This policy has failed in its stated purpose -- to keep prices down. It has given us two recessions within five years, bankrupted many of our farmers, produced a record number of business failures, and added billions of dollars in unnecessary higher interest charges to government budgets and the cost of living.

A new Democratic administration will reject this philosophy of economic slowdown. We are committed to maximum employment, at decent wages and with fair profits, in a far more productive, expanding economy.

The Republican high interest policy has extracted a costly toll from every American who has financed a home, an automobile, a refrigerator, or a television set.

It has foisted added burdens on taxpayers of state and local governments which must borrow for schools and other public services.

It has added to the cost of many goods and services, and hence has been itself a factor in inflation.

It has created windfalls for many financial institutions.

The $9 billion of added interest charges on the national debt would have been even higher but for the prudent insistence of the Democratic Congress on maintaining the ceiling on interest rates for long-term government bonds.

Control of Inflation

The American consumer has a right to fair prices. We are determined to secure that right.

Inflation has its roots in a variety of causes; its cure lies in a variety of remedies. Among those remedies are monetary and credit policies properly applied, budget surpluses in times of full employment, and action to restrain "administered price" increases in industries where economic power rests in the hands of a few.

A fair share of the gains from increasing productivity in many industries should be passed on to the consumer through price reductions.

The agenda which a new Democratic administration will face next January is crowded with urgent needs on which action has been delayed, deferred, or denied by the present administration.

A new Democratic administration will undertake to meet those needs.

It will reaffirm the Economic Bill of Rights which Franklin Roosevelt wrote into our national conscience sixteen years ago. It will reaffirm these rights for all Americans of whatever race, place of residence, or station in life.

> 1. "The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the nation."

Full Employment

The Democratic Party reaffirms its support of full employment as a paramount objective of national policy.

For nearly 30 months the rate of unemployment has been between 5 and 7.5% of the labor force. A pool of 3 to 4 million citizens, able and willing to work but unable to find jobs, has been written off by the Republican administration as a "normal" readjustment of the economic system.

The policies of a Democratic administration to restore economic growth will reduce current unemployment to a minimum.

Thereafter, if recessionary trends appear, we will act promptly with counter-measures, such as public works or temporary tax cuts. We will not stand idly by and permit recessions to run their course as the Republican administration has done.

Aid to Depressed Areas

The right to a job requires action to create new industry in America's depressed areas of chronic unemployment.

General economic measures will not alone solve the problems of localities which suffer some special disadvantage. To bring prosperity to these depressed areas and to enable them to make their full contribution to the national welfare, specially directed action is needed.

Areas of heavy and persistent unemployment result from depletion of natural resources, technological change, shifting defense requirements, or trade imbalances which have caused the decline of major industries. Whole communities, urban and rural, have been left stranded in distress and despair, through no fault of their own.

These communities have undertaken valiant efforts of self-help. But mutual aid, as well as self-help, is part of the American tradition. Stricken communities deserve the help of the whole nation.

The Democratic Congress twice passed bills to provde this help. The Republican President twice vetoed them.

These bills proposed low-interest loans to private enterprise to create new industry and new jobs in depressed communities, assistance to the communities to provide public facilities necessary to encourage the new industry, and retraining of workers for the new jobs.

The Democratic Congress will again pass, and the Democratic President will sign, such a bill.

Discrimination in Employment

The right to a job requires action to break down artificial and arbitrary barriers to employment based on age, race, sex, religion, or national origin.

Unemployment strikes hardest at workers over 40, minority groups, young people, and women. We will not achieve full employment until prejudice against these workers is wiped out.

Collective Bargaining

The right to a job requires the restoration of full support for a collective bargaining and the repeal of the anti-labor excesses which have been written into our labor laws.

Under Democratic leadership a sound national policy was developed, expressed particularly by the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, which guaranteed the rights of workers to organize and to bargain collectively. But the Republican administration has replaced this sound policy with a national anti-labor policy.

The Republican Taft-Hartley Act seriously weakened unions in their efforts to bring economic justice to the millions of American workers who remain unorganized.

By administrative action, anti-labor personnel appointed by the Republicans to the National Labor Relations Board have made the Taft-Hartley Act even more restrictive in its application than in its language.

Thus the traditional goal of the Democratic Party -- to give all workers the right to organize and bargain collectively -- has still not been achieved.

We pledge the enactment of an affirmative labor policy which will encourage free collective bargaining through the growth and development of free and responsible unions.

Millions of workers just now seeking to organize are blocked by federally authorized "right-to-work" laws, unreasonable limitations on the right to picket, and other hampering legislative and administrative provisions.

Again, in the new Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act, the Republican administration perverted the constructive effort of the Democratic Congress to deal with improper activities of a few in labor and management by turning that Act into a means of restricting the legitimate rights of the vast majority of working men and women in honest labor unions. This law likewise strikes hardest at the weak or poorly organized, and it fails to deal with equal vigor with abuses of management as well as those of labor.

We will repeal the authorization for "right-to-work" laws, limitations on the right to strike, to picket peacefully and to tell the public the facts of a labor dispute, and other anti-labor features of the Taft-Hartley Act and the 1959 Act. This unequivocal pledge for the repeal of the anti-labor and restrictive provisions of those laws will encourage collective bargaining and strengthen and support the free and honest labor movement.

The Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act are in need of improvement. We strongly oppose Republican attempts to weaken the Railway Labor Act.

We shall strengthen and modernize the Walsh-Healey and Davis-Bacon Acts, which protect the wage standards of workers employed by government contractors.

Basic to the achievement of stable labor-management relations is leadership from the White House. The Republican administration has failed to provide such leadership.

They failed to foresee the deterioration of labor-management relations in the steel industry last year. When it became obvious that a national emergency was developing, they failed to forestall it. When it came, their only solution was government-by-injunction.

A Democratic President, through his leadership and concern, will produce a better climate for continuing constructive relationships between labor and management. He will have periodic White House conferences between labor and management to consider their mutual problems before they reach the critical stage.

A Democratic President will use the vast fact-finding facilities that are available to inform himself, and the public, in exercising his leadership in labor disputes for the benefit of the nation as a whole.

If he needs more such facilities, or authority, we will provide them.

We further pledge that in the administration of all labor legislation we will restore the level of integrity, competence and sympathetic understanding required to carry out the intent of such legislation.

Planning for Automation

The right to a job requires planning for automation, so that men and women will be trained and available to meet shifting employment needs.

We will conduct a continuing analysis of the nation's manpower resources and of measures which may be required to assure their fullest development and use.

We will provide the government leadership necessary to insure that the blessings of automation do not become burdens of widespread unemployment. For the young and the technologically displaced workers, we will provide the opportunity for training and retraining that equips them for jobs to be filled.

Minimum Wages

> 2. "The right to earn enouh to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation."

At the bottom of the income scale are some eight million families whose earnings are too low to provide even basic necessities of food, shelter and clothing.

We pledge to raise the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and to extend coverage to several million workers not now protected.

We pledge further improvements in the wage, hour and coverage standards of the Fair Labor Standards Act so as to extend its benefits to all workers employed in industries engaged in or affecting interstate commerce and to raise its standards to keep up with our general economic progress and needs.

We shall seek to bring the 2 million men, women and children who work for wages on the farms of the United States under the protection of existing labor and social legislation; and to assure migrant labor, perhaps the most underprivileged of all, of a comprehensive program to bring them not only decent wages but also an adequate standard of health, housing, Social Security protection, education and welfare services.

Agriculture

> 3. "The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living."

We shall take positive action to raise farm income to full parity levels and to preserve family farming as a way of life.

We shall put behind us once and for all the timidity with which our government has viewed our abundance of food and fiber.

We will set new high levels of food consumption both at home and abroad.

As long as many Americans and hundreds of millions of people in other countries remain underfed, we shall regard these agricultural riches, and the family farmers who produce them, not as a liability but as a national asset.

Using our Abundance. The Democratic administration will inaugurate a national food and fiber policy for expanded use of our agricultural abundance. We will no longer view food stockpiles with alarm but will use them as powerful instruments for peace and plenty.

We will increase consumption at home. A vigorous expanding economy will enable many American families to eat more and better food.

We will use the food stamp programs authorized to feed needy children, aged and unemployed. We will expand and improve the school lunch and milk programs.

We will establish and maintain a food reserve for national defense purposes near important population centers to preserve lives in event of national disaster, operated so as not to depress farm prices. We will expand research into new industrial uses of agricultural products. We will increase consumption abroad. The Democratic Party believes our nation's capacity to produce food and fiber is one of the great weapons for waging war against hunger and want throughout the world. With wise management of our food abundance we will expand trade between nations, support economic and human development programs and combat famine.

Unimaginative, outmoded Republican policies which fail to use these productive capacities of our farms have been immensely costly to our nation. They can and will be changed.

Achieving Income Parity. While farmers have raised their productive efficiency to record levels, Republican farm policies forced their income to drop by 30 percent over the past eight years.

Tens of thousands of farm families have been bankrupted and forced off the land. And this despite the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture has spent more on farm programs than all previous Secretaries in history combined.

Farmers acting individually or in small groups are helpless to protect their incomes from sharp declines. Their only recourse is to produce more, throwing production still further out of balance with demand and driving prices down further.

This disastrous downward cycle can be stopped only by effective farm programs sympathetically administered with the assistance of democratically elected farmer committees.

The Democratic administration will work to bring about full parity income for farmers in all segments of agriculture by helping them to balance farm production with the expanding needs of the nation and the world.

Measures to this end include production and marketing quotas measured in terms of barrels, bushels, and bales, loans on basic commodities at not less than 90% of parity, production payments, commodity purchases, and marketing orders and agreements.

We repudiate the Republican administration of the Soil Bank Program which has emphasized the retirement of whole farm units and pledge an orderly land retirement and conservation program.

We are convinced that a successful combination of these approaches will cost considerably less than present Republican programs which have failed.

We will encourage agricultural cooperatives by expanding and liberalizing existing credit facilities and developing new facilities if necessary to assist them in extending their marketing and purchasing activities, and we will protect cooperatives from punitive taxation.

The Democratic administration will improve the marketing practices of the family-type dairy farm to reduce risk of loss.

To protect farmers' incomes in times of natural disaster, the Federal Crop Insurance Program, created and developed experimentally under Democratic administrations, should be invigorated and expanded nationwide.

Improving Working and Living on Farms. Farm families have been among those victimized most severely by Republican tight money policies.

Young people have been barred from entering agriculture. Giant corporations and other non-farmers, with readier access to credit and through vertical integration methods, have supplanted hundreds of farm families and caused the bankruptcy of many others.

The Democratic Party is committed by tradition and conviction to preservation of family agriculture.

To this end, we will expand and liberalize farm credit facilities, especially to meet the needs of family-farm agriculture and to assist beginning farmers.

Many families in America's rural counties are still living in poverty because of inadequate resources and opportunity. This blight and personal desperation should have received national priority attention long ago.

The new Democratic administration will begin at once to eradicate long-neglected rural blight. We will help people help themselves with extended and supervised credit for farm improvement, local industrial development, improved vocational training and other assistance to those wishing to change to non-farm employment, and the fullest development of commercial recreational possibilities. This is one of the major objectives of the area redevelopment program, twice vetoed by the Republican President.

The rural electric cooperatives celebrate this year the twenty-fifth anniversary of the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration under President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Democratic Congress has successfully fought the efforts of the Republican administration to cut off REA loans and force its high interest rate policies on this great rural enterprise.

We will maintain interest rates for REA co-ops and public power districts at the levels provided in present law.

We deplore administration failure to provide the dynamic leadership necessary to encourage loans to rural users for generation of power where necessary.

We promise the co-ops active support in meeting the ever-growing demand for electric power and telephone service to be filled on a complete area-coverage basis, without requiring benefits for special interest power groups.

In every way we will seek to help the men, women, and children whose livelihood comes from the soil to achieve better housing, education, health, and decent earnings and working conditions.

All these goals demand the leadership of a Secretary of Agriculture who is not only conversant with the technological and economic aspects of farm problems, but who is sympathetic with the objectives of effective farm legislation not only for farmers but for the best interest of the nation as a whole.

Small Business

4. "The right of every businessman, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home and abroad."

The new Democratic administration will act to make our free economy really free -- free from the oppression of monopolistic power -- free from the suffocating impact of high interest rates. We will help create an economy in which small businesses can take root, grow and flourish.

We Democrats pledge:

1. Action to aid small business to obtain credit and equity capital at reasonable rates. Small business which must borrow to stay alive has been a particular victim of the high interest policies of the Republican administration.

The loan program of the Small Business Administration should be accelerated, and the independence of that agency preserved. The Small Business Investment Act of 1958 must be administered with a greater sense of its importance and possibilities.

2. Protection of the public against the growth of monopoly.

The last eight years of Republican government has been the greatest period of merger and amalgamation in industry and banking in American history. Democratic Congresses have enacted numerous important measures to strengthen our anti-trust laws. Since 1950 the four Democratic Congresses have enacted laws like the Celler-Kefauver Anti-merger Act, and to improve the laws against price discriminations and tie-in sales.

When the Republicans were in control of the 80th and of the 83rd Congresses they failed to enact a single measure to strengthen or improve the anti-trust laws.

The Democratic Party opposes this trend to monopoly.

We pledge vigorous enforcement of the antitrust laws.

We favor requiring corporations to file advance notice of mergers with the antitrust enforcement agencies.

We favor permitting all firms to have access at reasonable rates to patented inventions resulting from government financed research and development contracts.

We favor strengthening the Robinson-Patman Act to protect small business against price discrimination.

We favor authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to obtain temporary injunctions during the pendency of administrative proceedings.

3. A more equitable share of government contracts to small and independent business.

We will move from almost complete reliance on negotiation in the award of government contracts toward open, competitive bidding.

Housing

5. "The right of every family to a decent home."

Today our rate of home building is less than ten years ago. A healthy expanding economy will enable us to build two million homes a year, in wholesome neighborhoods, for people of all incomes.

At this rate, within a single decade we can clear away our slums and assure every American family a decent place to live.

Republican policies have led to a decline of the home building industry and the production of fewer homes. Republican high interest policies have forced the cost of decent housing beyond the range of many families. Republican indifference has perpetuated slums.

We record the unpleasant fact that in 1960 at least 40 million Americans live in substandard housing.

One million new families are formed each year and need housing, and 300,000 existing homes need to be replaced. At present, construction does not even meet these requirements, much less permit reduction of the backlog of slum units.

We support a housing construction goal of more than 2,000,000 homes a year. Most of the increased construction will be priced to meet the housing needs of middle and low income families who now live in substandard housing and are priced out of the market for decent homes.

Our housing programs will provide for rental as well as sales housing. They will permit expanded cooperative housing programs and sharply stepped-up rehabilitation of existing homes.

To make possible the building of 2,000,000 homes a year in wholesome neighborhoods, the home building industry should be aided by special mortgage assistance, with low interest rates, long-term mortgage periods and reduced down payments. Where necessary, direct government loans should be provided.

Even with this new and flexible approach, there will still be need for a substantial low-rent public housing program authorizing as many units as local communities require and are prepared to build.

Health

6. "The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health."

Illness is expensive. Many Americans have neither incomes nor insurance protection to enable them to pay for modern health care. The problem is particularly acute with our older citizens, among whom serious illness strikes most often.

We shall provide medical care benefits for the aged as part of the time-tested social security insurance system. We reject any proposal which would require such citizens to submit to the indignity of a means test -- a "pauper's oath."

For young and old alike, we need more medical schools, more hospitals, more research laboratories to speed the final conquest of major killers.

Medical Care for Older Persons. Sixty million Americans -- more than a third of our people -- have no insurance protection against the high cost of illness. For the rest, private health insurance pays, on the average, only about one-third of the cost of medical care.

The problem is particularly acute among the 16 million Americans over 65 years old, disabled workers, widows and orphans.

Most of these have low incomes and the elderly among them suffer two to three times as much illness as the rest of the population.

The Republican administration refused to acknowledge any national responsibility for health care for elder citizens until forced to do so by an increasingly outraged demand. Then, their belated proposal was a cynical sham built around a degrading test based on means or income -- a "pauper's oath."

The most practicable way to provide health protection for older people is to use the contributory machinery of the Social Security System for insurance covering hospital bills and other high cost medical services. For those relatively few of our older people who have never been eligible for social security coverage, we shall provide corresponding benefits by appropriations from the general revenue.

Research. We will step up medical research on the major killers and crippling diseases -- cancer, heart disease, arthritis, mental illness. Expenditures for these purposes should be limited only by the availability of personnel and promising lines of research. Today such illness costs us $35 billion annually, much of which could be avoided. Federal appropriations for medical research are barely 1% of this amount.

Heart disease and cancer together account for two out of every three deaths in this country. The Democratic President will summon to a White House conference the nation's most distinguished scientists in these fields to map a coordinated long-run program for the prevention and control of these diseases.

We will also support a cooperative program with other nations on international health research.

Hospitals. We will expand and improve the Hill-Burton hospital construction program.

Health Manpower. To ease the growing shortage of doctors and other medical personnel we propose federal aid for constructing, expanding and modernizing schools of medicine, dentistry, nursing and public health.

We are deeply concerned that the high cost of medical education is putting this profession beyond the means of most American families. We will provide scholarships and other assistance to break through the financial barriers to medical education.

Mental Health. Mental patients fill more than half the hospital beds in the country today. We will provide greatly increased federal support for psychiatric research and training and community mental health programs to help bring back thousands of our hospitalized mentally ill to full and useful lives in the community.

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7. "The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accidents, and unemployment."

A Program for the Aging

The Democratic administration will end the neglect of our older citizens. They deserve lives of usefulness, dignity, independence, and participation. We shall assure them not only health care but employment for those who want work, decent housing, and recreation.

Already 16 million Americans -- about one in ten -- are over 65, with the prospect of 26 million by 1980.

Health. As stated, we will provide an effective system for paid-up medical insurance upon retirement, financed during working years through the social security mechanism and available to all retired persons without a means test. This is first priority.

Income. Half of the people over 65 have incomes inadequate for basic nutrition, decent housing, minimum recreation and medical care. Older people who do not want to retire need employment opportunity and those of retirement age who no longer wish to or cannot work need better retirement benefits.

We pledge a campaign to eliminate discrimination in employment due to age. As a first step we will prohibit such discrimination by government contractors and subcontractors.

We will amend the Social Security Act to increase the retirement benefit for each additional year of work after 65, thus encouraging workers to continue on the job full time.

To encourage part-time work by others, we favor raising the $1200 a year ceiling on what a worker may earn while still drawing social security benefits.

Retirement benefits must be increased generally, and minimum benefits raised from $33 to $50 a month.

Housing. We shall provide decent and suitable housing which older persons can afford. Specifically we shall move ahead with the program of direct government loans for housing for older people initiated in the Housing Act of 1959, which the Republican administration has sought to kill.

Special Services. We shall take Federal action in support of state efforts to bring standards of care in nursing homes and other institutions for the aged up to desirable minimums.

We shall support demonstration and training programs to translate proven research into action in such fields as health, nutritional guidance, home care, counseling, recreational activity.

Taken together, these measures will affirm a new charter of rights for the older citizens among us -- the right to a life of usefulness, health, dignity, independence and participation.

Welfare

Disability Insurance. We shall permit workers who are totally and permanently disabled to retire at any age, removing the arbitrary requirement that the worker be 50 years of age.

We shall also amend the law so that after six months of total disability, a worker will be eligible for disability benefits, with restorative services to enable the worker to return to work.

Physically Handicapped. We pledge continued support of legislation for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons and improvement of employment opportunities for them.

Public Assistance. Persons in need who are inadequately protected by social insurance are cared for by the states and local communities under public assistance programs.

The Federal Government, which now shares the cost of aid to some of these, should share in all, and benefits should be made available without regard to residence.

Unemployment Benefits. We will establish uniform minimum standards throughout the nation for coverage, duration, and amount of unemployment insurance benefits.

Equality for Women. We support legislation which will guarantee to women equality of rights under the law, including equal pay for equal work.

Child Welfare. The Child Welfare Program and other services already established under the Social Security Act should be expanded. Federal leadership is required in the nationwide campaign to prevent and control juvenile delinquency.

Intergroup Relations. We propose a federal bureau of intergroup relations to help solve problems of discrimination in housing, education, employment and community opportunities in general. The bureau would assist in the solution of problems arising from the resettlement of immigrants and migrants within our own country, and in resolving religious, social and other tensions where they arise.

Education

8. "The right to a good education."

America's young people are our greatest resources for the future. Each of them deserves the education which will best develop his potentialities.

We shall act at once to help in building the classrooms and employing the teachers that are essential if the right to a good education is to have genuine meaning for all the youth of America in the decade ahead.

As a national investment in our future we propose a program of loans and scholarship grants to assure that qualified young Americans will have full opportunity for higher education, at the institutions of their choice, regardless of the income of their parents.

The new Democratic administration will end eight years of official neglect of our educational system.

America's education faces a financial crisis. The tremendous increase in the number of children of school and college age has

far outrun the available supply of educational facilities and qualified teachers. The classroom shortage alone is interfering with the education of 10 million students.

America's teachers, parents and school administrators have striven courageously to keep up with the increased challenge of education.

So have states and local communities. Education absorbs two-fifths of all their revenue. With limited resources, private educational institutions have shouldered their share of the burden.

Only the Federal Government is not doing its part. For eight years, measures for the relief of the educational crisis have been help up by the cynical maneuvers of the Republican Party in Congress and the White House.

We believe that America can meet its educational obligations only with generous federal financial support, within the traditional framework of local control. The assistance will take the form of federal grants to states for educational purposes they deem most pressing, including classroom construction and teachers' salaries. It will include aid for the construction of academic facilities as well as dormitories at colleges and universities.

We pledge further federal support for all phases of vocational education for youth and adults; for libraries and adult education; for realizing the potential of educational television; and for exchange of students and teachers with other nations.

As part of a broader concern for young people we recommend establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps, to give underprivileged young people a rewarding experience in a healthful environment.

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The pledges contained in this Economic Bill of Rights point the way to a better life for every family in America.

They are the means to a goal that is now within our reach -- the final eradication in America of the age-old evil of poverty.

Yet there are other pressing needs on our national agenda.

Natural Resources

A thin layer of earth, a few inches of rain, and a blanket of air makes human life possible on our planet.

Sound public policy must assure that these essential resources will be available to provide the good life for our children and future generations.

Water, timber and grazing lands, recreational areas in our parks, shores, forests and wildernesses, energy, minerals, even pure air -- all are feeling the press of enormously increased demands of a rapidly growing population.

Natural resources are the birthright of all the people.

The new Democratic administration, with the vision that built a TVA and a Grand Coulee, will develop and conserve that heritage for the use of this and future generations. We will reverse Republican policies under which America's resources have been wasted, depleted, underdeveloped, and recklessly given away.

We favor the best use of our natural resources, which generally means adoption of the multiple-purpose principle to achieve full development for all the many functions they can serve.

Water and Soil. An abundant supply of pure water is essential to our economy. This is a national problem.

Water must serve domestic, industrial and irrigation needs and inland navigation. It must provide habitat for fish and wildlife, supply the base for much outdoor recreation, and generate electricity. Water must also be controlled to prevent floods, pollution, salinity and silt.

The new Democratic administration will develop a comprehensive national water resource policy. In cooperation with state and local governments, and interested private groups, a Democratic administration will develop a balanced, multiple-purpose plan for each major river basin to be revised periodically to meet changing needs. We will erase the Republican slogan of "no new starts" and will begin again to build multiple-purpose dams, hydroelectric facilities, flood control works, navigation facilities, and reclamation projects to meet mounting and urgent needs.

We will renew the drive to protect every acre of farm land under a soil and water conservation plan and speed up the small watershed program.

We will support and intensify the research effort to find an economical way to convert salt and brackish water. The Republicans discouraged this research, which holds untold possibilities for the whole world.

Water and Air Pollution. America can no longer take pure water and air for granted. Polluted rivers carry their dangers to everyone living along their courses; impure air does not respect boundaries.

Federal action is needed in planning, coordinating and helping to finance pollution control. The states and local communities cannot go it alone. Yet President Eisenhower vetoed a Democratic bill to give them more financial help in building sewage treatment plants.

A Democratic President will sign such a bill.

Democrats will step up research on pollution control, giving special attention to:

(1) the rapidly growing problem of air pollution from industrial plants, automobile exhausts, and other sources, and

(2) disposal of chemical and radioactive wastes, some of which are now being dumped off our coasts without adequate knowledge of the potential consequences.

Outdoor Recreation. As population grows and the work week shortens and transportation becomes easier and speedier, the need for outdoor recreation facilities mounts.

We must act quickly to retain public access to the oceans, gulfs, rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs, and their shorelines, and to reserve adequate camping and recreational areas while there is yet time. Areas near major population centers are particularly needed.

The new Democratic administration will work to improve and extend recreation opportunities in national parks and monuments; forests; river development projects; and near metropolitan areas. Emphasis will be on attractive, low-cost facilities for all the people and on preventing undue commercialization.

The National Park System is still incomplete; in particular, the few remaining suitable shorelines must be included in it. A National Wilderness System should be created for areas already set aside as wildernesses. The system should be extended but only after careful consideration by the Congress of the value of areas for competing uses.

Recreational needs of the surrounding area should be given important consideration in disposing of federally owned lands.

We will protect fish and game habitats from commercial exploitation and require military installations to conform to sound conservation practices.

Energy. The Republican administration would turn the clock back to the days before the New Deal, in an effort to divert the benefits of the great natural energy resources from all the people to a favored few. It has followed for many years a "no new starts" policy.

It has stalled atomic energy development; it has sought to cripple rural electrification.

It has closed the pilot plant on getting oil from shale.

It has harassed and hampered the TVA.

We reject this philosophy and these policies. The people are entitled to use profitably what they already own.

The Democratic administration instead will foster the development of efficient regional giant power systems from all sources, including water, tidal, and nuclear, to supply low-cost electricity to all retail electric systems, public, private, and cooperative.

The Democratic administration will continue to develop "yardsticks" for measuring the rates of private utility systems. This means meeting the needs of rural electric cooperatives for low-interest loans for distribution, transmission and generation facilities; federal transmission facilities, where appropriate, to provide efficient low-cost power supply; and strict enforcement of the public-preference clause in power marketing.

The Democratic administration will support continued study and research on energy fuel resources, including new sources in wind and sun. It will push forward with the Passamaquoddy tidal power project with its great promise of cheaper power and expanded prosperity for the people of New England.

We support the establishment of a national fuels policy.

The $15 billion national investment in atomic energy should be protected as a part of the public domain.

Federal Lands and Forests. The record of the Republican administration in handling the public domain is one of complete lethargy. It has failed to secure the fullest present benefits. In some cases, it has given away priceless resources for plunder by private corporations, as in the Al Sarena mining incident and the secret leasing of game refuges to favored oil interests.

The new Democratic administration will develop balanced land and forest policies suited to the needs of a growing America.

This means intensive forest management on a multiple use and sustained yield basis, reforestation of burnt-over lands, building public access roads, range reseeding and improvement, intensive work in watershed management, concern for small business operations, and insuring free public access to public lands for recreational uses.

Minerals. America uses half the minerals produced in the entire free world. Yet our mining industry is in what may be the initial phase of a serious long-term depression. Sound policy requires that we strengthen the domestic mining industry without interfering with adequate supplies of needed materials at reasonable costs.

We pledge immediate efforts toward the establishment of a realistic long range minerals policy.

The new Democratic administration will begin intensive research on scientific prospecting for mineral deposits.

We will speed up the geologic mapping of the country, with emphasis on Alaska.

We will resume research and development work on use of low-grade mineral reserves, especially oil shale, lignites, iron ore taconite, and radioactive minerals. These efforts have been halted or cut back by the Republican administration.

The Democratic Party favors a study of the problem of non-uniform seaward boundaries of the coastal states.

Government Machinery for Managing Resources. Long-range programming of the nation's resource development is essential. We favor creation of a council of advisors on resources and conservation, which will evaluate and report annually upon our resource needs and progress.

We shall put budgeting for resources on a business-like basis, distinguishing between operating expense and capital investment, so that the country can have an accurate picture of the costs and returns. We propose the incremental method in determining the economic justification of our river basin programs. Charges for commercial use of public lands will be brought into line with benefits received.

Cities and Their Suburbs

A new Democratic administration will expand federal programs to aid urban communities to clear their slums, dispose of their sewage, educate their children, transport suburban commuters to and from their jobs, and combat juvenile delinquency.

We will give the city dweller a voice at the Cabinet table by bringing together within a single department programs concerned with urban and metropolitan problems.

The United States is now predominantly an urban nation.

The efficiency, comfort, and beauty of our cities and suburbs influence the lives of all Americans.

Local governments have found increasing difficulty in coping with such fundamental public problems as urban renewal, slum clearance, water supply, mass transportation, recreation, health, welfare, education and metropolitan planning. These problems are, in many cases, interstate and regional in scope.

Yet the Republican administration has turned its back upon urban and suburban America. The list of Republican vetoes includes housing, urban renewal and slum clearance, area redevelopment, public works, airports and stream pollution control. It has proposed severe cut-backs in aid for hospital construction, public assistance, vocational education, community facilities and sewage disposal.

The result has been to force communities to thrust an ever-greater tax load upon the already overburdened property taxpayer and to forego needed public services.

The Democratic Party believes that state and local governments are strengthened -- not weakened -- by financial assistance from the Federal Government. We will extend such aid without impairing local administration through unnecessary federal interference or red tape.

We propose a ten-year action program to restore our cities and provide for balanced suburban development, including the following:

1. The elimination of slums and blight and the restoration of cities and depressed areas within the next ten years.

2. Federal aid for metropolitan area planning and community facility programs.

3. Federal aid for comprehensive metropolitan transportation programs, including bus and rail mass transit, commuter railroads as well as highway programs and construction of civil airports.

4. Federal aid in combatting air and water pollution.

5. Expansion of park systems to meet the recreation needs of our growing population.

The Federal Government must recognize the financial burdens placed on local governments, urban and rural alike, by federal installations and land holdings.

Transportation

Over the past seven years, we have watched the steady weakening of the nation's transportation system. Railroads are in distress. Highways are congested. Airports and airways lag far behind the needs of the jet age.

To meet this challenge we will establish a national transportation policy, designed to coordinate and modernize our facilities for transportation by road, rail, water, and air.

Air. The jet age has made rapid improvement in air safety imperative. Rather than "an orderly withdrawal" from the airport grant programs as proposed by the Republican administration, we pledge to expand the program to accommodate growing air traffic.

Water. Development of our inland waterways, our harbors, and Great Lakes commerce have been held back by the Republican President.

We pledge the improvement of our rivers and harbors by new starts and adequate maintenance.

A strong and efficient American-flag Merchant Marine is essential to peace-time commerce and defense emergencies. Continued aid for ship construction and operation to offset cost differentials favoring foreign shipping is essential to these goals.

Roads. The Republican administration has slowed down, stretched out and greatly increased the costs of the Interstate Highway Program.

The Democratic Party supports the highway program embodied in the Acts of 1956 and 1958 and the principle of federal-state partnership in highway construction.

We commend the Democratic Congress for establishing a special committee which has launched an extensive investigation of this highway program. Continued scrutiny of this multi-billion dollar highway program can prevent waste, inefficiency and graft and maintain the public's confidence.

Rail. The nation's railroads are in particular need of freedom from burdensome regulation to enable them to compete effectively with other forms of transportation. We also support federal assistance in meeting certain capital needs particularly for urban mass transportation.

Science

We will recognize the special role of our Federal Government in support of basic and applied research.

Space. The Republican administration has remained incredibly blind to the prospects of space exploration. They have failed to pursue space programs with a sense of urgency anywhere near equal to their importance to the future of the world.

It has allowed the Communists to forge ahead to hit the moon first and to launch substantially greater payloads. The Republican program is a catch-all of assorted projects with no clearly-defined, long-range plan of research.

The new Democratic administration will press forward with our national space program in full realization of the importance of space accomplishments to our national security and our international prestige. We shall reorganize the program to achieve both efficiency and speedy execution. We shall bring top scientists in positions of responsibility. We shall undertake long-term basic research in space science and propulsion.

We shall initiate negotiations leading toward the international regulation of space.

Atomic Energy. The United States became preeminent in the development of atomic energy under Democratic administrations.

The Republican administration, despite its glowing promises of "Atoms for Peace," has permitted the gradual deterioration of United States leadership in atomic development both at home and abroad.

In order to restore United States leadership in atomic development, the new Democratic Administration will:

1. Restore truly non-partisan and vigorous administration of the vital atomic energy program;

2. Continue the development of the various promising experimental and prototype atomic power plants which show promise and provide increasing support for longer range projects at the frontiers of atomic energy application;

3. Continue to preserve and support national laboratories and other federal atomic installations as the foundation of technical progress and bulwark of national defense;

4. Accelerate the Rover nuclear rocket project and auxiliary power facilities so as to achieve world leadership in peaceful outer space exploration;

5. Give reality to the United States international atoms for peace programs and to continue and expand technological assistance to underdeveloped countries;

6. Consider measures for improved organization and procedure for radiation protection and reactor safety, including strengthening the role of the Federal Radiation Council, and the separation of quasi-judicial functions in reactor safety regulations;

7. Provide a balanced and flexible nuclear defense capability, including the augmentation of the nuclear submarine fleet.

Oceanography. Oceanographic research is needed to advance such important programs as food and minerals from our Great Lakes and the sea. The present Administration has neglected this new scientific frontier.

Government Operations

We shall reform the processes of government in all branches -- executive, legislative, and judicial. We will clean out corruption and conflicts of interest, and improve government services.

The Federal Service. Two weeks before this platform was adopted, the difference between the Democratic and Republican attitudes toward government employees was dramatically illustrated. The Democratic Congress passed a fully justified pay increase to bring government pay scales more nearly in line with those of private industry.

The Republican President vetoed the pay raise.

The Democratic Congress decisively overrode the veto.

The heavy responsibilities of modern government require a federal service characterized by devotion to duty, honesty of purpose, and highest competence. We pledge the modernization and strengthening of our civil service system.

We shall extend and improve the employees' appeals system and improve programs for recognizing the outstanding merits of individual employees.

Ethics in Government. We reject totally the concept of dual or triple loyalty on the part of federal officials in high places.

The conflict-of-interest statutes should be revised and strengthened to assure the federal service of maximum security against unethical practices on the part of public officials.

The Democratic administration will establish and enforce a Code of Ethics to maintain the full dignity and integrity of the federal service and to make it more attractive to the ablest men and women.

Regulatory Agencies. The Democratic Party promises to clean up the federal regulatory agencies. The acceptance by Republican appointees to these agencies of gifts, hospitality, and bribes from interests under their jurisdiction has been a particularly flagrant abuse of public trust.

We shall bring all contacts with commissioners into the open, and will protect them from any form of improper pressure.

We shall appoint to these agencies men of ability and independent judgment who understand that their function is to regulate these industries in the public interest.

We promise a thorough review of existing agency practices, with an eye toward speedier decisions, and a clearer definition of what constitutes the public interest.

The Democratic Party condemns the usurpation by the Executive of the powers and functions of any of the independent agencies and pledges the restoration of the independence of such agencies and the protection of their integrity of action.

The Postal Service. The Republican policy has been to treat the United States postal service as a liability instead of a great investment in national enlightenment, social efficiency and economic betterment.

Constant curtailment of service has inconvenienced every citizen.

A program must be undertaken to establish the Post Office Department as a model of efficiency and service. We pledge ourselves to:

1. Restore the principle that the postal service is a public service.

2. Separate the public service costs from those to be borne by the users of the mails.

3. Continue steady improvement in working conditions and wage scales, reflecting increasing productivity.

4. Establish a long-range program for research and capital improvements compatible with the highest standards of business efficiency.

Law Enforcement. In recent years, we have been faced with a shocking increase in crimes of all kinds. Organized criminals have even infiltrated into legitimate business enterprises and labor unions.

The Republican administration, and particularly the Attorney General's office, has failed lamentably to deal with this problem despite the growing power of the underworld. The new Democratic administration will take vigorous corrective action.

Freedom of Information. We reject the Republican contention that the workings of government are the special private preserve of the Executive.

The massive wall of secrecy erected between the Executive branch and the Congress as well as the citizen must be torn down. Information must flow freely, save in those areas in which the national security is involved.

Clean Elections. The Democratic Party favors realistic and effective limitations on contributions and expenditures and full disclosure of campaign financing in federal elections.

We further propose a tax credit to encourage small contributions to political parties.

The Democratic Party affirms that every candidate for public office has a moral obligation to observe and uphold traditional American principles of decency, honesty and fair play in his campaign for election.

We deplore efforts to divide the United States into regional, religious and ethnic groups.

We denounce and repudiate campaign tactics that substitute smear and slander, bigotry and false accusations of bigotry for truth and reasoned argument.

District of Columbia. The Capital city of our nation should be a symbol of democracy to people throughout the world. The Democratic Party reaffirms its long-standing support for home rule for the District of Columbia, and pledges to enact legislation permitting voters of the District to elect their own local government.

We urge the legislatures of the fifty states to ratify the 23rd Amendment, passed by the Democratic Congress, to give District citizens the right to participate in Presidential elections.

We also support a Constitutional Amendment giving the District voting representation in Congress.

Virgin Islands. We believe that the voters of the Virgin Islands should have the right to elect their own Governor, to have a delegate in the Congress of the United States and to have the right to vote in national elections for a President and Vice President of the United States.

Puerto Rico. The social, economic, and political progress of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is a testimonial to the sound enabling legislation, and the sincerity and understanding with which the people of the United States and Puerto Rico are meeting their joint problems.

The Democratic Party, under whose administration the Commonwealth status was established, is entitled to great credit for providing the opportunity which the people of Puerto Rico have used so successfully.

Puerto Rico has become a show-place of world-wide interest, a tribute to the benefits of the principles of self-determination. Further benefits for Puerto Rico under these princples are certain to follow.

Congressional Procedures

In order that the will of the American people may be expressed upon all legislative proposals, we urge that action be taken at the beginning of the 87th Congress to improve Congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions

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can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either House.

The rules of the House of Representatives should be amended so as to make sure that bills reported by legislative committees should reach the floor for consideration without undue delay.

Consumers

In an age of mass production, distribution, and advertising, consumers require effective government representation and protection.

The Republican administration has allowed the Food and Drug Administration to be weakened. Recent Senate hearings on the drug industry have revealed how flagrant profiteering can be when essential facts on costs, prices, and profits are hidden from scrutiny. The new Democratic administration will provide the money and the authority to strengthen this agency for its task.

We propose a consumer counsel, backed by a suitable staff, to speak for consumers in the formulation of government policies and represent consumers in administrative proceedings.

The consumer also has a right to know the cost of credit when he borrows money. We shall enact federal legislation requiring the vendors of credit to provide a statement of specific credit charges and what these charges cost in terms of true annual interest.

Veterans Affairs

We adhere to the American tradition found in the Plymouth Colony in New England in 1636, which holds that:

> "...any soldier injured in defense of the colony shall be maintained competently by the colony for the remainder of his life."

We pledge adequate compensation for those with service connected disabilities. We pledge pensions adequate for a full and dignified life for disabled and distressed veterans and for needy survivors of deceased veterans.

Veterans of World War I, whose federal benefits have not matched those of veterans of subsequent service, will receive the special attention of the Democratic Party looking toward equitable adjustments.

We endorse expanded programs of vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans, and education for orphans of servicemen.

The quality of medical care furnished to the disabled veterans has deteriorated under the Republican administration. We shall work for an increased availability of facilities for all veterans in need and we will move with particular urgency to fulfill the need for expanded domiciliary and nursing home facilities.

We shall continue the veterans home loan guarantee and direct loan programs and educational benefits patterned after the G.I. Bill of Rights.

American Indians

We recognize the unique legal and moral responsibility of the federal government for Indians and in restitution to the Indians for the injustice that has sometimes been done them. We therefore pledge prompt adoption of a program to assist Indian tribes in the full development of their human and natural resources and to advance the health, education, and economic well-being of Indian citizens while preserving their cultural heritage.

Free consent of the Indian tribes concerned shall be required before the Federal Government makes any change in any federal Indian treaty or other contractual relationship.

The new Democratic administration will bring competent, sympathetic, and dedicated leadership to the administration of Indian affairs which will end practices that have eroded Indian rights and resources, reduced the Indians' land base and repudiated federal responsibility. Indian claims against the United States can and will be settled promptly, whether by negotiation or other means, in the best interests of both parties.

The Arts

The arts flourish where there is freedom and where individual initiative and imagination are encouraged. We enjoy the blessings of such an atmosphere.

The nation should begin to evaluate the possibilities for encouraging and expanding participation in and appreciation of our cultural life.

We propose a federal advisory agency to assist in the evaluation, development, and expansion of cultural resources of the United States. We shall support legislation needed to provide incentives for those endowed with extraordinary talent as a worthy supplement to existing scholarship programs.

Civil Liberties

Today with democratic values threatened by Communist tyranny, we reaffirm our dedication to the Bill of Rights. Freedom and civil liberties, far from being incompatible with security, are vital to our national strength. Unfortunately, those high in the Republican administration have all too often sullied the name and honor of loyal and faithful American citizens in and out of government.

The Democratic Party will strive to improve Congressional investigating and hearing procedures. We shall abolish useless disclaimer affidavits such as those for student educational loans. We shall provide a full and fair hearing, including confrontation of the accuser, to any person whose public or private employment or reputation is jeopardized by a loyalty or security proceeding.

Protection of rights of American citizens to travel, to pursue lawful trade and to engage in other lawful activities abroad without distinction as to race or religion is a cardinal function of the national sovereignty.

We will oppose any international agreement or treaty which by its terms or practices differentiates among American citizens on grounds of race or religion.

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The list of unfinished business for America is long. The accumulated neglect of nearly a decade cannot be wiped out overnight. Many of the objectives which we seek will require our best efforts over a period of years.

Although the task is far-reaching, we will tackle it with vigor and confidence. We will substitute planning for confusion, purpose for indifference, direction for drift and apathy.

We will organize the policy-making machinery of the executive branch to provide vigor and leadership in establishing our national goals, and achieving them.

The new Democratic President will sign, not veto, the efforts of a Democratic Congress to create more jobs, to build more homes, to save family farms, to clean up polluted streams and rivers, to help depressed areas, and to provide full employment for our people.

Fiscal Responsibility

We vigorously reject the notion that America, with a half-trillion-dollar gross national product, and nearly half of the world's industrial resources, cannot afford to meet the needs of her people at home and in our world relationships.

We believe, moreover, that except in periods of recessions or national emergency, these needs can be met with a balanced budget, with no increase in present tax rates, and with some surplus for the gradual reduction of our national debt.

To assure such a balance we shall pursue a four-point program of fiscal responsibility.

First, we shall end the gross waste in federal expenditures which needlessly raises the budgets of many government agencies.

The most conspicuous unnecessary item is, of course, the excessive cost of interest on the national debt. Courageous action to end duplication and competition among the armed services will achieve large savings. The cost of the agricultural program can be reduced while at the same time restoring prosperity to the nation's farmers.

Second, we shall collect the billions in taxes which are owed to the federal government but not now collected.

The Internal Revenue Service is still suffering from the cuts inflicted upon its enforcement staff by the Republican administration and the Republican Congress in 1953.

The Administration's own Commissioner of Internal Revenue has testified that billions of dollars in revenue are lost each year because the Service does not have sufficient agents to follow up on tax evasion.

We will add enforcement personnel, and develop new techniques of enforcement, to collect tax revenue which is now being lost through evasion.

Third, we shall close the loopholes in the tax laws by which certain privileged groups legally escape their fair share of taxation.

Among the more conspicuous loopholes are depletion allowances which are inequitable, special consideration for recipients of dividend income, and deductions for extravagant "business expenses" which have reached scandalous proportions.

Tax reform can raise additional revenue and at the same time increase legitimate incentives for growth, and make it possible to ease the burden on the general taxpayer who now pays an unfair share of taxes because of special favors to the few.

Fourth, we shall bring in added federal tax revenues by expanding the economy itself. Each dollar of additional production puts an additional 18 cents in tax revenue in the national treasury. A 5 percent growth rate, therefore, will yield over $40 billion in added revenue in four years at present tax rates.

By these four methods we can sharply increase the government funds available for needed services, for correction of tax inequities, and for debt or tax reduction.

Much of the challenge of the 1960's, however, remains unforeseen and unforeseeable.

If, therefore, the unfolding demands of the new decade at home or abroad should impose clear national responsibilities that cannot be fulfilled without higher taxes, we will not allow political disadvantage to deter us from doing what is required.

As we proceed with the urgent task of restoring America's productivity, confidence, and power, we will never forget that our national interest is more than the sum total of all the group interests in America.

When group interests conflict with the national interest, it will be the national interest which we serve.

IV.

On its values and goals the quality of American life depends. Here above all our national interest and our devotion to the Rights of Man coincide.

Democratic administrations under Wilson, Roosevelt, and Truman led the way in pressing for economic justice for all Americans.

But man does not live by bread alone. A new Democratic administration, like its predecessors, will once again look beyond material goals to the spiritual meaning of American society.

We have drifted into a national mood that accepts payola and quiz scandals, tax evasion and false expense accounts, soaring crime rates, influence-peddling in high government circles, and the exploitation of sadistic violence as popular entertainment.

For eight long critical years our present national leadership has made no effective effort to reverse this mood.

The new Democratic administration will help create a sense of national purpose and higher standards of public behavior.

Civil Rights

We shall also seek to create an affirmative new atmosphere in which to deal with racial divisions and inequalities which threaten both the integrity of our democratic faith and the proposition on which our nation was founded -- that all men are created equal. It is our faith in human dignity that distinguishes our open free society from the closed totalitarian society of the Communists.

The Constitution of the United States rejects the notion that the Rights of Man means the rights of some men only. We reject it too. The right to vote is the first principle of self-government. The Constitution also guarantees to all Americans the equal protection of the laws.

It is the duty of the Congress to enact the laws necessary and proper to protect and promote these Constitutional rights. The Supreme Court has the power to interpret these rights and the laws thus enacted.

It is the duty of the President to see that these rights are respected and the Constitution and laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court are faithfully executed.

What is now required is effective moral and political leadership by the whole executive branch of our government to make equal opportunity a living reality for all Americans.

As the party of Jefferson, we shall provide that leadership.

In every city and state in greater or lesser degree there is discrimination based on color, race, religion, or national origin.

If discrimination in voting, education, the administration of justice or segregated lunchcounters are the issues in one area, discrimination in housing and employment may be pressing questions elsewhere.

The peaceful demonstrations for first-class citizenship which have recently taken place in many parts of this country are a signal to all of us to make good at long last the guarantees of our Constitution.

The time has come to assure equal access for all Americans to all areas of community life, including voting booths, schoolrooms, jobs, housing, and public facilities.

The Democratic administration which takes office next January will therefore use the full powers provided in the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960 to secure for all Americans the right to vote.

If these powers, vigorously invoked by a new Attorney General and backed by a strong and imaginative Democratic President, prove inadequate, further powers will be sought.

We will support whatever action is necessary to eliminate literacy tests and the payment of poll taxes as requirements for voting.

A new Democratic administration will also use its full powers -- legal and moral -- to ensure the beginning of good faith compliance with the Constitutional requirement that racial discrimination be ended in public education.

We believe that every school district affected by the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision should submit a plan providing for at least first-step compliance by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

To facilitate compliance, technical and financial assistance should be given to school districts facing special problems of transition.

For this and for the protection of all other Constitutional rights of Americans, the Attorney General should be empowered and directed to file civil injunction suits in federal courts to prevent the denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed, or color.

The new Democratic administration will support federal legislation establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission effectively to secure for everyone the right to equal opportunity for employment.

In 1949 the President's Committee on Civil Rights recommended a permanent Commission on Civil Rights. The new Democratic administration will broaden the scope and strengthen the powers of the present commission and make it permanent.

Its functions will be to provide assistance to communities, industries, or individuals in the implementation of Constitutional rights in education, housing, employment, transportation, and the administration of justice.

In addition the Democratic administration will use its full executive powers to assure equal employment opportunities and to terminate racial segregation throughout federal services and institutions, and on all government contracts. The successful desegregation of the armed services took place through such decisive executive action under President Truman.

Similarly the new Democratic administration will take action to end discrimination in federal housing programs, including federally-assisted housing.

To accomplish these goals will require executive orders, legal actions brought by the Attorney General, legislation, and improved Congressional procedures to safeguard majority rule.

Above all, it will require the strong, active, persuasive, and inventive leadership of the President of the United States.

* * * * *

The Democratic President who takes office next January will face unprecedented challenges. His administration will present a new face to the world.

It will be a bold, confident, affirmative face. We will draw new strength from the universal truths which the founder of our party asserted in the Declaration of Independence to be "self-evident."

Emerson once spoke of an unending contest in human affairs a contest between the Party of Hope and the Party of Memory.

For eight years, America, governed by the Party of Memory, has taken a holiday from history.

As the Party of Hope it is our responsibility and opportunity to call forth the greatness of the American people.

In this spirit, we hereby rededicate ourselves to the continuing service of the Rights of Man -- everywhere in America and everywhere else on God's earth.

1960 REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Republicans Nominate Nixon on First Ballot, Choose Henry Cabot Lodge as Running Mate

The 1960 Republican National Convention, meeting in Chicago July 25-28, nominated Vice President Richard M. Nixon of California for President and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts for Vice President. It also adopted a platform designed largely to attract the independent voter.

Although New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, with whom Nixon reached an agreement on platform principles July 23, was given an outside chance for the nomination, and conservatives urged the nomination of Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.), Nixon's victory was never in doubt. Rockefeller threw his New York delegation to Nixon July 26 at the conclusion of their successful fight for a more liberal platform. Goldwater July 27 withdrew his name from nomination and asked conservatives to give the ticket their full support.

In Lodge, Nixon chose a running mate from the Eastern internationalist wing of the GOP, a man with 14 years' experience in the U.S. Senate (1937-44; 1947-53) and seven years' experience representing the Nation in the UN (1953-60), a good war record and sufficient political skill to have been one of the managers of Dwight D. Eisenhower's Presidential campaign in 1952. Like the Democratic Presidential nominee, John F. Kennedy, Lodge was from Massachusetts, and it was Kennedy, in fact, who defeated Lodge for the Senate in 1952.

Nixon's command of the party was evident in his margin of victory on the first ballot (1,321 votes to 10 for Goldwater) and in the manner in which he worked July 25-26 to get the Platform Committee to revise an "unsatisfactory" first version of the platform by inserting a much stronger civil rights section and pledges of greater defense efforts.

In a convention in which there was repeated emphasis on foreign policy and the Republicans' capacity to implement it, the selection of Lodge was indicated from the beginning. Midwesterners were reluctant but in the end Lodge's name was the only one put in nomination, and he received 1,330 of 1,331 votes on the first ballot.

Nixon was the first Vice President to be nominated from that office to the Presidency since Martin Van Buren in 1835. He was the first Quaker and the first Californian to be nominated since Herbert Hoover in 1928. The only previous Californian nominated was the GOP's first Presidential candidate, John C. Fremont in 1856.

Nixon, when nominated, was 47. He was elected to the House (R Calif.) in 1946, the Senate (R Calif.) in 1950 and the Vice Presidency in 1952 and 1956. For years he was widely assumed to be a candidate for the 1960 nomination, but it was not until Jan. 8, 1960 that his office announced he was permitting his name to be entered in several primaries, making his candidacy formal.

Major convention events are described in detail below:

Keynote Address, Rules

In the keynote address July 25, Rep. Walter H. Judd (Minn.) answered Democratic charges against the GOP, catalogued the achievements of the Eisenhower Administration and castigated the two men Republicans were to attack throughout the convention: Democratic Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Judd also sounded a theme that was to recur throughout the convention: "We Republicans deeply believe that the first function of our Government is to protect the liberty of the individual citizen, not to take it away.... Rights are not what our Government must do for us; rights are what our Government cannot do to us."

He said that while the Republican Administration resisted the growth of Government, it "moved vigorously whenever and wherever (such action) is the proper and best way to deal with any problem affecting public safety and the people's welfare." He said the Eisenhower years were "undeniably...the best seven-year period in the history of the United States," bringing "prosperity without war -- something our predecessors had never been able to do in this century." He said Mr. Eisenhower had stopped inflation and brought price stability "not by changing our free system but by using it," by removing controls.

Judd said a "standard market basket of groceries" cost a worker 13 hours of labor in 1945, 13.7 hours in 1952 and 10 hours in 1959.

Discussing foreign and defense policies, Judd claimed the Eisenhower Administration had brought "peace with honor". He said the U.S. needed leaders who understood the Communist world conspiracy and asked, "How many of us understand our own system well enough to sell it to others with contagious enthusiasm?.... The man who will be nominated in this convention...will be incomparably the best qualified to deal with the relentless cold war."

Judd said the Administration "found a missile gap and has managed to get it almost closed." In other speeches July 25, former President Herbert Hoover told the convention, "Today, America is in the midst of a frightening moral slump." He called for a "rebirth of that spirit which lies within that word, America."

GOP National Chairman Thruston B. Morton charged Kennedy had suggested apologizing to Khrushchev on the U-2 incident.

Temporary Chairman Cecil H. Underwood, Governor of West Virginia, spoke of Kennedy's youth, his "inexperience" and "the low road of mud, threat and smears" in Kennedy's acceptance speech.

Convention rules and credential reports were adopted without dissent July 26.

REPUBLICANS ADOPT 1960 PLATFORM AFTER CONFLICTS . . .

Platform

The convention July 27 adopted the 1960 Republican platform by voice vote with only a scattering of nays heard.

Highlights of the platform follow. (For full text see p. 794)

PLATFORM HIGHLIGHTS

Foreign Policy -- "To nullify the Soviet conspiracy is our greatest task." It requires that the Nation remain "inflexible against every tyrannical encroachment" and "maintain an armed power exceeded by no other." Aid to the developing nations must be continued, with emphasis on "the increasing use of private capital and government loans, rather than outright grants."

Defense -- "There is no price ceiling on America's security. The United States can and must provide whatever is necessary to insure its own security and that of the free world...." This will require, among other things, "continuation of the 'long-pull' preparedness policies" inaugurated by the Eisenhower Administration.

Economic Growth -- "We must quicken the pace of our economic growth," recognizing that "its mainspring lies in the private sector of the economy." Steps required include tax reform, involving "realistic incentive depreciation schedules," and "maintenance of a stable dollar."

Agriculture -- Rejecting promises of specific price support levels as "cruel deceptions," the plank pledged to "improve and stabilize farm family income" by such steps as "a large-scale land conservation reserve program" and "expansion of the Rural Development Program."

Education -- "Primary responsibility for education must remain with the local community and state." But federal aid should be provided for school construction and college housing, extension of student loan programs, and "consideration of means through tax laws to help offset tuition costs."

Health -- "The aged needing it" should be helped to meet medical care costs through a contributory system providing "the option of purchasing private health insurance."

BACKGROUND

The near-unanimity of passage belied the fights over the civil rights and defense planks. These gave a convention whose Presidential nominee was acknowledged to be Vice President Richard M. Nixon before the sessions began its greatest drama. The platform fight proved for Nixon a harder task than nailing down the nomination and served, with the emergence of a platform largely of his his own molding, to confirm his position as the new leader of the Republican party.

President Defends Record, Criticizes 'Pessimists'

Addressing the Republican National Convention's "Ike Day" session July 26, President Eisenhower called on Republicans to "talk only the truth" in the 1960 campaign and said a fervent presentation of the facts would insure that "the next President of the United States will be a Republican".

The President delivered what amounted to a stout defense of his nearly eight years in office, and said he had "difficulty in restraining my feelings of indignation" at efforts to "belittle" the Nation's achievements in defense, economic growth, domestic welfare and relations with other nations under Republican administration.

He made these points:

Economic Growth -- The gross national product, measured in constant dollars, had increased by $100 billion or 25 percent during Eisenhower's tenure, whereas the GNP had decreased in every peacetime year but one of the Truman Administration and "whatever economic growth was realized during the previous Administration occurred mainly under wartime conditions."

The total price rise had been kept below 11 percent during the Eisenhower years, whereas "inflation -- the most insidious and cruel form of taxation ever devised -- drove prices up 48 percent in the previous administration, thus robbing millions of our people of savings and purchasing power." In 1960, the President said, "There are more Americans...employed, at higher wages and with more take-home pay than ever before in our history."

Mr. Eisenhower said he had "heard much from the opposition -- especially from its free-spending clique -- about increasing the rate of economic growth" through governmental activity and expenditures. He said Republicans "reject the argument that healthy growth can thus be bought from the funds of the federal treasury" and "believe profoundly that constant and unnecessary governmental meddling in our economy leads to a standardized, weakened, and tasteless society that encourages dull mediocrity." On the other hand, the President said, "private enterprise, dependent upon the vigor of healthful competition, leads to individual responsibility, pride of accomplishment, and above all, national strength. This has always been, is now -- and I pray will always be -- basic Republican doctrine."

Domestic Achievements -- The President said that in addition to material accomplishments, the U.S. educational structure "has been expanded", "a higher percentage of Americans than ever before own their own homes", "unprecedented" advances had been made in science and technology, research and development funds were two and one-half times greater than seven years ago, 50 million more Americans were covered by private medical and hospital insurance, medical research "has expanded five times", an additional 7½ million persons were covered by Social Security, and at the same time "a budgetary surplus has been achieved, fiscal responsibility has been maintained, and confidence restored."

(Continued on p. 802)

. . . NIXON AND ROCKEFELLER AGREE ON "14 POINTS"

The shaping of the platform began with the publication Feb. 12 of "Decisions for a Better America", the report of the GOP Committee on Program and Progress, formed Feb. 25, 1959. The chairman of that committee, Charles H. Percy of Illinois, was named May 11, 1960 as chairman of the 1960 GOP Resolutions (Platform) Committee.

PLATFORM HEARINGS

Eight platform subcommittees were established to hold hearings on: foreign policy; national defense; labor and commerce; agriculture and natural resources; education, science and technology; government finance and administration; civil rights and immigration; health, housing, urban problems, veterans and welfare. Party leaders and special interest groups were invited to testify before the 103-man committee or its subcommittees on July 19, 20 and 21.

Among those testifying July 19 were Sen. Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) who articulated the position of party conservatives, and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, unofficial spokesman of the liberal Republicans. Goldwater said that in foreign affairs "we have moved with timidity and indecision". In domestic affairs, he condemned the "welfare state", saying there had been no national demand for more federal welfare programs. Rockefeller said the balance of world power had shifted to the Soviet Union and called for a "grand design" of regional alliances to make the free world strong. (For Rockefeller's comment was just one in a series of attacks by him on various Administration programs and policies. Nixon, in an apparent move to come to grips with this independent spokesman for a large portion of the party, July 22 called Rockefeller and the result was a meeting that night and into the morning of July 23 at Rockefeller's New York City home. Rockefeller later that day released a list of 14 "specific positions" on foreign policy, national defense and domestic affairs both he and Nixon agreed on, and Nixon released a brief statement of concurrence.

PLATFORM CONFLICTS

Platform subcommittees worked on drafts over the weekend of July 22-24 and by the time Nixon arrived in Chicago July 25, the platform was in all but final form. The civil rights subcommittee worked through the night of July 24th and at 7 a.m. adopted a "moderate" civil rights plank over the objections of subcommittee chairman Joseph F. Carlino, speaker of the New York assembly and a representative of Rockefeller.

Carlino walked out of the meeting after it turned down his own more liberal proposal and shortly after, Rockefeller said he and the New York delegation were prepared to make a fight on the convention floor for a stronger plank.

Nixon, on his arrival, said a Presidential nominee could not run on a platform which did not express his views on major issues. He said he expected a strong platform and that he had not "lost faith" in the ability of the Platform Committee to produce an "acceptable" platform. He said he was confident "we" would win any floor fight on the platform if one became necessary.

He canceled his afternoon program for meeting with various state delegations and worked to change the civil rights plank. Nixon, who July 21 had given the Platform Committee a proposed civil rights plank described as "strong", July 25 said he was "not wedded to any particular language" but that a strong plank was "essential". The plank adopted by the civil rights subcommittee he deemed "unsatisfactory".

Goldwater, meanwhile, said that although the Presidential nominee had a "certain right" to influence the party platform, he hoped Nixon "would not push too hard on it," because the party's committee had already made its decisions.

On July 26 Nixon prevailed and the Platform Committee, in two ballots on technicalities, voted 55-41 and 52-43 to make reconsideration possible. It then voted 50-35 to reconsider the civil rights plank. Later in the day the Platform Committee voted 56-28 to accept a stronger plank which Nixon had approved.

Southern delegates were unhappy with the plank but a threatened floor fight with a minority report never materialized.

Rockefeller was reported to be "disappointed" with some of the language, but he later told the New York delegation he was "delighted that the Platform Committee has paved the way for a strong, clear and affirmative civil rights plank."

DEFENSE FIGHT

The other lengthy platform fight was over the defense plank. The Rockefeller-Nixon 14 points had emphasized increased efforts in defense areas; the Eisenhower Administration had stated that present programs were adequate.

The President July 25 had been shown the defense plank as first accepted by the committee and he said it was "pretty good". Rockefeller July 25 said it might be necessary to wage a floor fight on that plank also as it "does not face up realistically to the dangers that threaten the Nation."

The Platform Commttee July 26 by voice vote decided to reconsider the defense plank, and Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.), defense subcommittee chairman, sponsored most of the changes which Nixon requested. Percy July 27 said the President was consulted by phone July 26 on the final changes in the plank and gave his approval.

Rockefeller said he was "gratified at the committee's action in recognizing the vital importance of an intensified defense effort."

The final platform was adopted unanimously by the committee.

Percy presented the platform to the convention in the form of excerpts and descriptive language. The presentation, like that of the Democrats, was accompanied by movies illustrating past and present conditions. Percy and other Republicans scolded the Democrats for pessimism about economic conditions, and the Republican movies emphasized "GOP prosperity". Percy said, "This is the good side of America."

GOP CHOOSES NIXON AS PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE . . .

Presidential Nomination

There was little doubt that Vice President Nixon would be the 1960 GOP nominee for the Presidency. The only threats to Nixon, if they could be called that, came from supporters of Rockefeller and Goldwater. Each had a noisy and well-financed campaign going for him in Chicago, but neither had the widespread backing across the Nation, the solid ties to party workers at every level that Nixon had built in seven years as Vice President.

Goldwater's strength came officially from two delegations, Arizona, his home state, and South Carolina, which March 26 had instructed its delegation to support him. He had farreaching support among Southern delegates and scattered support from conservatives throughout the country.

Goldwater became the focal point for the efforts of GOP conservatives. As chairman of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee he had traveled throughout the U.S. and had long backed Nixon for the nomination. He had been mentioned as a Vice Presidential possibility for months but as the convention neared, and particularly after Nixon's 14-point platform statement with Rockefeller, conservatives began to talk seriously of Goldwater as a Presidential hope. Goldwater July 25 said the pressure to become more than a favorite-son candidate was "very great".

Rockefeller withdrew formally from the GOP Presidential race Dec. 26, 1959. His continued activity in the latter part of the spring and early summer of 1960, however, and particularly his outspoken criticism of policies of the Eisenhower Administration, led many to think he had serious hopes of a draft. A Draft-Rockefeller Committee was hard at work in Chicago, and Rockefeller, while repeating he was not a candidate, refused to endorse Nixon specifically; he said May 25 he would accept a draft. Although Rockefeller said repeatedly he would not accept the Vice Presidential nomination, there was considerable talk of nominating him for the second place on the ticket.

ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO

Goldwater and Rockefeller both arrived in Chicago before Nixon. Goldwater July 25 said he did not yet know whether his name would be placed in nomination seriously. Rockefeller, saying that he was working only for a stronger platform, still had not endorsed Nixon. Workers in Rockefeller's behalf were crying "Nixon can't win" and Rockefeller had the support of Harold Stassen and Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson.

As Nixon arrived July 25 the platform turmoil, the Rockefeller and Goldwater movements and Vice Presidential speculation gave the preconvention scene a chaotic air. Nixon flew in just as the first convention session was in progress.

He reminded his enthusiastic greeters that this was a time of two anniversaries for him: eight years earlier he had been nominated for the Vice Presidency for the first time in Chicago and a year earlier he had had his famous "kitchen talk" with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

In airport speeches and in a press conference soon after, Nixon let it be known that he would take a firm hand in the selection of the Vice Presidential candidate, that he expected differences within the party but he also expected them to be patched up, that the platform, as drafted, was unacceptable to him, that he planned to meet with Platform Committee members and work to change it but if necessary he would take the fight to the floor and was confident "we" would win if he did.

After lengthy discussion and persuasion by Nixon the Platform Committee July 26 adopted stronger defense and civil rights planks.

Rockefeller July 26 told the New York caucus that he was "delighted" at the changes and while he was "moved" by support he had received for the Presidential nomination, he asked the New York delegation unanimously to endorse Nixon.

Goldwater July 27 asked the Arizona delegation not to place his name in nomination and said he would withdraw if it did so.

With Nixon's nomination assured, the convention July 27 voted to change restrictions on the number of persons who could second a nominating speech, for that session.

NOMINATING SESSION

The nominating session for the Presidency took place July 27, after the platform had been adopted. First, the roll was called to permit states to place names in nomination. Alabama yielded to Oregon, whose Governor, Mark O. Hatfield, was to place Nixon's name in nomination. Arizona announced that its Governor, Paul Fannin, would nominate Goldwater, despite Goldwater's instructions not to. No other states placed names in nomination.

Hatfield began his nominating speech with an attack on Democratic nominee Kennedy: "Ladies and gentlemen, the White House is not for sale." In a four-minute speech, he catalogued Nixon's experience, saying, "Our country has a man to match the momentous need." Hatfield's placing of Nixon's name in nomination was followed by a 17-minute demonstration. Nixon was seconded by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Rhode Island Gov. Christopher Del Sesto, Mrs. Jewel Rogers, Illinois lawyer, Robert A. Taft Jr. of Ohio, John Roosevelt of New York, the Republican son of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (D), Mrs. Andrew Williams of Washington, the granddaughter of President Theodore Roosevelt, Robert Gavin, GOP candidate for Governor of South Carolina, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.).

Fannin then placed Goldwater's name in nomination, disregarding Goldwater's request that he not do so because "this is not an ordinary situation." He spoke of the popular enthusiasm for Goldwater. Goldwater was seconded by Rep. Bruce Alger (Texas), Greg Shorey, South Carolina state chairman, Roy Houck, delegate from South Dakota, and Rep. John J. Rhodes (Ariz.).

Goldwater then asked that his name be withdrawn from nomination and was greeted with loud shouts of "No". He requested he be permitted to say something he thought would be of help in the election. He told the convention Republicans had been losing elections "not because of too many Democrat votes.... We have been losing elections because conservatives too often failed to vote.... Let's grow up, conservatives!" He asked that delegates supporting him vote for Nixon instead. His name was ruled withdrawn.

After Goldwater's remarks, the balloting began. When Arizona was reached in the call of the states, it

. . . NAMES HENRY CABOT LODGE FOR VICE PRESIDENCY

cast its votes for Nixon and moved the nomination be made by acclamation. Chairman Halleck ruled that the entire roll must be called before such a motion was in order. All states thereafter cast all their votes for Nixon except Louisiana, which gave 10 of its 16 to Goldwater.

At the end of the call, with Nixon having 1,321 votes and Goldwater 10, Louisiana moved that the vote be made unanimous. Halleck suggested Louisiana change its 10 Goldwater votes to Nixon in order to make the results unanimous. Louisiana said it would not change its vote, asked to poll its delegation and then changed its motion to request that the convention make the nomination by acclamation. Halleck ruled that if Louisiana did not change its vote the totals would be read as they stood at the end of the balloting: Nixon 1,321; Goldwater, 10.

Arizona then moved that the nomination be made "unanimous" and the convention accepted this by a voice vote, Halleck ruled, despite audible "noes."

The Vice Presidency

In the months before the convention, the name of New York's Governor Rockefeller was mentioned frequently as a Vice Presidential possibility.

Other names mentioned frequently were those of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton of Kentucky, a U.S. Senator. There were movements also for Sens. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, Jacob K. Javits of New York, Barry Goldwater of Arizona and for Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell and Reps. Gerald R. Ford Jr. (Mich.) and Walter H. Judd (Minn.).

As the convention neared, speculation narrowed to Lodge and Morton. Rockefeller appeared to be excluded July 23 when Nixon said he accepted the New Yorker's statement that he did not want the second spot.

Nixon, on arriving in Chicago July 25, said he had not made a "final decision" on his running mate. News reports July 25-26 said both President Eisenhower and former President Herbert Hoover favored Lodge.

Seven Republican Governors met July 25 and their spokesman, Illinois Gov. William G. Stratton, announced, "The general consensus was that there should be a number of nominations for Vice President"; the job should not "be foreclosed as it was in Los Angeles." Indiana Gov. Harold W. Handley said, however, "This is no rebellion." He said the Governors would go along with whatever Nixon decided. Other Governors at the meeting were: Robert E. Smylie of Idaho, Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, Hugo Aronson of Montana, J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware and Christopher Del Sesto of Rhode Island.

As indications grew that the nominee would be Lodge, former Indiana Gov. Ralph F. Gates (1945-1949) July 25 said, "I say that if Lodge is handed to us we should get up on the floor and make a fight of it. We in the Midwest should get some recognition." Handley July 27 met with Nixon and reported, "I told him we hoped to see a balanced ticket.... I also mentioned that Mr. Lodge would hurt the Republican ticket in Indiana."

Whether to head off trouble from Midwestern areas or for other reasons, Nixon July 26 asked that the selection of the Vice Presidential candidate be put off to July 28, instead of July 27, as originally scheduled.

Hatfield July 26 led a group of Governors to meet Rockefeller in an effort to persuade him to accept the Vice Presidency.

Nixon July 27 announced the names of four men who he said were "front runners" for the nomination. The four: Lodge, Morton, Judd and Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson. After Nixon's nomination July 27, he went into a late meeting with "25 or 30" Republican leaders to settle the selection of the Vice President.

Early July 28 Nixon called Lodge in New York to say he would "recommend" Lodge's name to the convention.

Most of the early dissent to Lodge evaporated. Handley July 28 said, "We have tried in every way to point out that the great Midwest...should be represented on the ticket.... Apparently Mr. Nixon has decided that the 1960 campaign must be fought on foreign policy issues."

Goldwater backers July 22 had said, "Too many Republicans of the regular GOP organization remember Henry Cabot Lodge as the man who knifed the late Sen. Robert Taft in the back in 1952." Goldwater himself July 27 said Morton was his own choice but Lodge was "acceptable."

The nomination took place July 28. Judd nominated Lodge, and there were eight seconders: John Volpe, Massachusetts GOP gubernatorial candidate; former Sen. John W. Bricker (Ohio 1947-59); Benjamin Adamowski, state's attorney of Cook County, Ill.; Dr. John C. Woodland; Mrs. Katherine Neuberger, President of the New Jersey Federation of Republican Women; San Francisco Mayor George Christopher; vice chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Iowa, Mrs. Bess Cowden; and Rep. Ford (Mich.)

Lodge was the only candidate nominated. He received 1,330 convention votes on the roll call. Edwin S. Mayer of Texas abstained, later telling a reporter he was a supporter of Goldwater. Mayer changed his vote at the end of the call, making Lodge's nomination unanimous.

Major Convention Officers

Permanent Chairman -- Rep. Charles A. Halleck (Ind.).

Honorary Chairman -- Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.).

Temporary Chairman -- Gov. Cecil H. Underwood (W.Va.).

Keynote Speaker -- Rep. Walter H. Judd (Minn.).

Secretary -- Mrs. Elizabeth E. Heffelfinger (Minn.).

Parliamentarian -- Rep. Katharine St. George (N.Y.).

Sergeant-at-Arms -- Edward F. McGinnis (Ill.).

Chairman Arrangements Committee -- Sen. Thruston B. Morton (Ky.), also National Chairman.

Chairman Rules Committee -- George F. Etzell (Minn.).

Chairman, Contest Committee -- Bayard Ewing (R.I.).

Executive Director of the Convention -- Mrs. Josephine Good.

Chairman, Resolutions Committee -- Charles H. Percy (Ill.).

COMPLETE TEXT OF 1960 REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Following is the complete text of the 1960 platform, entitled "Building a Better America", adopted by the Republican National Convention July 27:

Building a Better America

Preamble

The United States is living in an age of profoundest revolution. The lives of men and of nations are undergoing such transformations as history has rarely recorded. The birth of new nations, the impact of new machines, the threat of new weapons, the stirring of new ideas, the ascent into a new dimension of the universe -- everywhere the accent falls on the new.

At such a time of world upheaval, great perils match great opportunities -- and hopes, as well as fears, rise in all areas of human life. Such a force as nuclear power symbolizes the greatness of the choice before the United States and mankind. The energy of the atom could bring devastation to humanity. Or it could be made to serve men's hopes for peace and progress -- to make for all peoples a more healthy and secure and prosperous life than man has ever known.

One fact darkens the reasonable hopes of free men: the growing vigor and thrust of Communist imperialism. Everywhere across the earth, this force challenges us to prove our strength and wisdom, our capacity for sacrifice, our faith in ourselves and in our institutions.

Free men look to us for leadership and support, which we dedicate ourselves to give out of the abundance of our national strength.

The fate of the world will be deeply affected, perhaps determined, by the quality of American leadership. American leadership means both how we govern ourselves and how we help to influence others. We deliberate the choice of national leadership and policy, mindful that in some measure our proposals involve the fate of mankind.

The leadership of the United States must be responsible and mature; its promises must be rational and practical, soberly pledged and faithfully undertaken. Its purposes and its aspirations must ascend to that high ground of right and freedom upon which mankind may dwell and progress in decent security.

We are impressed, but not dismayed, by the revolutionary turbulence that is wracking the world. In the midst of violence and change, we draw strength and confidence from the changeless principles of our free Constitution. Free men are invincible when the power and courage, the patience and the fortitude latent in them are drawn forth by reasoned appeal.

In this Republican Platform we offer to the United States our program -- our call to service, our pledge of leadership, our proposal of measures in the public interest. We call upon God, in whose hand is every blessing, to favor our deliberations with wisdom, our nation with endurance, and troubled mankind everywhere with a righteous peace.

Foreign Policy

The Republican Party asserts that the sovereign purpose of our foreign policy is to secure the free institutions of our nation against every peril; to hearten and fortify the love of freedom everywhere in the world; and to achieve a just peace for all of anxious humanity.

The pre-eminence of this Republic requires of us a vigorous, resolute foreign policy -- inflexible against every tyrannical encroachment, and mighty in its advance toward our own affirmative goals.

The Government of the United States, under the Administration of President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon, has demonstrated that firmness in the face of threatened aggression is the most dependable safeguard of peace. We now reaffirm our determination to defend the security and the freedom of our country, to honor our commitments to our allies at whatever cost or sacrifice, and never to submit to force or threats. Our determination to stand fast has forestalled aggression before Berlin, in the Formosa Straits, and in Lebanon. Since 1954 no free nation has fallen victim behind the Iron Curtain. We mean to adhere to the policy of firmness that has served us so well.

We are unalterably committed to maintaining the security, freedom and solidarity of the Western Hemisphere. We support President Eisenhower's reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine in all its vitality. Faithful to our treaty commitments, we shall join the Republics of the Americas against any intervention in our hemisphere, and in refusing to tolerate the establishment in this hemisphere of any government dominated by the foreign rule of communism.

In the Middle East, we shall continue to support the integrity and independence of all the states of that area including Israel and the Arab States.

With specific reference to Israel and the Arab Nations we urge them to undertake negotiations for a mutually acceptable settlement of the causes of tension between them. We pledge continued efforts:

- To eliminate the obstacles to a lasting peace in the area, including the human problem of the Arab refugees.
- To seek an end to transit and trade restrictions, blockades and boycotts.
- To secure freedom of navigation in international waterways, the cessation of discrimination against Americans on the basis of religious beliefs, and an end to the wasteful and dangerous arms race and to the threat of an arms imbalance in the area."

Recognition of Communist China and its admission to the United Nations have been firmly opposed by the Republican Administration. We will continue in this opposition because of compelling evidence that to do otherwise would weaken the cause of freedom and endanger the future of the free peoples of Asia and the world. The brutal suppression of the human rights and the religious traditions of the Tibetan people is an unhappy evidence of the need to persist in our policy.

The countries of the free world have been benefited, reinforced and drawn closer together by the vigor of American support of the United Nations, and by our participation in such regional organizations as NATO, SEATO, CENTO, the Organization of American States and other collective security alliances. We assert our intention steadfastly to uphold the action and principles of those bodies.

We believe military assistance to our allies under the mutual security program should be continued with all the vigor and funds needed to maintain the strength of our alliances at levels essential to our common safety.

The firm diplomacy of the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration has been supported by a military power superior to any in the history of our nation or in the world. As long as world tensions menace us with war, we are resolved to maintain an armed power exceeded by no other.

Under Republican administration, the Government has developed original and constructive programs in many fields -- open skies, atoms for peace, cultural and technical exchanges, the peaceful uses of outer space and Antarctica -- to make known to men everywhere our desire to advance the cause of peace. We mean, as a Party, to continue in the same course.

We recognize and freely acknowledge the support given to these principles and policies by all Americans, irrespective of party. Standing as they do above partisan challenge, such principles and policies will, we earnestly hope, continue to have bi-partisan support.

We established a new independent agency, the United States Information Agency, fully recognizing the tremendous importance of the struggle for men's minds. Today, our information program throughout the world is a greatly improved medium for explaining our policies and actions to audiences overseas, answering Communist propaganda and projecting a true image of American life and culture.

This is the Republican record. We rededicate ourselves to the principles that have animated it; and we pledge ourselves to persist in those principles, and to apply them to the problems, the occasions and the opportunities to be faced by the new Administration.

We confront today the global offensive of Communism, increasingly aggressive and violent in its enterprises. The agency of that offensive is Soviet policy, aimed at the subversion of the world.

Recently we have noted Soviet Union pretexts to intervene in the affairs of newly independent countries, accompanied by threats of the use of nuclear weapons. Such interventions constitute a form of subversion against the sovereignty of these new nations and a direct challenge to the United Nations.

The immediate strategy of the Soviet imperialists is to destroy the world's confidence in America's desire for peace; to threaten with violence our mutual security arrangements; and to sever the bonds of amity and respect among the free nations. To nullify the Soviet conspiracy is our greatest task. The United States faces this challenge, and resolves to meet it with courage and confidence.

To this end we will continue to support and strengthen the United Nations as an instrument for peace, for international cooperation, and for the advancement of the fundamental freedoms and humane interests of mankind.

Under the United Nations we will work for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and the extension of the rule of law in the world.

And, in furtherance of President Eisenhower's proposals for the peaceful use of space, we suggest that the United Nations take the initiative to develop a body of law applicable thereto.

Through all the calculated shifts of Soviet tactics and mood, the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration has demonstrated its willingness to negotiate in earnest with the Soviet Union to arrive at just settlements for the reduction of world tensions. We pledge the new Administration to continue in the same course.

We are similarly ready to negotiate and to institute realistic methods and safeguards for disarmament, and for the suspension of nuclear tests. We advocate an early agreement by all nations to forego nuclear tests in the atmosphere, and the suspension of other tests as verification techniques permit. We support the President in any decision he may make to reevaluate the question of resumption of underground nuclear explosions testing, if the Geneva Conference fails to produce a satisfactory agreement. We have deep concern about the mounting nuclear arms race. This concern leads us to seek disarmament and nuclear agreements. And an equal concern to protect all peoples from nuclear danger, leads us to insist that such agreements have adequate safeguards.

We recognize that firm political and military policies, while imperative for our security, cannot in themselves build peace in the world.

In Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East, peoples of ancient and recent independence have shown their determination to improve their standards of living, and to enjoy an equality with the rest of mankind in the enjoyment of the fruits of civilization. This determination has become a primary fact of their political life. We declare ourselves to be in sympathy with their aspirations.

We have already created unprecedented dimensions of diplomacy for these purposes. We recognize that upon our support of well-conceived programs of economic cooperation among nations rest the best hopes of hundreds of millions of friendly people for a decent future for themselves and their children. Our mutual security program of economic help and technical assistance; the Development Loan Fund, the Inter-American Bank, the International Development Association and the Food for Peace Program, which create the conditions for progress in less-developed countries; our leadership in international efforts to help children, eliminate pestilence and disease and aid refugees -- these are programs wise in concept and generous in purpose. We mean to continue in support of them.

Now we propose a further evolution of our programs for assistance to and cooperation with other nations, suitable to the emerging needs of the future.

We will encourage the countries of Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and Asia, to initiate appropriate regional groupings to work out plans for economic and educational development. We anticipate that the United Nations Special Fund would be of assistance in developing such plans. The United States would offer its cooperation in planning, and the provision of technical personnel for this purpose. Agreeable to the developing nations, we would join with them in inviting countries with advanced economies to share with us a proportionate part of the capital and technical aid required. We would emphasize the increasing use of private capital and government loans, rather than outright grants, as a means of fostering independence and mutual respect. The President's recent initiative of a joint partnership program for Latin America opens the way to this approach.

We would propose that such groupings adopt means to attain viable economies following such examples as the European Common Market. And if from these institutions, there should follow stronger economic and political unions, we would welcome them with our support.

Despite the counterdrive of international Communism, relentless against individual freedom and subversive of the sovereignty of nations, a powerful drive for freedom has swept the world since World War II and many heroic episodes in the Communist countries have demonstrated anew that freedom will not die.

The Republican Party reaffirms its determination to use every peaceful means to help the captive nations toward their independence, and thus their freedom to live and worship according to conscience. We do not condone the subjugation of the peoples of Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Albania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and other once-free nations. We are not shaken in our hope and belief that once again they will rule themselves as nations.

Our time surges with change and challenge, peril and great opportunities. It calls us to great tasks and efforts -- for free men can hope to guard freedom only if they prove capable of historic acts of wisdom and courage.

Dwight David Eisenhower stands today throughout the world as the greatest champion of peace and justice and good.

The Republican Party brings to the days ahead trained, experienced, mature and courageous leadership.

Our Party was born for freedom's sake. It is still the Party of full freedom in our country. As in Lincoln's time, our Party and its leaders will meet the challenges and opportunities of our time and keep our country the best and enduring hope of freedom for the world.

National Defense

The future of freedom depends heavily upon America's military might and that of her allies. Under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, our military might has been forged into a power second to none. This strength, tailored to serve the needs of national policy, has deterred and must continue to deter aggression and encourage the growth of freedom in the world. This is the only sure way to a world at peace.

We have checked aggression. We ended the war in Korea. We have joined with free nations in creating strong defenses. Swift technological change and the warning signs of Soviet aggressiveness make clear that intensified and courageous efforts are necessary, for the new problems of the 1960's will of course demand new efforts on the part of our entire nation. The Republican Party is pledged to making certain that our arms, and our will to use them, remain superior to all threats. We have, and will continue to have, the defenses we need to protect our freedom.

The strategic imperatives of our national defense policy are these:

- A second-strike capability, that is, a nuclear retaliatory power that can survive surprise attack, strike back, and destroy any possible enemy.
- Highly mobile and versatile forces, including forces deployed, to deter or check local aggressions and "brush fire wars" which might bring on all-out nuclear war.
- National determination to employ all necessary military capabilities so as to render any level of aggression unprofitable. Deterrence of war since Korea, specifically, has been the result of our firm statement that we will never again permit a potential aggressor to set the ground rules for his aggression; that we will respond to aggression with the full means and weapons best suited to the situation.

Maintenance of these imperatives requires these actions:

- Unremitting modernization of our retaliatory forces, continued development of the manned bomber well into the missile age, with necessary numbers of these bombers protected through dispersal and airborne alert.
- Development and production of new strategic weapons, such as the Polaris submarine and ballistic missile. Never again will they be neglected, as intercontinental missile development was neglected between the end of World War II and 1953.
- Accelerate as necessary, development of hardening, mobility, dispersal, and production programs for long-range missiles and

the speedy perfection of new and advanced generations of missiles and anti-missile missiles.

- Intensified development of active civil defense to enable our people to protect themselves against the deadly hazards of atomic attack, particularly fallout; and to develop a new program to build a reserve of storable food, adequate to the needs of the population after an atomic attack.
- Constant intelligence operations regarding Communist military preparations, to prevent another Pearl Harbor.
- A military establishment organized in accord with a national strategy which enables the unified commands in Europe, the Pacific, and this continent to continue to respond promptly to any kind of aggression.
- Strengthening of the military might of the free-world nations in such ways as to encourage them to assume increasing responsibility for regional security.
- Continuation of the "long pull" preparedness policies which, as inaugurated under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, have avoided the perilous peaks and slumps of defense spending and planning which marked earlier administrations.

There is no price ceiling on America's security. The United States can and must provide whatever is necessary to insure its own security and that of the free world and to provide any necessary increased expenditures to meet new situations, to guarantee the opportunity to fulfill the hopes of men of good will everywhere. To provide more would be wasteful. To provide less would be catastrophic. Our defense posture must remain steadfast, confident, and superior to all potential foes.

Economic Growth and Business

To provide the means to a better life for individual Americans and to strengthen the forces of freedom in the world, we count on the proved productivity of our free economy.

Despite the lamentations of the opposition in viewing the economic scene today, the plain fact is that our 500 billion dollar economy finds more Americans at work, earning more, spending more, saving more, investing more, building more than ever before in history. The well-being of our people, by virtually every yardstick, has greatly advanced under this Republican Administration.

But we can and must do better. We must raise employment to even higher levels and utilize even more fully our expanding, overall capacity to produce. We must quicken the pace of our economic growth to prove the power of American free enterprise to meet growing and urgent demands: to sustain our military posture, to provide jobs for a growing labor force in a time of rapid technological change, to improve living standards, to serve all the needs of an expanding population.

We therefore accord high priority to vigorous economic growth and recognize that its mainspring lies in the private sector of the economy. We must continue to foster a healthy climate in that sector. We reject the concept of artificial growth forced by massive new federal spending and loose money policies. The only effective way to accelerate economic growth is to increase the traditional strengths of our free economy -- initiative and investment, productivity and efficiency. To that end we favor:

- Broadly-based tax reform to foster job-making and growth-making investment for modernization and expansion, including realistic incentive depreciation schedules.
- Use of the full powers of government to prevent the scourges of depression and inflation.
- Elimination of featherbedding practices by labor and business.
- Maintenance of a stable dollar as an indispensable means to progress.
- Relating wage and other payments in production to productivity -- except when necessary to correct inequities -- in order to help stay competitive at home and abroad.
- Spurring the economy by advancing the successful Eisenhower-Nixon program fostering new and small business; by continued active enforcement of the anti-trust laws; by protecting consumers and investors against the hazard and economic waste of fraudulent and criminal practices in the market place; and by keeping the federal government from unjustly competing with private enterprise upon which Americans mainly depend for their livelihood.
- Continued improvement of our vital transportation network, carrying forward rapidly the vast Eisenhower-Nixon national highway program and promoting safe, efficient, competitive and integrated transport by air, road, rail and water under equitable, impartial and minimal regulation directed to those ends.
- Carrying forward, under the Trade Agreements Act, the policy of gradual, selective -- and truly reciprocal -- reduction of unjustifiable barriers to trade among free nations. We advocate effective administration of the Act's escape clause and peril point provisions to safeguard American jobs and domestic industries against serious injury. In support of our national trade policy we should continue the Eisenhower-Nixon program of using this government's negotiating powers to open markets abroad and to eliminate remaining discrimination against our goods. We should also encourage the development of fair labor standards in exporting countries in the interest of fair competition in international trade. We should, too, expand the Administration's export drive, encourage tourists to come from abroad, and protect U.S. investors against arbitrary confiscations and expropriations by foreign governments. Through these and other constructive policies, we will better our international balance of payments.
- Discharge by government of responsibility for those activities which the private sector cannot do or cannot so well do, such as constructive federal-local action to aid areas of chronic high unemployment, a sensible farm policy, development and wise use of natural resources, suitable support of education and research, and equality of job opportunity for all Americans.

Action on these fronts, designed to release the strongest productive force in human affairs -- the spirit of individual enterprise -- can contribute greatly to our goal of a steady, strongly growing economy.

Labor

America's growth cannot be compartmentalized. Labor and management cannot prosper without each other. They cannot ignore their mutual public obligation.

Industrial harmony, expressing these mutual interests, can best be achieved in a climate of free collective bargaining, with minimal government intervention except by mediation and conciliation.

Even in dealing with emergency situations imperiling the national safety, ways of solution must be found to enhance and not impede the processes of free collective bargaining -- carefully considered ways that are in keeping with the policies of national labor relations legislation and with the need to strengthen the hand of the President in dealing with such emergencies.

In the same spirit, Republican leadership will continue to encourage discussions, away from the bargaining table, between labor and management to consider the mutual interest of all Americans in maintaining industrial peace.

Republican policy firmly supports the right of employers and unions freely to enter into agreements providing for the union shop and other forms of union security as authorized by the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (the Taft-Hartley Act).

Republican-sponsored legislation has supported the right of union members to full participation in the affairs of their union and their right to freedom from racketeering and gangster interference whether by labor or management in labor-management relations.

Republican action has given to millions of American working men and women new or expanded protection and benefits, such as:

Increased federal minimum wage;

Extended coverage of unemployment insurance and the payment of additional temporary benefits provided in 1958-59;

Improvement of veterans' re-employment rights;

Extension of federal workman's compensation coverage and increase of benefits;

Legislative assurance of safety standards for longshore and harbor workers and for the transportation of migratory workers;

An increase of railroad workers' retirement and disability benefits.

Seven past years of accomplishment, however, are but a base to build upon in fostering, promoting and improving the welfare of America's working men and women, both organized and unorganized. We pledge, therefore, action on these constructive lines:

- Diligent administration of the amended Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 (Taft-Hartley Act) and the Labor Manage-

ment Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Landrum-Griffin Act) with recommendations for improvements which experience shows are needed to make them more effective or remove any inequities.

- Correction of defects in the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act to protect employees' and beneficiaries' interests.
- Upward revision in amount and extended coverage of the minimum wage to several million more workers.
- Strengthening the unemployment insurance system and extension of its benefits.
- Improvement of the eight-hour laws relating to hours and overtime compensation on federal and federally assisted construction, and continued vigorous enforcement and improvement of minimum wage laws for federal supply and construction contracts.
- Continued improvement of manpower skills and training to meet a new era of challenges, including action programs to aid older workers, women, youth, and the physically handicapped.
- Encouragement of training programs by labor, industry and government to aid in finding new jobs for persons dislocated by automation or other economic changes.
- Improvement of job opportunities and working conditions of migratory farm workers.
- Assurance of equal pay for equal work regardless of sex; encouragement of programs to insure on-the-job safety, and encouragement of the states to improve their labor standards legislation, and to improve veterans' employment rights and benefits.
- Encouragement abroad of free democratic institutions, higher living standards and higher wages through such agencies as the International Labor Organization, and cooperation with the free trade union movement in strengthening free labor throughout the world.

Agriculture

Americans are the best-fed and the best-clothed people in the world. Our challenge fortunately is one of dealing with abundance, not overcoming shortage. The fullness of our fields, forests and grazing lands is an important advantage in our struggle against worldwide tyranny and our crusade against poverty. Our farmers have provided us with a powerful weapon in the ideological and economic struggle in which we are now engaged.

Yet, far too many of our farm families, the source of this strength, have not received a fair return for their labors. For too long, Democratic-controlled Congresses have stalemated progress by clinging to obsolete programs conceived for different times and different problems.

Promises of specific levels of price support or a single type of program for all agriculture are cruel deceptions based upon the pessimistic pretense that only with rigid controls can farm families be aided. The Republican Party will provide within the framework of individual freedom a greater bargaining power to assure an equitable return for the work and capital supplied by farmers.

The Republican Party pledges itself to develop new programs to improve and stabilize farm family income. It recognizes two main challenges; the immediate one of utilizing income-depressing surpluses, and the long-range one of steady balanced growth and development with a minimum of federal interference and control.

To utilize immediately surpluses in an orderly manner, with a minimum impact on domestic and foreign markets, we pledge:

- Intensification of the Food for Peace program, including new cooperative efforts among food-surplus nations to assist the hungry peoples in less favored areas of the world.
- Payment in kind, out of existing surpluses, as part of our land retirement program.
- Creation of a Strategic Food Reserve properly dispersed in forms which can be preserved for long periods against the contingency of grave national emergency.
- Strengthened efforts to distribute surpluses to schools and low-income and needy citizens of our own country.
- A reorganization of Commodity Credit Corporation's inventory management operations to reduce competition with the marketings of farmers.

To assure steady balanced growth and agricultural progress, we pledge:

- A crash research program to develop industrial and other uses of farm products.
- Use of price supports at levels best fitted to specific commodities, in order to widen markets, ease production controls, and help achieve increased farm family income.
- Acceleration of production adjustments, including a large scale land conservation reserve program on voluntary and equitable rental basis, with full consideration of the impact on local communities.
- Continued progress in the wise use and conservation of water and soil resources.
- Use of marketing agreements and orders, and other marketing devices, when approved by producers, to assist in the orderly marketing of crops, thus enabling farmers to strengthen their bargaining power.
- Stepped up research to reduce production costs and to cut distribution costs.
- Strengthening of the educational programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant institutions.
- Improvement of credit facilities for financing the capital needs of modern farming.
- Encouragement of farmer owned and operated cooperatives including rural electric and telephone facilities.
- Expansion of the Rural Development Program to help low-income farm families not only through better farming methods, but also through opportunities for vocational training, more effective employment services, and creation of job opportunities through encouragement of local industrialization.
- Continuation and further improvement of the Great Plains Program.
- Legislative action for programs now scheduled to expire for the school milk program, wool, and sugar, including increased sugar acreage to domestic areas.
- Free movement in interstate commerce of agricultural commodities meeting federal health standards.
- To prevent dumping of agricultural imports upon domestic markets.

To assure the American farmer a more direct voice in his own destiny, we pledge:

- To select an official committee of farmers and ranchers, on a regional basis, broadly representative of American agriculture, whose function will be to recommend to the President guidelines for improving the operation of government farm programs.

Natural Resources

A strong and growing economy requires vigorous and persistent attention to wise conservation and sound development of all our resources. Teamwork between federal, state and private entities is essential and should be continued. It has resulted in sustained conservation and resource development programs on a scale unmatched in our history.

The past seven years of Republican leadership have seen the development of more power capacity, flood control, irrigation, fish and wildlife projects, recreational facilities, and associated multi-purpose benefits than during any previous administration in history. The proof is visible in the forests and waters of the land and in Republican initiation of and support for the Upper Watershed Program and the Small Reclamation Projects Act. It is clear, also, in the results of continuing administration-encouraged forest management practices which have brought, for the first time, a favorable balance between the growth and cutting of America's trees.

Our objective is for further growth, greater strength, and increased utilization in each great area of resource use and development. We pledge:

- Use of the community watershed as the basic natural unit through which water resource, soil, and forest management programs may best be developed, with interstate compacts encouraged to handle regional aspects without federal domination.
- Development of new water resource projects throughout the nation.
- Support of the historic policy of Congress in preserving the integrity of the several states to govern water rights.
- Continued federal support for Republican-initiated research and demonstration projects which will supply fresh water from salt and brackish water sources.
- Necessary measures for preservation of our domestic fisheries.

● Continued forestry conservation with appropriate sustained yield harvesting, thus increasing jobs for people and increasing revenue.

● To observe the "preference clause" in marketing federal power.

● Support of the basic principles of reclamation.

● Recognition of urban and industrial demands by making available to states and local governments, federal lands not needed for national programs.

Full use and preservation of our great outdoors are pledged in:

● Completion of the "Mission 66" for the improvement of National Park areas as well as sponsorship of a new "Mission 66" program to encourage establishment and rehabilitation of local, state, and regional parks to provide adequate recreational facilities for our expanding population.

● Continued support of the effort to keep our great out-of-doors beautiful, green, and clean.

● Establishment of a citizens board of conservation, resource and land management experts to inventory those federal lands now set aside for a particular purpose; to study the future needs of the Nation for parks, seashores, wildlife and other recreational areas; and to study the possibility of restoring lands not needed for a federal program.

Minerals, metals, fuels, also call for carefully considered actions in view of repeated failure of Democratic-controlled Congresses to enact any long-range minerals legislation. Republicans, therefore, pledge:

● Long-range minerals and fuels planning and programming, including increased coal research.

● Assistance to mining industries in bridging the gap between peak defense demands and anticipated peacetime demands.

● Continued support for federal financial assistance and incentives under our tax laws to encourage exploration for domestic sources of minerals and metals, with reasonable depletion allowances.

To preserve our fish and wildlife heritage, we pledge:

● Legislation to authorize exchange of lands between state and federal governments to adapt programs to changing uses and habits.

● Vigorous implementation of long-range fish and wildlife programs.

Government Finance

To build a better America with broad national purposes such as high employment, vigorous and steady economic growth, and a dependable currency, responsible management of our federal finances is essential. Even more important, a sound economy is vital to national security. While leading Democrats charge us with a "budget balancing" mentality, their taunts really reflect their frustration over the people's recognition that as a nation we must live within our means. Government that is careless with the money of its citizens is careless with their future.

Because we are concerned about the well-being of people, we are concerned about protecting the value of their money. To this end, we Republicans believe that:

● Every government expenditure must be tested by its contribution to the general welfare, not to any narrow interest group.

● Except in times of war or economic adversity, expenditures should be covered by revenues.

● We must work persistently to reduce, not to increase, the national debt, which imposes a heavy economic burden on every citizen.

● Our tax structure should be improved to provide greater incentives to economic progress, to make it fair and equitable, and to maintain and deserve public acceptance.

● We must resist assaults upon the independence of the Federal Reserve System; we must strengthen, not weaken, the ability of the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury Department to exercise effective control over money and credit in order better to combat both deflation and inflation that retard economic growth and shrink people's savings and earnings.

● In order of priority federal revenues should be used: first, to meet the needs of national security; second, to fulfill the legitimate and urgent needs of the nation that cannot be met by the states, local governments or private action; third, to pay down on the national debt in good times; finally, to improve our tax structure.

National security and other essential needs will continue to make enormous demands upon public revenues. It is therefore imperative that we weigh carefully each demand for a new federal expenditure. The Federal Government should undertake not the most things nor the least things, but the right things.

Achieving this vital purpose demands:

● That Congress, in acting on new spending bills, have figures before it showing the cumulative effect of its actions on the total budget.

● That spending commitments for future years be clearly listed in each budget, so that the effect of built-in expenditure programs may be recognized and evaluated.

● That the President be empowered to veto individual items in authorization and appropriation bills.

● That increasing efforts be made to extend businesslike methods to government operations, particularly in purchasing and supply activities and in personnel.

Government Administration

The challenges of our time test the very organization of democracy. They put on trial the capacity of free government to act quickly, wisely, resolutely. To meet these challenges:

● The President must continue to be able to reorganize and streamline executive operations to keep the executive branch capable of responding effectively to rapidly changing conditions in both foreign and domestic fields. The Eisenhower-Nixon Administration did so by creating a new Department of Health, Education and Welfare, by establishing the National Aeronautics and Space Agency and Federal Aviation Agency, and by reorganizations of the Defense Department.

● Two top positions should be established to assist the President in, (1) the entire field of National Security and International Affairs, and, (2) Governmental Planning and Management, particularly in domestic affairs.

● We must undertake further reorganization of the Defense Department to achieve the most effective unification of defense planning and command.

● Improved conflict of interest laws should be enacted for vigilant protection of the public interest and to remove deterrents to Governmental service by our most able citizens.

● The Federal Government must constantly strengthen its career service and must be truly progressive as an employer. Government employment must be a vocation deserving of high public respect. Common sense demands continued improvements in employment, training and promotion practices based on merit, effective procedures for dealing with employment grievances, and salaries which are comparable to those offered by private employers.

● As already practiced by the Republican membership, responsible Policy Committees should be elected by each party in each house of Congress. This would provide a mechanism for meetings of party Congressional leaders with the President when circumstances demand.

● Needed federal judgeships, appointed on the basis of the highest qualifications, and without limitation to a single political party, should be created to expedite administration of justice in federal courts.

● The remarkable growth of the Post Office since 1952 to serve an additional 9 million urban and 1½ million farm families must be continued. The Post Office must be continually improved and placed on a self-sustaining basis. Progressive Republican policies of the past seven years have resulted in reduced costs, decentralization of postal operations, liberal pay, fringe benefits, improved working conditions, streamlined management, and improved service.

Vigorous state and local governments are a vital part of our federal union. The Federal Government should leave to state and local governments those programs and problems which they can best handle and tax sources adequate to finance them. We must continue to improve liaison between federal, state and local governments. We believe that the Federal Government, when appropriate, should render significant assistance in dealing with our urgent problems of urban growth and change. No vast new bureaucracy is needed to achieve this objective.

We favor a change in the electoral college system to give every voter a fair voice in Presidential elections.

We condemn bigotry, smear and other unfair tactics in political campaigns. We favor realistic and effective safeguards against diverting non-political funds to partisan political purposes.

Republicans will continue to work for Congressional representation and self-government for the District of Columbia and also support the constitutional amendment granting suffrage in national elections.

We support the right of the Puerto Rican people to achieve statehood, whenever they freely so determine. We support the right of the people of the Virgin Islands to an elected Governor, national representation and suffrage, looking toward eventual statehood, when qualified. We also support the right of the people of Guam to an elected Governor and national representation. These pledges are meaningful from the Republican leadership under which Alaska and Hawaii have newly entered the Union.

Congress should submit a constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women.

Education

The rapid pace of international developments serves to re-emphasize dramatically the challenge which generations of Americans will face in the years ahead. We are reminded daily of the crucial importance of strengthening our system of education to prepare our youth for understanding and shaping the powerful emerging forces of the modern world and to permit the fullest possible development of individual capacities and potentialities.

We express our gratefulness and we praise the countless thousands of teachers who have devoted themselves in an inspired way towards the development of our greatest heritage -- our own children -- the youth of the country.

Education is not a luxury, nor a gift to be bestowed upon ourselves and our children. Education is an investment; our schools cannot become second best. Each person possesses the right to education -- it is his birthright in a free Republic.

Primary responsibility for education must remain with the local community and state. The Federal Government should assist selectively in strengthening education without interfering with full local control of schools. One objective of such federal assistance should be to help equalize educational opportunities. Under the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration, the Federal Government will spend more than a billion dollars in 1960 to strengthen American education.

We commend the objective of the Republican Administration in sponsoring the National Defense Education Act to stimulate improvement of study and teaching in selected fields at the local level.

Toward the goal of fullest possible educational opportunity for every American, we pledge these actions:

- Federal support to the primary and secondary schools by a program of federal aid for school construction -- pacing it to the real needs of individual school districts in states and territories, and requiring state approval and participation.
- Stimulation of actions designed to update and strengthen vocational education for both youth and adults.
- Support of efforts to make adequate library facilities available to all our citizens.
- Continued support of programs to strengthen basic research in education; to discover the best methods for helping handicapped, retarded, and gifted children to realize their highest potential.

The Federal Government can also play a part in stimulating higher education. Constructive action would include:

- The federal program to assist in construction of college housing.
- Extension of the federal student loan program and graduate fellowship program.
- Consideration of means through tax laws to help offset tuition costs.
- Continued support of the East-West Center for cultural and technical interchange in Hawaii for the purpose of strengthening our relationship with the peoples of the Pacific world.
- Federal matching grants to help states finance the cost of state surveys and inventories of the status and needs of their school systems.

Provision should be made for continuous attention to education at all levels by the creation of a permanent, top-level commission to advise the President and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, constantly striving to focus the interest of each citizen on the quality of our education at every level, from primary through post-graduate, and for every age group from children to adults.

We are aware of the fact that there is a temporary shortage of classrooms for our elemenary and secondary schools in a limited number of states. But this shortage, due to the vigilant action of state legislatures and local school boards, is not increasing, but is decreasing.

We shall use our full efforts in all the states of the Union to have these legislatures and school boards augment their present efforts to the end that this temporary shortage may be eliminated and that every child in this country shall have the opportunity to obtain a good education. The respective states as a permanent program can shoulder this long-standing and cherished responsibility easier than can the Federal Government with its heavy indebtedness.

We believe moreover that any large plan of federal aid to education, such as direct contributions to or grants for teachers salaries can only lead ultimately to federal domination and control of our schools to which we are unalterably opposed.

In the words of President Eisenhower -- "Education best fulfills its high purpose when responsibility for education is kept close to the people it serves -- when it is rooted in the homes, nurtured in the community and sustained by a rich variety of public, private and individual resources. The bond linking home and school and community -- the responsiveness of each to the needs of the others -- is a precious asset of American education."

Science and Technology

Much of America's future depends upon the inquisitive mind, freely searching nature for ways to conquer disease, poverty and grinding physical demands, as well as the science of space and the atom.

We Republicans express our profound gratitude to the great scientists and engineers of our country, both in and out of government, for the remarkable progress they have made. Reliable evidence indicates, all areas of scientific knowledge considered, that our country has been, is, and, under our system of free inquiry, will continue to be the greatest arsenal and reservoir of effective scientific knowledge in the world.

We pledge our continued leadership in every field of science and technology, earthbound as well as spatial, to assure a citadel of liberty from which the fruits of freedom may be carried to all people.

Our continuing and great national need is for basic research -- a wellspring of knowledge and progress. Government must continue to take a responsible role in science to assure that worthwhile endeavors of national significance are not retarded by practical limitations of private and local support. This demands from all Americans the intellectual leadership and understanding so necessary for these creative endeavors and an equal understanding by our scientists and technicians of the needs and hopes of mankind.

We believe the federal roles in research to be in the area of (1) basic research which industry cannot be reasonably expected to pursue, and (2) applied research in fields of prime national concern such as national defense, exploration and use of space, public health, and better common use of all natural resources, both human and physical. We endorse the contracting by government agencies for research and urge allowance for reasonable charges for overhead and management in connection therewith.

The vigor of American science and technology may best be inspired by:

- An environment of freedom and public understanding in which intellectual achievement and scientific research may flourish.
- A decentralization of research into as many centers of creativity as possible.
- The encouragement of colleges and universities, private enterprise, and foundations as a growing source of new ideas and new applications.
- Opportunity for scientists and engineers, in and out of government, to pursue their search with utmost aggressiveness.
- Continuation of the advisory committee to represent the views of the scientific community to the President and of the Federal Council for Science and Technology to foster coordination in planning and execution.
- Continued expansion of the Eisenhower-Nixon Atoms-for-Peace program and a constant striving, backed by scientific advice, for international agreement for peaceful and cooperative exploration and use of space.

Human Needs

The ultimate objective of our free society and of an ever growing economy is to enable the individual to pursue a life of dignity and to develop his own capacities to his maximum potential.

Government's primary role is to help provide the environment within which the individual can seek his own goals. In some areas this requires federal action to supplement individual, local and state initiative. The Republican Party has acted and will act decisively, compassionately, and with deep human understanding in approaching such problems as those of the aged, the infirm, the mentally ill, and the needy.

This is demonstrated by the significant increase in social security coverage and benefits as a result of recommendations made by the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration. As a result of these recommendations and normal growth, 14 million persons are receiving benefits today compared to five million in 1952, and benefit payments total $10.3 billion as compared to $2.5 billion in 1952. In addition there have been increases in payments to those on public assistance, both for their basic needs and for their health and medical care; and a broad expansion in our federal-state program for restoring disabled persons to useful lives -- an expansion which has accomplished the rehabilitation of over half a million persons during this Administration.

New needs, however, are constantly arising in our highly complex, interdependent, and urbanized society.

OLDER CITIZENS

To meet the needs of the aging, we pledge:

- Expansion of coverage, and liberalization of selected social security benefits on a basis which would maintain the fiscal integrity of the system.
- Support of federal-state grant programs to improve health, welfare and rehabilitation services for the handicapped older persons and to improve standards of nursing home care and care and treatment facilities for the chronically and mentally ill.
- Federal leadership to encourage policies that will make retirement at a fixed age voluntary and not compulsory.
- Support of programs that will persuade and encourage the nation to utilize fully the skills, wisdom and experience of older citizens.
- Prompt consideration of recommendations by the White House Conference on Aging called by the President for January 1961.

HEALTH AID

Development of a health program that will provide the aged needing it, on a sound fiscal basis and through a contributory system, protection against burdensome costs of health care. Such a program should:

- Provide the beneficiaries with the option of purchasing private health insurance -- a vital distinction between our approach and Democratic proposals in that it would encourage commercial carriers and voluntary insurance organizations to continue their efforts to develop sound coverage plans for the senior population.
- Protect the personal relationship of patient and physician.
- Include state participation.

For the needs which individuals of all age groups cannot meet by themselves, we propose:

- Removing the arbitrary 50-year age requirement under the disability insurance program while amending the law also to provide incentives for rehabilitated persons to return to useful work.
- A single, federal assistance grant to each state for aid to needy persons rather than dividing such grants into specific categories.
- A strengthened federal-state program to rehabilitate the estimated 200,000 persons who annually could become independent after proper medical services and occupational training.
- A new federal-state program, for handicapped persons completely dependent on others, to help them meet their needs for personal care.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Federal Government can and should help state and local communities combat juvenile delinquency by inaugurating a grant program for research, demonstration, and training projects and by placing greater emphasis on strengthening family life in all welfare programs for which it shares responsibility.

VETERANS

We believe that military service in the defense of our Republic against aggressors who have sought to destroy the freedom and dignity of man imposes upon the nation a special responsibility to those who have served. To meet this responsibility, we pledge:

- Continuance of the Veterans Administration as an independent agency.
- The highest possible standard of medical care with increasing emphasis on rehabilitation.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

As recently as 1953, thirty percent of Indian school age children were unable to obtain an education. Through Republican efforts, this fall, for the first time in history, every eligible Indian child will be able to attend an elementary school. Having accomplished this, we will now accelerate our efforts to open up both secondary and higher education opportunities for every qualified Indian youth.

As a result of a stepped-up health program there has been a marked decrease in death rates from tuberculosis and in the infant mortality rate. Also substantial progress has been made in the modernization of health facilities. We pledge continued progress in this area.

We are opposed to precipitous termination of the federal Indian trusteeship responsibility, and pledge not to support any termination plan for any tribe which has not approved such action.

HOUSING

Despite noteworthy accomplishments, stubborn and deep-seated problems stand in the way of achieving the national objective of a decent home in a suitable environment for every American. Recognizing that the Federal Government must help provide the economic climate and incentives which make this objective obtainable, the Republican Party will vigorously support the following steps, all designed to supplement and not supplant private initiative:

- Continued effort to clear slums, and promote rebuilding, rehabilitation, and conservation of our cities.
- New programs to stimulate development of specialized types of housing, such as those for the elderly and for nursing homes.
- A program of research and demonstration aimed at finding ways to reduce housing costs, including support of efforts to modernize and improve local building codes.
- Adequate authority for the federal housing agencies to assist the flow of mortgage credit into private housing, with emphasis on homes for middle- and lower-income families and including assistance in urban residential areas.
- A stepped-up program to assist in urban planning, designed to assure far-sighted and wise use of land and to coordinate mass transportation and other vital facilities in our metropolitan areas.

HEALTH

There has been a five-fold increase in government-assisted medical research during the last six years. We pledge:

- Continued federal support for a sound research program aimed at both the prevention and cure of diseases, and intensified efforts to secure prompt and effective application of the results of research. This will include emphasis on mental illness.
- Support of international health research programs.

We face serious personnel shortages in the health and medical fields. We pledge:

- Federal help in new programs to build schools of medicine, dentistry, public health and nursing and financial aid to students in those fields.

We are confronted with major problems in the field of environmental health. We pledge:

- Strengthened federal enforcement powers in combatting water pollution and additional resources for research and demonstration projects. Federal grants for the construction of waste disposal plants should be made only when they make an identifiable contribution to clearing up polluted streams.
- Federal authority to identify, after appropriate hearings, air pollution problems and to recommend proposed solutions.
- Additional resources for research and training in the field of radiological medicine.

PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS

In safeguarding the health of the nation the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration's initiative has resulted in doubling the resources of the Food and Drug Administration and in giving it new legal weapons. More progress has been made during this period in protecting consumers against harmful food, drugs, and cosmetics than in any other time in our history. We will continue to give strong support to this consumer-protection program.

Civil Rights

This nation was created to give expression, validity and purpose to our spiritual heritage -- the supreme worth of the individual. In such a nation -- a nation dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal -- racial discrimination has no place. It can hardly be reconciled with a Constitution that guarantees equal protection under law to all persons. In a deeper sense, too, it is immoral and unjust. As to those matters within reach of political action and leadership, we pledge ourselves unreservedly to its eradication.

Equality under law promises more than the equal right to vote and transcends mere relief from discrimination by government. It becomes a reality only when all persons have equal opportunity without distinction of race, religion, color or national origin, to acquire the essentials of life -- housing, education and employment. The Republican Party -- the party of Abraham Lincoln -- from its very beginning has striven to make this promise a reality. It is today, as it was then, unequivocally dedicated to making the greatest amount of progress toward that objective.

We recognize that discrimination is not a problem localized in one area of the country, but rather a problem that must be faced by North and South alike. Nor is discrimination confined to the discrimination against Negroes. Discrimination in many, if not all, areas of the country on the basis of creed or national origin is equally insidious. Further we recognize that in many communities in which a century of custom and tradition must be overcome heartening and commendable progress has been made.

The Republican Party is proud of the civil rights record of the Eisenhower Administration. More progress has been made during the past eight years than in the preceding 80 years. We acted promptly to end discrimination in our nation's capital. Vigorous executive action was taken to complete swiftly the desegregation of the armed forces, veterans' hospitals, navy yards, and other federal establishments.

We supported the position of the Negro school children before the Supreme Court. We believe the Supreme Court school decision was right and should be carried out in accordance with the mandate of the Court.

Although the Democratic-controlled Congress watered them down, the Administration's recommendations resulted in significant and effective civil rights legislation in both 1957 and 1960 -- the first civil rights statutes to be passed in more than 80 years.

Hundreds of Negroes have already been registered to vote as a result of Department of Justice action, some in counties where Negroes did not vote before. The new law will soon make it possible for thousands and thousands of Negroes previously disenfranchised to vote.

By executive order, a committee for the elimination of discrimination in government employment has been reestablished with broadened authority. Today, nearly one-fourth of all federal employees are Negro.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts, under the chairmanship of Vice President Nixon, has become an impressive force for the elimination of discriminatory employment practices of private companies that do business with the government.

Other important achievements include initial steps toward the elimination of segregation in federally aided housing; the establishment of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, which enforces federal civil rights laws; and the appointment of the bi-partisan Civil Rights Commission, which has prepared a significant report that lays the groundwork for further legislative action and progress.

The Republican record is a record of progress -- not merely promises. Nevertheless, we recognize that much remains to be done.

Each of the following pledges is practical and within realistic reach of accomplishment. They are serious -- not cynical -- pledges made to result in maximum progress.

1. Voting. We pledge:

- Continued vigorous enforcement of the civil rights laws to guarantee the right to vote to all citizens in all areas of the country.
- Legislation to provide that the completion of six primary grades in a state accredited school is conclusive evidence of literacy for voting purposes.

2. Public Schools. We pledge:

- The Department of Justice will continue its vigorous support of court orders for school desegregation. Desegregation suits now pending involve at least 39 school districts. Those suits and others already concluded will affect most major cities in which school segregation is being practiced.
- It will use the new authority provided by the Civil Rights Act of 1960 to prevent obstruction of court orders.
- We will propose legislation to authorize the Attorney General to bring actions for school desegregation in the name of the United States in appropriate cases, as when economic coercion or threat of physical harm is used to deter persons from going to court to establish their rights.
- Our continuing support of the President's proposal, to extend federal aid and technical assistance to schools which in good faith attempt to desegregate.

We oppose the pretense of fixing a target date 3 years from now for the mere submission of plans for school desegregation. Slow-moving school districts would construe it as a three-year moratorium during which progress would cease, postponing until 1963 the legal process to enforce compliance. We believe that each of the pending court actions should proceed as the Supreme Court has directed and that in no district should there be any such delay.

3. Employment. We pledge:

- Continued support for legislation to establish a Commission on Equal Job Opportunity to make permanent and to expand with legislative backing the excellent work being performed by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.
- Appropriate legislation to end the discriminatory membership practices of some labor union locals, unless such practices are eradicated promptly by the labor unions themselves.
- Use of the full-scale review of existing state laws, and of prior proposals for federal legislation, to eliminate discrimination in employment, now being conducted by the Civil Rights Commission, for guidance in our objective of developing a Federal-State program in the employment area.
- Special consideration of training programs aimed at developing the skills of those now working in marginal agricultural employment so that they can obtain employment in industry, notably in the new industries moving into the South.

4. Housing. We pledge:

- Action to prohibit discrimination in housing constructed with the aid of federal subsidies.

5. Public Facilities and Services. We pledge:

- Removal of any vestige of discrimination in the operation of federal facilities or procedures which may at any time be found.
- Opposition to the use of federal funds for the construction of segregated community facilities.
- Action to ensure that public transportation and other government authorized services shall be free from segregation.

6. Legislative Procedure. We pledge:

- Our best efforts to change present Rule 22 of the Senate and other appropriate Congressional procedures that often make unattainable proper legislative implementation of constitutional guarantees.

We reaffirm the constitutional right to peaceable assembly to protest discrimination in private business establishments. We applaud the action of the businessmen who have abandoned discriminatory practices in retail establishments, and we urge others to follow their example.

Finally we recognize that civil rights is a responsibility not only of states and localities; it is a national problem and a national responsibility. The Federal Government should take the initiative in promoting inter-group conferences among those who, in their communities, are earnestly seeking solutions of the complex problems of desegregation -- to the end that closed channels of communication may be opened, tensions eased, and a cooperative solution of local problems may be sought.

In summary, we pledge the full use of the power, resources and leadership of the Federal Government to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion or national origin and to encourage understanding and good will among all races and creeds.

Immigration

Immigration has historically been a great factor in the growth of the United States, not only in numbers but in the enrichment of ideas that immigrants have brought with them. This Republican Administration has given refuge to more than 32,000 victims of Communist tyranny from Hungary, ended needless delay in processing applications for naturalization, and has urged other enlightened legislation to liberalize existing restrictions.

Immigration has been reduced to the point where it does not provide the stimulus to growth that it should, nor are we fulfilling our obligation as a haven for the oppressed. Republican conscience and Republican policy require that:

- The annual number of immigrants we accept be at least doubled.
- Obsolete immigration laws be amended by abandoning the outdated 1920 census data as a base and substituting the 1960 census.
- The guidelines of our immigration policy be based upon judgment of the individual merit of each applicant for admission and citizenship.

Conclusion

We have set forth the program of the Republican Party for the government of the United States. We have written a Party document, as is our duty, but we have tried to refrain from writing a merely partisan document. We have no wish to exaggerate differences between ourselves and the Democratic Party; nor can we, in conscience, obscure the differences that do exist. We believe that the Republican program is based upon a sounder understanding of the action and scope of government. There are many things a free government cannot do for its people as well as they can do them for themselves. There are some things no government should promise or attempt to do. The functions of government are so great as to bear no needless enlargement. We limit our proposals and our pledges to those areas for which the government of a great republic can reasonably be made responsible. To the best of our ability we have avoided advocating measures that would go against the grain of a free people.

The history and composition of the Republican Party make it the natural instrument for eradicating the injustice and discrimination in this country. We Republicans are fortunate in being able to contend against these evils, without having to contend against each other for the principle.

We believe that we see, so far as men can see through the obscurity of time and trouble, the prudent course for the nation in its hour of trial. The Soviet Union has created another of the new situations of peril which has been the Communist record from the beginning and will continue to be until our strategy for victory has succeeded. The speed of technological change makes it imperative that we measure the new situations by their special requirements and accelerate as appropriate our efforts in every direction, economic and military and political, to deal with them.

As rapidly as we perfect the new generations of weapons we must arm ourselves effectively and without delay. In this respect the nation stands now at one of the new points of departure. We must never allow our technology, particularly in nuclear and propulsion fields, to lag for any reason until such time as we have dependable and honest safeguards of inspection and control. We must take steps at once to secure our position in this regard and at the same time we must intensify our efforts to develop better safeguards in the field of disarmament.

The free nations of the world must ever be rallied to the cause and be encouraged to join together in more effective alliances and unions strong enough to meet all challenges and sustain the common effort. It is urgent that we innovate to keep the initiative for our free cause.

We offer toil and sweat, to ward off blood and tears. We advocate an immovable resistance against every Communist aggression. We argue for a military might commensurate with our universal tasks. We end by declaring our faith in the Republic and in its people, and in the deathless principles of right from which it draws its moral force.

(Continued from p. 790)

EISENHOWER SPEECH

"Certainly, these are the results of sound, deliberate policies -- including executive veto of irresponsible, narrowly-conceived pork-barrel legislation," the President said.

He said there was more to be done in improving education, solving farm problems, restoring depressed regions and combatting juvenile delinquency, discrimination and slums, but "it is Republican policy in such matters to rely first on the ingenuity and initiative of citizens themselves". The "central Government finds itself deeply involved," he said, but assistance must be given "in ways that will protect the traditional relationship between federal and local government" and promote the total economy. The President said it was "irresponsible misrepresentation" for any party to allege that the Nation's human and economic problems could be solved quickly or by "reckless spending" and "without increasing taxes or incurring new deficits".

Defense -- Disputing the "cult of professional pessimists" who "continually mouth the allegation that America has become a second-rate military power", the President said that "in the sum of our capabilities" the U.S. had "become the strongest military power on earth."

He said his Administration was spending more than three times as much annually for peacetime defense as did the Truman Administration during the 12 months before the outbreak of the Korean War, and the U.S. heavy bomber fleet had been doubled and modernized with powerful B-52 intercontinental jet planes. The U.S. continental defense, "almost non-existent" when the Eisenhower Administration took office in 1953, had been "virtually completed" against manned aircraft and "we are pressing forward" with "vast" missile defense programs.

The Truman Administration's total expenditure in the field of long-range ballistic missiles was "less than $7 million" and the present Administration "had to start practically from scratch" in the missile field, the President said; space satellites "were ignored during the previous Administration". Since 1953, however, the U.S. had "developed a whole family of intermediate and intercontinental ballistic missiles", had "authorized" 50 new guided-missile ships, had "provided for approximately the same number of nuclear-powered vessels" including two revolutionary Polaris submarines operational this year and "we now lead the world" in scientific space exploration.

Foreign Relations -- The President said he had journeyed more than 90,000 miles and visited more than a score of nations during the past year "in the pursuit of world peace". By conducting foreign relations "with patience and on firm principle" the U.S. had made progress in "solidifying cooperation among our allies", and had given the uncommitted nations a "clearer understanding of our purposes".

South Korea, South Vietnam and Taiwan remained independent, and "the American family of nations is more closely knit than ever before." The Inter-American Development Bank and the Development Loan Fund had been created and the lending capacity of the Export-Import Bank had been increased by $2 billion.

The President said the "tactical unpredictability and shiftiness of Soviet leaders" calls for "constant analysis and reappraisal", and he announced he was planning an "early conference with Congressional leaders of both parties" to discuss recent crises which the Soviets had been "devising". He said he would "make such recommendations for any changes in our own national program as may then seem appropriate".

On the question of national prestige, the President challenged the "Soviet dictator" to hold free elections under United Nations sponsorship "to permit people everywhere -- in every nation and on every continent" to vote on the issue: "Do you want to live under a Communist regime or under a free system such as found in the United States?" He said the U.S. would gladly measure its world prestige by the results of such a vote.

Summary of 1960 Presidential Campaign, Issues

The 1960 Presidential campaign began, for all practical purposes, with the nomination July 13 of Sen. John F. Kennedy as the Democratic standard-bearer. By election day Nov. 8, Kennedy had covered 75,000 miles and visited 46 states, while his Republican rival, Vice President Richard M. Nixon, had traveled more than 60,000 miles and appeared in all 50 states. Speaking as often as a dozen times a day, both candidates were seen and heard by millions of voters in person as well as on radio and television, in what may have been the most talkative as well as expensive campaign on record. Highlights of that campaign were as follows.

August Session. Kennedy and his running mate, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), were destined to fail completely in their efforts to complete action on major Democratic legislative planks during the postconvention session of Congress that began Aug. 8. The Senate approved the Kennedy minimum wage bill, but the measure died when House conferees refused to budge from their own truncated version. Medical care for the aged under the Social Security system -- a second "must" bill -- was rejected by the Senate, while a school construction bill expired when the House Rules Committee refused to send it to conference. As Congress adjourned Sept. 1 and the campaign began in earnest, Republicans made the most of their opponents' plight.

The Issues. The central issue, Kennedy asserted time and again, was the need for strong Presidential leadership to reverse the nation's declining prestige abroad and lagging economy at home. Arguing that the position of the United States relative to that of the Soviets had deteriorated under the Eisenhower Administration, he called for a stepped-up defense effort and an enlarged federal role in a wide variety of fields at home and abroad "to get America moving again."

Vice President Nixon, whose nomination July 27 was unopposed, defended the Eisenhower record vigorously, but described it as "something to build on". Picturing himself as a man who could "stand up to Khrushchev" and had been trained for the Presidency, he described Kennedy as "immature" and "impulsive", citing his off-the-cuff remark that the President might have expressed regret to Khrushchev over the U-2 affair. Nixon also stressed the foreign policy experience of his running mate, Ambassador to the UN Henry Cabot Lodge, promising to place him in charge of all cold war activities. On domestic affairs, Nixon emphasized his commitment to "fiscal responsibility" and charged that Democratic platform pledges would add $18 billion to the budget.

Televised Debates. In an unprecedented series of face-to-face encounters, candidates Kennedy and Nixon appeared on four nationally-televised, hour-long programs -- Sept. 26, Oct. 7, 13, and 21 -- during which they were questioned by panels of newsmen and permitted to rebut each other's answers. (The time was provided free-of-charge by the networks, when Congress suspended the "equal time" provision of the Communications Act for the duration of the 1960 campaign.) The audiences for the four debates were estimated by the Arbitron rating service at 70 to 75 million, 61 million, 65 million, and 64 million, respectively.

Republicans were generally dismayed by Nixon's appearance on the first debate, blaming it on poor lighting and their candidate's unaggressive stance, but they found little fault with the remaining three programs. Democrats regarded all of the debates as highly successful on grounds that they served to demolish the GOP theme of Kennedy's "immaturity" and to project his personality to millions of undecided voters, many of whom were disturbed by his Catholic faith. (For details of the "religious" issue, see next page.)

Quemoy-Matsu, Cuba. Two ticklish foreign policy problems emerged as campaign issues, both on Kennedy's initiative. In response to a question on the Oct. 7 debate, Kennedy criticized the ambiguity of the nation's commitment to defend the Chinese offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu, saying it was "unwise to take the chance of being dragged into a war which may lead to a world war over two islands which are not strategically defensible," and that "our line should be drawn in the sea" between Formosa and the mainland. Nixon disagreed, saying "these two islands are in the area of freedom (and) we should not force our Nationalist allies to get off of them and give them to the Communists." The issue blossomed, as Kennedy called Nixon "trigger-happy" while Nixon said Kennedy was advocating a course of "surrender." Later, however, both men toned down their dispute, saying they supported the position of President Eisenhower.

Kennedy himself raised the Cuban issue, charging that the Communists had gained a foothold "90 miles off the coast of Florida" partly because of Administration failure to deal properly with the Batista regime before its overthrow by Fidel Castro. Nixon defended the Administration's record and charged that Kennedy had implied he would violate the principle of non-intervention in dealing with the Castro regime.

President's Role. President Eisenhower made his first campaign appearance in behalf of the Nixon-Lodge ticket Oct. 28 at a Philadelphia rally. He spent Nov. 2 touring the New York area with both candidates, speaking on television that night. On Nov. 4 the President spoke in Cleveland and later in Pittsburgh, in a televised address. His final effort was a televised speech in Washington, D.C., on Nov. 7, in which he was joined by Nixon, who earlier had appeared on a four-hour question-and-answer telethon broadcast from Detroit. In each of his speeches, the President gave his unqualified support to the GOP candidates and urged their election. His efforts, on which GOP leaders had counted heavily, were accorded strong praise by party stalwarts.

March of Events. Unlike the 1956 campaign, when the Suez crisis persuaded many voters to stick with the Administration, the 1960 campaign apparently was uninfluenced by any last-minute foreign policy developments. But Kennedy found considerable support for his argument that America's prestige had declined, as the result of two unrelated events: Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's stormy appearance at the UN General Assembly meeting in New York, during which the neutralist Afro-Asian block demonstrated its increasing size and influence; and the disclosure that polls taken abroad by the U.S. Information Agency had confirmed the alleged decline in America's prestige. Kennedy's case was also buttressed by the fact that unemployment increased by 200,000 in October, a month when it usually drops by 200,000. Although not released officially until Nov. 11, the figures were disclosed just before the election.

RELIGIOUS ISSUE PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN CAMPAIGN

The Roman Catholic religious faith of Democratic candidate John F. Kennedy played a major role in the 1960 Presidential campaign. Widespread anti-Catholic agitation by Protestant groups which feared the election of a Roman Catholic to the Presidency was answered by other Protestant groups and leaders in both political parties who denounced the introduction of a "religious issue" into the campaign.

A companion issue -- whether or not there was a Catholic "bloc vote" which would support a Roman Catholic Presidential candidate -- was discussed by both Kennedy and his opponents. (See p. 809)

Kennedy himself took a clear stand on the question of how his Catholicism might influence him as President. In major addresses April 21 before the American Society of Newspaper Editors (see p. 809-12) and Sept. 12 before the Greater Houston (Texas) Ministerial Assn. (see box, below) he emphasized his belief in separation of church and state and his intention, if elected President, to base all his decisions solely on the interests of the United States.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican Presidential nominee, April 23 said he did not believe "a so-called religious issue" was worthy of discussion in the 1960 campaign.

Kennedy's Vice Presidential running mate, Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Aug. 4 attacked the introduction of religious considerations into voting. "Americans would do well to remember that all the denominations in this country are outnumbered 18 to 1 in the world.... The way to size up a man is to look him in the eye and I have looked in Jack Kennedy's eyes. No human being in the world is going to dictate his decisions. He is going to do what is best for America."

Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican Presidential candidate, Sept. 12 said, "I certainly do not want anyone to vote for me for that reason (opposition to Kennedy's Catholicism). I refuse to admit that my three Roman Catholic grandsons are debarred from the Presidency on that ground or, for that matter, my two Episcopalian grandsons."

Initial Discussion

Public debate concerning qualifications of a Catholic for the Presidency began in earnest during the weeks preceding the May 10 West Virginia Presidential primary in which Kennedy was opposed by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.). Reports from West Virginia during the campaign indicated that anti-Catholic sentiment in a state with a very low Catholic population percentage was harming Kennedy (although Humphrey himself denounced an anti-Catholic movement in strong terms). Church groups and prominent politicians began to comment publicly on the religious issue.

The convention of the American Council of Christian Churches April 28 unanimously passed a resolution disapproving a Catholic as President. The resolution said, in part, "The present accusation of bigotry by Kennedy supporters and others we believe is an effort to silence those who are raising pertinent questions relative to our historic American heritage of separation of church and state. Therefore, the American Council of Christian Churches goes on record as being opposed to a Roman Catholic for President."

The National Assn. of Evangelicals April 29 adopted a resolution expressing doubt that a Catholic President "could or would resist fully the pressures of the ecclesiastical hierarchy.... The real source of unrest in respect to church-state separation is the total lack of any convincing commitment of the Roman Catholic Church to the principle of church-state separation...."

The Quadrennial Methodist General Conference April 30 rejected a resolution which would have put it on record as "uneasy" about a Catholic running for the Presidency. The conference is the top policy-making body of the church, representing over 9 million Methodists.

The general assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church May 2 rejected a resolution which would have officially opposed the election of a Roman Catholic as President. Instead, it adopted one encouraging Presbyterians to "determine the basic issues in any campaign, (which are) more important than (a candidate's) denominational or party affiliations."

The American Lutheran Magazine April 19 called for an official declaration by the Roman Catholic Church that "its traditional position of union or collaboration of church and state" did not apply to the United States.

President Eisenhower, asked at his April 27 press conference how he felt on religion as a campaign issue, read two sections of the Constitution stating that there shall be no religious test for office and that Congress should make no laws respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting its free practice.

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton April 22 said he thought Kennedy was hurting his chances for the Democratic nomination by speeches like the one he made April 21 before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. "They were impressed with his speech...but by the next day, they were a little suspicious that he was actually using this as an offensive tool himself, rather than a defensive cloak," Morton said.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, a Catholic, wrote in the May issue of the AFL-CIO's American Federationist, "There is no place in the labor movement for 'balanced tickets' or rotation of office based upon religion, race or national origin. We do not select men as leaders, or deny them leadership, by any such false standards."

When Kennedy won the West Virginia primary with over 60 percent of the vote, most observers said his victory proved that his Roman Catholicism would not bar him from winning the Democratic Presidential nomination or the election. Kennedy May 11 said the religious issue in American politics "was buried here in the soil of West Virginia."

Catholic Views

The May 17 edition of the newspaper of the Vatican, "L'Osservatore Romano" said the Roman Catholic hierarchy had "the right and the duty to intervene" in political fields in order to guide its members. The paper said that the problem might arise whether to collaborate with "those who do not admit religious principles" and that the decision as to whether such collaboration is morally licit must be decided by ecclesiastical authority, never the individual.

The Vatican paper said a Catholic "must in every sector of his life draw the inspiration of his conduct, both private and public, from the laws, orientations and instructions of the hierarchy.... It is absurd to split the conscience into one part which is that of the believer and one which is that of the citizen, as if the Catholic religion were just one part of the life of the spirit and not a central idea which orients a man's whole existence."

John C. Hayes, dean of Loyola University Law School, May 22 said Catholics have a duty to both their church and the duly constituted government: "One allegiance does not precede the other in the sense that values conflict and force us to choose one or the other.... Our religious doctrine authorizes -- and indeed requires -- that all Catholics cooperate with our fellow citizens of all other faiths in civic, social and political action, whenever to do so promotes the temporal common good and whenever not to do so would impair the common good."

The Most Rev. Patrick O'Boyle, Catholic Archbishop of Washington, May 12 said, "in the months to come, as attacks upon the Catholic church in the United States become more frequent and violent" Catholics should remember that the truth of their faith was more important than material power. He said, "It is not important to the church that the symbols of secular power accrue to its sons."

The Southern Baptist Convention May 20 adopted a resolution apparently opposing Catholics for public office. The resolution said, in part, "When a public official is inescapably bound by the dogma and demands of his church, he cannot consistently separate himself from these. This is especially true when that church maintains a position in open conflict with our established and constituted American pattern of life, specifically...separation of church and state, the freedom of the conscience in matters related to marriage and the family.... In all cases, a public official should be free from sectarian pressures that he may make independent decisions consistent with the rights and privileges of all citizens."

The Baptist Bible Fellowship May 24 adopted a resolution opposing the election of a Catholic as President.

A group of New York City Negro political leaders, including Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.), July 7 said there should be a Catholic on both Democratic and Republican Presidential tickets. Powell, who was at first opposed to Kennedy because of differences on civil rights legislation, later endorsed him. He said Oct. 18, "Every one of the Southern Baptist clergymen who opposed Kennedy do so solely because of his religion, and these men have come out against integration. This group hates Catholics and hates Negroes."

Kennedy Nomination

Nominated for President July 13 by the Democratic National Convention, Kennedy became the second Catholic in U.S. history to receive a major party nomination. The first was New York Gov. Alfred E. Smith, nominated by the Democratic party in 1928.

In his July 15 acceptance speech, Kennedy said he was fully aware "that the Democratic party, by nominating someone of my faith, has taken on what many regard as a new and hazardous risk -- new, at least, since 1928." Kennedy expressed confidence that the American people would believe in his intention to uphold the Constitution and his oath of office.

Herbert G. Klein, press secretary to Nixon, Aug. 22 said Nixon had placed a ban on his workers discussing the religious issue in the campaign. Quotes from the Nixon memo:

"1. No person or organization conditioning their support on religious grounds will be recognized in this campaign.

"2. There shall be no discussion of the religious issue in any literature by any volunteer group or party organization supporting the Vice President, and no literature of this kind from any source should be made available at campaign headquarters or otherwise distributed.

"3. Staff and volunteer workers should avoid discussing the 'religious issue' either informally or casually since this might be construed as some kind of deliberate campaign."

American evangelist Billy Graham Aug. 19 said religion would be a decisive factor in the U.S. Presidential election. Graham said the election "poses certain problems for Protestants because the Roman Catholic church is not only a religious institution but also a secular institution with its own ministers and ambassadors.... A man's religion cannot be divorced from his person and Kennedy has faced up to this."

In answer to a question at his Aug. 24 news conference, President Eisenhower said he would be "naive" to think some people would not make religion an issue but, as far as he was concerned, it was not a proper one.

In his first speech of the 1960 Presidential campaign former President Harry S. Truman Sept. 5 created a rumpus by accusing Nixon of allowing appeals to bigots as a part of his campaign. "While (Nixon) stands at the front door proclaiming charity and tolerance, his supporters are herding the forces of racial, religious and anti-union bigotry in by way of the back door. And no one will every make me believe he is not smart enough to know what is going on," Truman said.

Kennedy Aug. 25 announced appointment of James W. Wine as head of a "community relations" division of the Democratic National Committee, charged with counteracting criticism of Kennedy's Catholicism. Wine resigned his post as associate general secretary for interpretation of the National Council of Churches to take the post on the Kennedy campaign staff.

Protestant Group Statement

On Sept. 7 a "temporary" organization called the National Conference of Citizens for Religious Freedom; consisting of 150 persons from 37 Protestant sects, met in Washington, D.C. The Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale of New York City, pastor and author on religious and social matters, was a prominent member of the conference. The group issued a statement which said, in part:

"We of this conference, ministers and laymen in Protestant churches of 37 denominations, realize that the candidacy of a Roman Catholic for the President of the U.S. has aroused questions which must be faced frankly by the American people. We believe that this religious issue should be handled with the utmost discretion; that it should be discussed only in a spirit of truth, tolerance and fairness.... We believe in the same freedom of religion for Roman Catholics as for ourselves and all other people.

"The key question is whether it is in the best interest of our society for any church organization to attempt to exercise control over its members in political and civic affairs. While the current Roman Catholic contender for the Presidency states specifically that he would not be so

Kennedy Describes His Views on Religion and Government

Excerpts from Kennedy's Sept. 12 speech to the Greater Houston Ministerial Assn. in Houston, Texas:

"While the so-called religious issue is necessarily and properly the chief topic here tonight, I want to emphasize from the outset that we have far more critical issues to face in the 1960 election.... And they are not religious issues -- for war and hunger and ignorance and despair know no religious barriers.

"But because I am a Catholic, and no Catholic has ever been elected President, the real issues in this campaign have been obscured -- perhaps deliberately, in some quarters less responsible than this. So it is apparently necessary for me to state once again -- not what kind of church I believe in, for that should be important only to me -- but what kind of America I believe in.

"I believe in an America where the separation of church and state is absolute -- where no Catholic prelate would tell the President (should he be Catholic) how to act and no Protestant minister would tell his parishioners for whom to vote....

"I believe in an America that is officially neither Catholic, Protestant, nor Jewish....

"Finally I believe in an America where religious intolerance will someday end....

"(This) represents the kind of Presidency in which I believe -- a great office that must neither be humbled by making it the instrument of any one religious group nor tarnished by arbitrarily withholding its occupancy from the members of any one religious group....

"I want a Chief Executive whose public acts are responsible to all groups and obligated to none -- who can attend any ceremony, service or dinner his office may appropriately require of him -- and whose fulfillment of his Presidential oath is not limited or conditioned by any religious oath, ritual or obligation.

"I ask you...to judge me on the basis of my record of fourteen years in Congress -- on my declared stands against an ambassador to the Vatican, against unconstitutional aid to parochial schools and against any boycott of the public schools...instead of judging me on the basis of these pamphlets and publications we all have seen, that carefully select quotations out of context from the statements of Catholic church leaders, usually in other countries, frequently in other centuries, and always omitting, of course, the statement of the American Bishops in 1948 which strongly endorsed church-state separation, and which more nearly reflects the views of almost every American Catholic. I do not consider these other quotations binding upon my public acts -- why should you?

"Whatever issue may come before me as President -- on birth control, divorce, censorship, gambling or any other subject -- I will make my decision in accordance with these views, in accordance with what my conscience tells me to be in the national interest and without regard to outside religious pressures or dictates. And no power or threat of punishment could cause me to decide otherwise.

"But if the time should ever come -- and I do not concede any conflict to be even remotely possible -- when my office would require me to either violate my conscience or violate the national interest, then I would resign the office. And I hope any conscientious public servant would do the same."

influenced, his church insists that he is duty-bound to admit to its direction. This unresolved conflict leaves doubt in the minds of millions of our citizens.

"The Roman Catholic Church is a political as well as a religious organization.... It is inconceivable that a Roman Catholic President would not be under extreme pressure by the hierarchy of his church to accede to its politics with respect to foreign relations...."

"The Roman Catholic Church has specifically repudiated on many occasions the principle sacred to us that every man shall be free to allow the dictates of his conscience in religious matters...."

"The Roman Catholic Church in the United States has repeatedly attempted to break down the wall of separation of church and state by a continuous campaign to secure public funds for the support of its schools and other institutions...."

"Is it reasonable to assume that a Roman Catholic President would be able to withstand altogether the determined efforts of the hierarchy of his church to gain further funds and favors for its schools and institutions and otherwise breach the wall of separation of church and state?"

Reaction

Reaction to the statement was widespread, with Peale often the center of the attack.

Robert Kennedy, the candidate's brother and campaign manger Sept. 8 said the "close relationship" of Peale and Dr. Daniel A. Poling, a member of the conference, "with Mr. Nixon and the Republican party in the election leads me to question the sincerity of their statement and their judgment in issuing it."

Peale Sept. 7 was asked if the meeting had discussed the Quaker faith of Republican Presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon and said it had not, adding, "I don't know that he ever let it bother him."

Democratic National Chairman Henry M. Jackson Sept. 12 said Nixon had "no honorable alternative" except to say he rejected the support of Peale.

Nixon's press secretary Herbert G. Klein, speaking for the Vice President who was hospitalized, Sept. 8 refused to repudiate anyone but said Nixon "doesn't believe anyone should endorse him on the basis of the religious issue."

Kennedy Sept. 9 said he "would not attempt to respond to Dr. Peale or to anyone else who questions my loyalty to the U.S." He said it was difficult for him to respond to "and give any answer that would satisfy" those who "are not interested in my own expressed position but prefer to state it themselves."

The Liberal party of New York Sept. 8 said, "We believe that Dr. Peale and his associates, though they renounce bigotry, show blind prejudice because they see the Roman Catholic Church at all points in terms of the worst elements in its life and that they show no understanding of the developments within Roman Catholicism in many Democratic countries which are favorable to religious

liberty to all. They do not understand the freedom of the American Catholic layman on civil matters...."

Peale Sept. 7 said Nixon did not know of the meeting and "probably would have disapproved of it had he known."

Peale Sept. 9 issued a personal statement saying in part: "After serious and may I say prayerful thought and with no repudiation of my personal conviction I have come to the conclusion that the public agitation of religion as an issue can only be devisive and therefore in the long run harmful to our country."

Peale Sept. 15 announced he had severed connections with the conference "immediately after the news report of that meeting appeared." His statement said "I did attend the study conference...and was asked to preside at one session. I believe that it is perfectly appropriate for a group of Protestants or any other group to meet to discuss and consider the possible impact of the election of a Catholic President upon religious liberties in the United States. However, I did not call this meeting and had nothing to do with setting it up. I was merely present as an invited guest.... I am strongly opposed to any admixture of religious discussion and political partisanship.... The unwarranted implications which have been drawn from my attendance at that meeting contradict my record of 30 years of ardent interfaith activity, of which I am justly proud.... The election should be on the basis of the man best qualified."

As an outgrowth of the Peale conference, the Citizens for Religious Freedom set up headquarters in Washington, D.C. The group would "encourage" similar meetings of Protestant ministers and laymen and promote discussion of the "religious issue".

Partisan Comments

Jackson Sept. 14 suggested that news media discover and expose the sources of anti-Catholic literature which he said was being widely distributed.

James W. Wine, in charge of handling the "religious issue" for the Kennedy campaign, Sept. 8 said he would establish committees to combat prejudice in at least 40 states. The Democratic National Committee also prepared a memorandum to answer the "questions which are frequently asked by fairminded people" using quotations from Kennedy's speeches and statements on church-state relations as well as on specific issues connected with the discussion of Catholicism such as birth control and federal aid to schools. The pamphlet was distributed to party workers and to those voters who wrote in with questions on the matter.

Virginia Gov. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. (D) Aug. 31 said he had no doubt the Republican leadership was subtly using religious feeling for political purposes. "Furthermore, it seems that Mr. Nixon by ostensibly deprecating the matter is continually calling it to the attention of the people."

Democratic Vice Presidential candidate Lyndon B. Johnson Sept. 9 said he deplored the religious issue "and I think by election day most people will deplore it. I don't think the American people will condone a party or a candidate which permits it to be used."

Sen. Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) Sept. 8 said the Democrats were the ones who were injecting the issue. "They seem to think it will do them some good to keep talking about this religious issue. I assume their reasoning is that if they can create the impression that there are people voting for Mr. Nixon, just because he is not a Catholic, they can arouse the Catholics."

'Cut-off' Date

Nixon in a Sept. 11 "Meet the Press" interview suggested a cut-off date for all talk of the religious issue. Said Nixon:

"I have no doubt whatever about Sen. Kennedy's loyalty to his country and about the fact that if he were elected President that he would put the Constitution of the United States above any other consideration.... I don't believe, in other words, there is a religious issue as far as Senator Kennedy is concerned."

Kennedy Sept. 11 said, "I wish we could cut off debate on this subject right now. I think we'd all be better off. How could we possibly improve on the Constitution?" He made no move to set a date, however. Hodges Sept. 13 said "Nixon wants a cut-off on religious talk because he's afraid of a boomerang." Jackson Sept. 14 said Nixon's suggestion was unrealistic because "religion is an issue."

Kennedy Meets Ministers

Kennedy Sept. 12 spoke to the Greater Houston Ministerial Assn. and answered questions from the floor (for speech see box).

Kennedy said, in response to questions that he was "confident" there would be no attempt at improper interference on the part of his church if he were President and if there were, he would tell them their actions were improper. Kennedy was asked if he would ask to have his statement on the separation of church and state "officially authorized for all U.S. Catholics" by the Vatican; he replied: "...as I do not accept the right of, as I said, any ecclesiastical official to tell me what I shall do in the sphere of my public responsibility as an elected official, I do not propose to ask...the Vatican to take some action. I do not propose to interfere with their free right to do exactly what they want."

Nixon Sept. 13 said he accepted Kennedy's position on the religious issue and thought others should do the same. Nixon said he could not envisage a situation where he might have to consider resigning as President in a conflict of national interest and personal principle, as Kennedy had postulated in his speech. "As a matter of fact I do not anticipate the time would come for Sen. Kennedy to do likewise," he said.

Groups' Reactions

Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State Sept. 6 released a statement saying U.S. voters must decide "on the basis of all the evidence" whether the election of a Catholic "would promote or hinder the historic American principle of church-state separation."

A group of 100 leaders of Protestant, Jewish, Catholic and Greek Orthodox churches Sept. 11 said they opposed "all attempts to make religious affiliation the basis of the voter's choice of candidates for public office."

John C. Bennett, dean of Union Theological Seminary, said in an editorial in Christianity and Crisis that religious opposition to Kennedy was spread by "a kind of Protestant underground". He said the Peale group showed "no understanding of the inner dynamics of the Roman Catholic Church."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said "the same scurrilous, filthy type of literature passed around

against Negroes is now passed out against Catholics." He said he was not speaking in favor of any candidate but that Negroes "are sickened, I am sure, by the hateful spectacle now being unveiled" and claimed all Americans who love freedom "must repudiate bigotry with every weapon at hand."

Americans for Democratic Action Sept. 13 said, "those who have raised the religious issue against Sen. Kennedy object to him more because he is a liberal than because he is a Catholic." They called Peale "a long time leader of the extreme right-wing Committee on Constitutional Government (who is) using the religious issue as a smokescreen for his reactionary ends."

Charles P. Taft, chairman of the Fair Campaign Practices Committee, Sept. 17 said churches distributing anti-Catholic literature advocating political action were in jeopardy of losing tax exemption privileges. The Treasury Sept. 23 said this might be true but that each case would have to be considered individually.

A group of 165 Catholic laymen Oct. 5 issued a statement saying in part, "We believe constitutional separation of church and state offers the best guarantee both of religious freedom and civic peace." The statement was made because, they said, they felt an obligation to speak because of current controversy over Catholicism and the Presidential election.

Glenn L. Archer, executive director of Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State, Oct. 5 said he wished the statement's position "could be shared by the Roman Catholic clergy who actually manage the church's affairs." He said it "evades the real religious issue in this country today."

In mid-October reports began to circulate that certain Protestant groups would use Reformation Sunday (Oct. 30) as an occasion to launch an intensive drive to prevent Kennedy's election. Reports of sermons on that day indicated the question of Kennedy's Catholicism was largely ignored, though there were a sprinkling of either anti-Catholic or anti-bigotry sermons in some areas.

"Evil Propaganda"

In Detroit Oct. 17 President Eisenhower criticized as "evil propaganda" an insert in the official magazine of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO). The insert showed on the left the Statue of Liberty and on the right a hooded Ku Klux Klan figure with torch and club, with the caption below: "Which do you choose: Liberty or Bigotry?" and concluded inside with an appeal for Kennedy's election. The Michigan Fair Election Practices Commission condemned the UAW leaflet and said it raised the religious issue with a "reverse twist." AUW president Walter P. Reuther Oct. 17 said he regretted the insert had been misinterpreted.

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton Oct. 24 charged that the official Kennedy-Johnson Labor Committee had issued a pamphlet with the title "Don't let the GOP-lins get you!" with a Ku Klux Klan figure directly below.

Vice Presidential nominee Johnson Oct. 20 called on Nixon to disavow the support of anti-Catholic groups. "I am concerned about the type of campaign that is being waged for President," Johnson said. "But it's not so much different from the campaign Mr. Nixon has waged in the past. They are always campaigns of fear, campaigns of hate, that try to divide our country when it should be united."

Rep. William E. Miller (R N.Y.), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee and a Roman Catholic himself, Oct. 20 charged Kennedy was deliberately inflaming the religious issue to win Catholic votes. Miller complained about rebroadcasts in Northern cities of Kennedy's speech on the religious question in Houston, Texas, Sept. 12.

Robert F. Kennedy, brother of the nominee and his campaign manager, Oct. 23 charged some Republican organizations were responsible for the distribution of anti-Catholic literature. He cited San Diego, Calif., and unspecified Florida and Pennsylvania organizations. Democratic National Chairman Henry M. Jackson Oct. 24 denounced a Missouri Republican pamphlet he said made it "cynically clear" that the Nixon campaign was "based on religious prejudice."

Klein, with Nixon's authorization, Oct. 24 denied the Kennedy charges and said, "The Vice President has tried in every way possible to eliminate the religious issue from the campaign.... If this type of smear continues, however, Richard Nixon may have no choice but to discuss the tactics of his opponents. By constantly making charges as the younger Kennedy made yesterday, and by continuing to run the film of the Senator's Houston ministerial appearance in states with heavy Catholic populations, one can only conclude that the Kennedy camp is attempting to exploit the religious issue to solidify what they regard as a Catholic vote."

Methodist Bishop John Wesley Lord Oct. 20 said he hoped American Catholic Bishops would back up what he described as Kennedy's "completely satisfactory" statement on the separation between church and state. "When the Roman Catholic Church will recognize without equivocation the basic rights of free individuals and disavow any political involvement in affairs of state, all embarrassment for the Roman Catholic candidate will vanish. We Protestants are waiting for this assurance."

In a Nov. 1 statement a group of 24 Unitarian and Universalist clergymen said, "The assertion that no Roman Catholic should be President of the U.S., irrespective of his record and views, is an affront to all true Americans and to the Constitution." On Nov. 3 a group of prominent Protestant scholars and church officials said it would injure Protestantism and the entire Nation if a Roman Catholic were denied the Presidency because of his faith. Among the signers were Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike of San Francisco; retired Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington, D.C.; theologians Dr. Reinhold Neibuhr of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and Dr. Paul Tillich of Harvard Divinity School; and the Rev. Francis B. Sayre, dean of the Episcopal Cathedral, Washington, D.C.

Twenty Lutheran theology professors in six states Nov. 6 issued a statement supporting Kennedy's candidacy.

PUERTO RICAN BISHOPS

Three Roman Catholic Bishops of Puerto Rico, in a letter released Oct. 21, stated it was their "obligation to prohibit" Catholics from voting for the party of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, in the Nov. 8 election. Munoz Marin and his party had been at odds with church leaders over such issues as birth control, sterilization and time off from schools for religious education. Bishop James E. McManus signed the pastoral letter with Archbishop James P. Davis and Bishop Luis Aponte Martinez.

Munoz Marin (a Catholic) Nov. 8 was reelected by an overwhelming majority.

CATHOLIC VOTE ISSUE IN 1960 ELECTION

The influence of the "Catholic vote" -- whether it decided the Wisconsin primary in favor of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), whether it helped him win large pluralities in the Presidential election in the Northeastern urban areas with relatively large percentages of Catholic voters, and whether an "anti-Catholic vote" helped Nixon turn back Kennedy's challenge in border and farm states -- was an important question in 1960, both in the Democratic primaries and in the Nov. 8 election itself.

Kennedy April 21, in a speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, attacked the introduction of the religious issue into the campaign and said he doubted whether any Catholic vote as such existed. (For a discussion of the religious issue, as distinct from the "Catholic vote" issue, see story p. 804)

Said Kennedy: "Nor am I appealing, as is too often claimed, to a so-called Catholic vote. Even if such a vote exists -- which I doubt -- I want to make one thing clear again: I want no votes solely on account of my religion. Any voter, Catholic or otherwise, who feels another candidate would be a superior President should support that candidate. I do not want any vote cast for me for such illogical reasons."

In 1956 Kennedy and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) were engaged in a race for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination.

Before the convention Kennedy supporters, reportedly under the direction of Kennedy's principal policy adviser, Theodore C. Sorensen, prepared a memorandum which asserted that there was a "Catholic vote" and that it could assure the victory of the Democratic ticket with Adlai E. Stevenson for President if a Catholic were nominated for Vice President. The memorandum was prepared for and distributed by Connecticut state Democratic chairman John Bailey, a close adviser and supporter of Kennedy.

Shortly after circulation of the Bailey memorandum, another memorandum, doubting the effectiveness of the Catholic vote to swing the election, was prepared by supporters of Humphrey and distributed by political analyst Louis Bean.

Starting on page 810, this report reprints a summary of the memoranda on the Catholic vote question distributed by Kennedy and Humphrey supporters in 1956.

A Kennedy spokesman told CQ April 21 that the Bailey paper was not an attempt to win Kennedy the Vice Presidential nomination because of his Roman Catholicism, but rather an attempt to answer critics who said that Kennedy as the Vice Presidential candidate would harm the 1956 Democratic ticket because of his religion.

In 1959 Congressional Quarterly did an analysis of the effect of the "Catholic vote" on an election -- the 1958 Minnesota Senate contest, in which incumbent Sen. Edward J. Thye (R), a Lutheran, was defeated by Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D), a Catholic. Conclusions of that study: McCarthy's religion appeared to help him more than it hurt him; McCarthy won some Catholic votes that another Democratic candidate might have lost; conversely, but less certainly, McCarthy may have driven away a limited number of Lutheran votes which a non-Catholic might have captured; and although there is evidence of a religious influence in the voting, it is to be measured at most in the swing of 2 to 3 percentage points.

Kennedy Position

Following are some of Kennedy's comments on the "Catholic Vote" issue, made in the April 21 speech, and on his role as a Catholic:

First: Is the religious issue a legitimate issue in this campaign? There is only one legitimate question underlying all the rest: would you, as President of the United States, be responsive in any way to ecclesiastical pressures or obligations of any kind that might in any fashion influence or interfere with your conduct of that office in the national interest? I have answered that question many times. My answer was -- and is -- "NO".

Once that question is answered, there is no legitimate issue of my religion. But there are, I think, legitimate questions of public policy -- of concern to religious groups which no one should feel bigoted about raising, and to which I do not object to answering. But I do object to being the only candidate required to answer those questions.

Federal assistance to parochial schools, for example, is a very legitimate issue actually before the Congress. I am opposed to it. I believe it is clearly unconstitutional. I voted against it on the Senate floor this year, when offered by Senator Morse. But interestingly enough, I was the only announced candidate in the Senate who did so. (Nevertheless I have not yet charged my opponents with taking orders from Rome.)

An Ambassador to the Vatican could conceivably become a real issue again. I am opposed to it, and said so long ago. But even though it was last proposed by a Baptist President, I know of no other candidate who has been even asked about this matter.

The prospects of any President ever receiving for his signature a bill providing foreign aid funds for birth control are very remote indeed. It is hardly the major issue some have suggested. Nevertheless I have made it clear that I would neither veto nor sign such a bill on any basis except what I considered to be the public interest, without regard to my private religious views. I have said the same about bills dealing with censorship, divorce, our relations with Spain or any other subject.

Secondly: Can we justify analyzing voters as well as candidates strictly in terms of their religion? I think the voters of Wisconsin objected to being categorized simply as either Catholics or Protestants in analyzing their political choices. I think they objected to being accosted by reporters outside of political meetings and asked one question only -- their religion -- not their occupation or education or philosophy or income -- only their religion.

And I think they had a right to object. The flood of post-primary analyses on the so-called "Catholic vote" and "Protestant vote" -- carefully shaped to conform with their authors' pre-primary predictions -- would never be published in any competent statistical journal.

Only this week, I received a very careful analysis of the Wisconsin results. It conclusively shows two significant patterns of bloc voting: I ran strongest in those areas where the average temperature in January was 20 degrees or higher, and poorest in those areas where it was 14 degrees or lower -- and that I ran well in the beech tree and basswood counties and not so well among the hemlock and pine.

Anyone who thinks these trends are merely coincidences of no relevance has never tried to campaign in Wisconsin in January. In any event, this analysis is being rushed to West Virginia, where I am assured that the winter is less severe and the basswood are abundant. It has been suggested, however, that to offset my apparent political handicaps I may have to pick a running-mate from Maine or, preferably, Alaska.

The facts of the matter are that this analysis stands up statistically much better than all the so-called analyses of the religious vote. And so do analyses of each county based on their distance from the Minnesota border, the length of their Democratic tradition and their inclusion in my campaign itinerary. I carried some areas with large proportions of voters who are

Catholics -- and I lost some. I carried some areas where Protestants predominate -- and I lost some.

It is true that I ran well in cities -- and large numbers of Catholics live in cities. But so do union members and older voters and veterans and chess fans and basswood lovers. To say my support in the cities is due only to the religion of the voters is incapable of proof and an unfair indictment of their political maturity.

Of those Catholics who voted for me, how many did so on grounds of my religion -- how many because they felt my opponent was too radical -- how many because they resented the attacks on my record -- how many because they were union members -- how many for some other reason? I do not know. And the facts are that no one knows.

For voters are more than Catholics, Protestants or Jews. They make up their minds for many diverse reasons, good and bad. To submit the candidates to a religious test is unfair enough -- to apply it to the voters themselves is divisive, degrading and wholly unwarranted.

Third and finally: Is there any justification for applying special religious tests to one office only: the Presidency? Little or no attention was paid to my religion when I took the oath as Senator in 1953 -- as a Congressman in 1947 -- or as a Naval officer in 1941. Members of my faith abound in public office at every level except the White House. What is there about the Presidency that justifies this constant emphasis upon a candidate's religion and that of his supporters?

The Presidency is not, after all, the British Crown, serving a dual capacity in both church and state. The President is not elected to be protector of the faith -- or guardian of the public morals. His attendance at church on Sunday should be his business alone, not a showcase for the nation.

On the other hand, we are in no danger of a one-man Constitutional upheaval. The President, however intent he may be on subverting our institutions, cannot ignore the Congress -- or the voters -- or the courts. And our highest court, incidentally, has a long history of Catholic Justices, none of whom, as far as I know, was ever challenged on the fairness of his rulings on sensitive church-state issues.

Some may say we treat the Presidency differently because we have had only one previous Catholic candidate for President. But I am growing weary of that term. I am not the Catholic candidate for President. I do not speak for the Catholic Church on issues of public policy -- and no one in that Church speaks for me. My record on aid to education, aid to Tito, the Conant nomination and other issues has displeased some prominent Catholic clergymen and organizations; and it has been approved by others. The fact is that the Catholic Church is not a monolith -- it is committed in this country to the principles of individual liberty -- and it has no claim over my conduct as a public officer sworn to do the public interest.

So I hope we can see the beginning of the end of references to me as "the Catholic candidate" for President. Do not expect me to explain or defend every act or statement of every Pope or priest, in this country or some other, in this century or the last -- and that includes the Mayor of Dijon.

I have tried to examine with you today the press' responsibility in meeting this religious issue. The question remains: what is my responsibility? I am a candidate. The issue is here. Two alternatives have been suggested:

(1) The first suggestion is that I withdraw to avoid a "dangerous religious controversy"; and accept the Vice Presidential nomination in order to placate the so-called Catholic vote.

I find that suggestion highly distasteful. It assumes the worst about a country which prides itself on being more tolerant and better educated than it was in 1928. It assumes that Catholics are a pawn on the political chess-board, moved hither and yon, and somehow "bought off" by the party putting in the second-spot a Catholic whom the party barred from the top. And it forgets, finally, that such a performance would have an effect on our image abroad as well as our self-respect here at home....

(2) The alternative is to proceed with the primaries, the convention and the election. If there is bigotry in the country, then so be it -- there is bigotry. If that bigotry is too great to permit the fair consideration of a Catholic who has made clear his complete independence and his complete dedication to separation of church and state, then we ought to know it.

Kennedy-Humphrey 1956 Memoranda

The following is Congressional Quarterly's summary of the claims and counterclaims made in the 1956 memoranda by Kennedy and Humphrey supporters on the Catholic issue in the election. It must be noted that the figures and conclusions cited were not Congressional Quarterly's; they were those selected and prepared by persons interested in promoting the 1956 Vice Presidential candidacies of Kennedy and Humphrey.

The debate was divided into five major questions:

- Is there a Catholic vote?
- Where and how did Catholics vote in 1952, as compared to earlier years?
- Would a Catholic Vice Presidential candidate regain for the Democrats votes they lost in 1952?
- Would a Catholic cost the Democrats votes?
- How can the Democrats win the election?

Is There a Catholic Vote?

- KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "The voter surveys of Lazarsfeld and others (The People's Choice) demonstrated that the proportion of Catholics voting for Democrats or Republicans was more or less constant, regardless of whether the individual Catholic voter was poor or wealthy, rural or urban, Irish or Italian. They voted not as union members or farmers or women or old people, but as Catholics.... There is or can be a Catholic vote; and it is apparent that a well-known Catholic on the Democratic ticket would allocate to that ticket an extraordinarily large portion of that vote. It is important: Catholics constitute more than one out of every five eligible voters in the country...."

- HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- The pro-Kennedy memorandum "states boldly that in 1952 Catholics 'voted not as union members or farmers or women or old people, but as Catholics.' It seemingly cites a few books as authorities, but none of these books actually supports that proposition.... According to Campbell (The Voter Decides), voter behavior is influenced primarily by economic status.... The same conclusion has been reached, perhaps without the benefit of a scientific survey, by leading Catholic writers.... The same position has been taken by official Catholic publications.... The fact of the matter is that all authorities on voting behavior, including practical politicians, agree that to the extent to which there is bloc voting on the basis of the voter's origin, it is voting along ethnic, not religious lines. Voters of Irish descent indeed have some preference for a candidate of Irish descent. Voters of Italian descent may prefer a candidate of Italian descent. But this preference does not cut across ethnic lines. These facts of political life are well known to anyone who has ever worked on the job of getting out the vote. It is true, of course, that in the past most of the ethnic blocs which adhered to the Catholic religion voted Democratic, but the evidence shows that what held them to the Democratic party was not their faith but their status as poor, underprivileged city dwellers.... Catholics do not vote as Catholics."

Where, How Do Catholics Vote?

● KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "The Catholic vote is far more important than its numbers because of its concentration in the key states and cities of the North. These are the pivotal states with large electoral votes, which vary as to their party support and several of which are inevitably necessary for a victory."

The Kennedy supporters prepared this table of 14 "key states" with a total electoral vote of 261. (See also chart p. 813)

State	Proportion of Catholics in Adult Population	Electoral Votes
New York	32%	45
Pennsylvania	29	32
Illinois	30	27
New Jersey	39	16
Massachusetts	50	16
Connecticut	49	8
Rhode Island	60	4
California	22	32
Michigan	24	20
Minnesota	24	11
Ohio	20	25
Wisconsin	32	12
Maryland	21	9
Montana	22	4

(Editor's Note: Revised figures are cited by James MacGregor Burns in his book, John Kennedy: A Political Profile (Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1959-60). Burns cited the Bailey paper, which he found in Kennedy's main office files, and 1959 interviews with Kennedy supporters who furnished him with Catholic voter percentages updated from 1956: "The Kennedy camp estimates, based on voting turnout, that the proportion of two-party vote in these states (those listed above, less Rhode Island and Montana) made up of Catholic voters is 57 percent in Massachusetts, 55 percent in Connecticut, 47 percent in New Jersey, 40 percent in New York, and so on down a descending scale to the lowest, 25 percent in Ohio. These dozen states have a total of 253 votes, with 269 needed to win....")

"The strength of the Catholic vote within these states is considerably increased by the findings...that Catholics consistently turn out to vote in greater proportion than non-Catholics....

"These are the key Democratic states where elections are won or lost.... Equally important are the major urban areas in these states and the concentration of Catholic voters in those areas.... The Catholic voters in each of these cities can usually determine the size of the Democratic margin in those cities; the size of the Democratic margin in those cities usually determines whether these states go Democratic; and whether these states go Democratic usually determines whether the Democrats win the election....

"Are Catholics an important part of the Democratic party? Nationally, Catholics constituted about one-third of Truman's vote in 1948 and about 28 percent of Stevenson's in 1952; and their numbers are particularly significant in the Democratic parties of the states mentioned....

"Do Catholics normally vote Democratic? All polls confirm this statement, as they do the previous one.... Many Catholics, of course, are a part of that all-important independent vote, particularly in recent years....

"Are the Democrats losing the Catholics? Every analyst agrees they are. The Catholic Democratic vote was noticeably off in 1948 -- and showed a critical decline in 1952.... Gallup said only 34 percent of all Catholics considered themselves Republicans in 1950, but at least 44 percent voted for Eisenhower in 1952. Harris of the Roper organization said the following shifts were decisive in Eisenhower's election: Catholics in general, normally over 65 percent Democratic, went 47 percent for Ike....

"These shifters -- whom we shall call 'normally Democratic Catholics' -- constituted approximately 7 percent of Eisenhower total nationwide vote. Applying these figures to the Republican vote in the 14 key Catholic states, it becomes clear why the Democrats lost the election."

● HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- Did not directly dispute the pro-Kennedy memorandum's analysis of the location and distribution of Catholic votes, except to claim the Kennedy analysis "unjustifiably inflates the Catholic voting percentage in certain states. It does so by relying on Campbell's conclusion in 'The Voter Decides' that on a nationwide basis, Catholics turn out to vote in larger numbers than non-Catholics. But these national average figures are affected by the low turnout in the predominantly Protestant South.... In a state such as Connecticut, Catholics may turn out in smaller numbers than their population would indicate, as they have a larger number of non-citizens and as among recent immigrant groups women do not tend to vote."

The Humphrey supporters do dispute the conclusions drawn by the Kennedy supporters from their analysis of Catholic voting in 1952, as shown below in the section headed, How Can the Democrats win?

Can a Catholic Gain Democratic Votes?

● KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "The possibilities of mobilizing the Catholic vote for a Catholic candidate have already been discussed. But further striking evidence is shown by the election of 1952, when Catholic candidates for Congressman, Senator and Governor ran consistently ahead of their party.... Had Stevenson run as well as Kennedy, Pastore, Roberts, Lausche and Mansfield, he would, of course, have won an additional 49 electoral votes."

● HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- "If the Catholic Congressional candidates did, in fact, lead the ticket, was it because they are Catholics? (The pro-Kennedy) memorandum merely assumes that these Congressional candidates must have run ahead of the ticket because of their religion. It does not furnish proof.... Such a causal relationship would be indicated if Catholic Congressional candidates ran ahead of the ticket and non-Catholic candidates did not, or if Catholic candidates ran better in Catholic areas than in non-Catholic areas.

"But the statistical evidence presented here shows: that most Congressmen, whether Catholic or non-Catholic, run ahead of the national ticket; that Catholic candidates do not run better in Catholic areas than they do in non-Catholic areas; that non-Catholics run as well as Catholics in Catholic areas....

"There is no demonstrable difference in the voting drawing power of Catholic candidates over non-Catholics when compared to the 1952 Stevenson vote....

"Incumbent Congressmen, as a rule, run better than the national ticket. Their religious affiliation is clearly irrelevant....

"The irrelevance of a candidate's religion is best demonstrated by Senator Kennedy's experience in the 1952 election in Massachusetts. According to the latest available statistics, 50.5 percent of the population of Massachusetts is of the Catholic faith. However, Catholics are not distributed evenly throughout the state. They vary from a low of 27.2 percent in Barnstable County to a high of 56.1 percent in Bristol County. How did Kennedy, a Catholic, fare in the counties if compared to Stevenson?

"The evidence shows that Kennedy obtained his largest margin over Stevenson, 13.1 percentage points, in the county with the smallest percentage of Catholics, Barnstable County.... It is thus clear that whatever Kennedy's special attraction to the voters may have been, it was not his Catholicism, for he did not run particularly strong in Catholic areas."

Would a Catholic Lose Votes?

● KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "On March 11, 1955, in a Gallup Poll...nearly 7 out of 10 respondents said they would vote for a well-qualified Catholic nominated by their party for the Presidency itself, not the Vice Presidency. Of those who thought they would be opposed, a large share lived in the South -- and if one of three Democrats stayed home or voted Republican in the South due to a nominee's religious affiliation, few if any southern electoral votes would be lost, even though Democratic margins in several states might be diminished. A large share of the remainder were Republicans who would not support the Democratic ticket under any circumstances, elderly voters who do not constitute a sizable part of the electorate and usually vote Republican when they do, and northern 'liberals' who will certainly vote Democratic without regard to the Vice President's religion....

"How about Al Smith? The Al Smith myth is one of the falsest myths in politics.... 1928 was a Republican year, regardless of who was on either ticket.... Tammany and Prohibition were at issue far more than religion. The nation has changed since 1928. There are far more Catholics...and the nation is considerably more tolerant on religious matters.... Most important of all, and least known, is the fact that Al Smith helped the Democratic party far more than he hurt it.... Smith increased the Democratic vote by fantastic proportions in most states and particularly urban counties."

● HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- "It is true, as the memorandum points out, that with Al Smith at the head of the ticket, the Democratic party gained in Catholic areas. But these areas were city areas and the Democratic gains in 1928 covered all city groups, including the substantial Jewish populations. 1928 marks the establishment of an economically-based coalition which was strengthened by Franklin D. Roosevelt and continued thereafter. If the coalition is being weakened, the weakening is not a religious reflection but an economic one....

"Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas (128 electoral votes).... Here maximum resistance to...(Kennedy's) Catholicism would be encountered. These are the states that split off in 1928. Hard to see John (Kennedy) making an appeal to rural populists as an urban Boston Irish Catholic....

"West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma (29 electoral votes). No appeal by John in any of these states -- urban, Boston, Irish Catholic no help, and quite possible a deterrent to winning back Oklahoma."

How Can the Democrats Win?

● KENNEDY SUPPORTERS -- "Some will say, of course, that a Catholic Democratic Vice Presidential nominee could not recapture all of these Catholics who voted Republican in 1952, inasmuch as some of them had been solid Republicans for years. It is apparent, as discussed at the outset, that he could gain most of them. But assume he could get no more than those 'normally Democratic Catholics' who voted for Ike in 1952. He would still add 132 electoral votes to the Democratic column, enough when combined with the Solid South to provide a majority of electoral votes....

"If he brought into the Democratic fold only these normally Democratic Catholics who voted for Ike, he would probably swing New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Illinois -- for 132 electoral votes. If he also wins the votes of Catholics who shifted to the Republicans in 1948 or earlier, he could also swing New Jersey, Minnesota, Michigan, California, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maryland, Montana and maybe even New Hampshire -- for a total of 265 electoral votes (needed to win: 266). Thus Ike could and would be defeated....

"Has the Democratic era ended? Has the party permanently lost its political base among the Catholics and immigrants of the large northern cities that made a Democratic victory possible in 1940, 1944 and 1948? A Catholic Vice Presidential nominee could refashion this base as Al Smith did, and begin a new era of Democratic victories, without costing even the few electoral votes Smith did."

● HUMPHREY SUPPORTERS -- "It is sometimes urged that a Catholic, especially an Irish Catholic, be named Vice President to draw back into the fold some who have left in later years.... Survey Research Center studies show us that Catholic and Protestant voters left the party standard in 1952 in almost exactly the same proportions: one in five. The nomination of an Irish Catholic, it is suggested, would bring back the Catholics.

"Aside from what such a nomination would do to the Protestants...what could it promise Catholics? The Irish leadership has been challenged in almost every state in America....

"We assume there are undoubtedly middle-class Irish Catholic voters who did not return to the party in 1954 who might still be prepared to vote against Eisenhower and for Stevenson if John (Kennedy) is the Vice Presidential candidate. Not to assume there would be some such persons is to ignore the political facts of life. But we must ask ourselves the relation of John's candidacy to the party nationally in these ways:

"Will non-Irish, Catholic groups...swing against Ike because an Irish candidate is the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate?

"How will the candidacy of an Irish Catholic for Vice President affect the party in Protestant areas...a host of states of rural non- (or even anti-) Catholic orientation. For a non-urban, pro-farm Catholic, maybe; but for an urban, Boston intellectual who so duplicates rather than complements Governor Stevenson, the prospects seem doubtful."

Special Report

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS IN THE 50 STATES AND D.C.

Roman Catholics constituted about 22.8 percent of the population of the U.S. at the beginning of 1960, according to Catholic Church membership figures released May 26 by the Official Catholic Directory (P.J. Kenedy & Sons, N.Y.). The chart below shows the number of Catholics in each state as of Jan. 1, 1960, according to the Directory and the total population of each state as of April 1, 1960, according to Census Bureau official figures released Nov. 15.

STATES	ELECTORAL VOTES	POPULATION, APRIL, 1960†	CATHOLIC POPULATION* 1960	PERCENT CATHOLIC	RANK BY PERCENT
ALABAMA	11	3,266,740	107,397[1]	3.3%	45
ALASKA	3	226,167	29,000	12.8	34
ARIZONA	4	1,302,161	276,000[6]	21.2	20
ARKANSAS	8	1,786,272	44,765	2.5	47
CALIFORNIA	32	15,717,204	3,277,400	20.9	21
COLORADO	6	1,753,947	309,358	17.6	26
CONNECTICUT	8	2,535,234	1,138,661[2]	44.9	3
DELAWARE	3	446,292	86,780[3]	19.4	23
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		763,956	174,514[4]	22.8	18
FLORIDA	10	4,951,560	466,028	9.4	38
GEORGIA	12	3,943,116	59,652	1.5	49
HAWAII	3	632,772	190,000	30.0	12
IDAHO	4	667,191	42,234	6.3	40
ILLINOIS	27	10,081,158	2,888,031	28.6	13
INDIANA	13	4,662,498	611,415	13.1	33
IOWA	10	2,757,537	435,624	15.8	31
KANSAS	8	2,178,611	278,237	12.8	35
KENTUCKY	10	3,038,156	287,274	9.5	37
LOUISIANA	10	3,257,022	1,085,205	33.3	8
MAINE	5	969,265	256,399	26.5	14
MARYLAND	9	3,100,689	517,246[5,3]	16.9	29
MASSACHUSETTS	16	5,184,578	2,560,493	49.7	2
MICHIGAN	20	7,823,194	1,919,360	24.5	16
MINNESOTA	11	3,413,864	843,543	24.7	15
MISSISSIPPI	8	2,178,141	63,803	2.9	46
MISSOURI	13	4,319,813	684,122	15.8	30
MONTANA	4	674,767	152,176	22.6	19
NEBRASKA	6	1,411,330	244,426	17.3	28
NEVADA	3	285,278	49,966	17.5	27
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	606,921	220,050	36.3	5
NEW JERSEY	16	6,066,782	2,319,155	38.2	4
NEW MEXICO	4	951,023	329,511[6,7]	34.6	6
NEW YORK	45	16,782,304	5,789,448[2]	34.5	7
NORTH CAROLINA	14	4,556,155	38,718	0.8	51
NORTH DAKOTA	4	632,446	152,751	24.2	17
OHIO	25	9,706,397	1,981,788	20.4	22
OKLAHOMA	8	2,328,284	97,222	4.2	44
OREGON	6	1,768,687	163,934	9.3	39
PENNSYLVANIA	32	11,319,366	3,470,263	30.7	11
RHODE ISLAND	4	859,488	510,346	59.4	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	8	2,382,594	31,702	1.3	50
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	680,514	125,574	18.5	25
TENNESSEE	11	3,567,089	72,850	2.0	48
TEXAS	24	9,579,677	1,848,176[7]	19.3	24
UTAH	4	890,627	40,541	4.6	42
VERMONT	3	389,881	121,121	31.1	10
VIRGINIA	12	3,966,949	167,019[8,3,9]	4.2	43
WASHINGTON	9	2,853,214	345,331	12.1	36
WEST VIRGINIA	8	1,860,421	111,146[9,8]	6.0	41
WISCONSIN	12	3,951,777	1,256,147	31.8	9
WYOMING	3	330,066	48,500[10]	14.7	32
TOTAL	537	179,323,175	40,871,302	22.8	

*Based on diocese figures. Cases where diocesan lines cross state lines, causing some variation from the actual Catholic membership figures in certain states, are specially footnoted.

1. Diocese of Mobile, Ala., includes Western Florida.
2. Diocese of Norwich, Conn. includes Fishers Island, N.Y.
3. Diocese of Wilmington, Del., includes the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia.
4. Estimated figure.
5. Estimated figure. Including the Eastern Shore, other sources have estimated the Catholic population of Maryland at 19 percent.
6. Diocese of Gallup, N.M. includes part of Arizona.
7. Diocese of El Paso, Texas includes all of Southern New Mexico.
8. Diocese of Richmond, Va., includes Eastern West Virginia.
9. Diocese of Wheeling, W. Va., includes Western tip of Virginia.
10. Diocese of Cheyenne, Wyo., includes all of Yellowstone National Park.

†Does not include Americans living abroad.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Campaign Spending**

49 GROUPS REPORT RECEIPTS OF $5.6 MILLION IN 1959

A total of $4,989,203.01 was spent by 49 political groups in 1959, $3,686,262 less than by 64 organizations in 1958, and $665,809 more than in 1955, the last off-year before a Presidential and Congressional election. The Republicans spent more than twice the amount expended by Democratic groups, compared with 1958 when Republicans spent four times the Democratic amount, and 1955 when the amount was again twice as much.

The 49 organizations received in contributions and other receipts $5,628,202.73. This was $3,139,192 less than in 1958 and $662,495 more than in 1955. The Democratic-Republican receipt proportions are equivalent to the expenditure comparisons.

The total 1960 campaign spending, judging from previous reports, will be considerably higher than the 1959 figures. Total federal campaign spending in 1952 was $23,064,367, and in 1956 it rose to $33,185,725.

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 requires political committees and organizations to file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives periodic reports on contributions received and expenditures made during each calendar year.

Following is a list of receipts and expenditures by political committees during the last three off-years and in 1958. (Miscellaneous figures included in total only.) (See 1956 Almanac p. 705; 1958 Almanac p. 747; 1959 Almanac p. 813-814).

Receipts

	Democratic	Republican	Labor	Total
1955	$1,108,681	$2,728,191	$ 783,066	$4,965,707
1957	986,586	2,332,854	446,168	4,167,462
1958	1,733,626	4,686,423	1,854,634	8,767,394
1959	1,412,666	2,933,092	681,475	5,628,202

Expenditures

1955	$1,013,983	$2,446,162	$ 531,109	$4,323,394
1957	1,067,734	2,879,875	243,293	4,661,413
1958	1,702,605	4,657,652	1,828,777	8,675,465
1959	1,339,537	2,841,614	265,923	4,989,203

Following is a list of the groups that reported to the Clerk of the House. The symbol (c) next to receipts indicates total contributions; (r) total receipts (including contributions and other receipts).

The dates given signify the dates which the report covered where they differ from the calendar year 1959.

Labor Organizations

Twenty-one labor groups listed receipts of $681-475.19 and expenditures of $265,923.98 for political purposes. This spending figure is 5.3 percent of the total reported expenditures in 1959.

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Political Education Committee, AFL-CIO, New York, N.Y. -- received $29,502.02 (c), spent $7,244.54.

California Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, Santa Monica, Calif. -- received $1,991.50 (c), spent $2,826.80.

Clothing Workers Political Committee for Eastern Pennsylvania, Allentown, Pa. -- received $2,109.50 (c), spent $2,489.07.

Committee for Good Government, Detroit, Mich. -- received $61,032 (c), spent $9,618.68.

Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, D.C. -- received $237,507.13 (c), spent $89,197.07.

Committee on Political Education, Communications Workers of America, AFL-CIO, D.C. -- received $26,-740.62 (c), spent $4,800.

Committee on Political Education, International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, D.C. -- received $15,809.63 (c), spent $2,550.06.

Crescent Bay Non-Partisan Political League, Santa Monica, Calif. -- received none, spent $66.25.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Committee on Political Education, D.C. -- received $24,935.51 (c), spent $5,520.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League, D.C. -- General Fund received $49,729.22 (c), spent $7,208.88. Education Fund received $68,777.26 (c), spent $63,803.43.

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League of Automotive Lodge No. 1186, Los Angeles, Calif. -- received none, spent none. (From Oct. 30, 1958 to June 9, 1959).

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL-CIO-CLC, Denver, Colo. -- received $40,-145.25 (c), $12.50 (r); spent $34,747.57.

Political Committee of the International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind. -- received $10,894.31 (c), $403 (r); spent $7,998.56.

Railway Labor's Political League, D.C. -- received $2,505 (c), spent $5,701.40. (To Sept. 1, 1959).

Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, CLC, New York, N.Y. -- received $5,709.10 (c), spent none. (To Oct. 29, 1959).

Textile Workers Union of America Political Fund, New York, N.Y. -- received $7,672.60 (c), spent none.

Trainmen's Political Educational League, Cleveland, Ohio -- received $1,847 (c), spent $550.

United Auto Workers Committee on Political Education, Detroit, Mich. -- received $7,404.75 (c), spent $5,295.50.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters Non-Partisan Committee for Repeal and Defeat of Anti-Labor Legislation, Indianapolis, Ind. -- received none, spent none.

United Steelworkers of America Voluntary Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- received $86,747.29 (c), spent $16,306.17.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, Philadelphia, Pa. -- received $5,226.26 (entire amount is refunded; not included on total); spent none.

Democratic Groups

Five Democratic groups reported receiving a total of $1,412,666.62 in 1959. Their spending, $1,339,537.23, was 26.8 percent of all expenditures listed by political organizations for the year.

Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, D.C. -- received $3,052.14 (c), spent $4,000.

Democratic National Committee, D.C. -- received $1,285,047.57 (c), $50,389.13 (r); spent $1,253,634.63.

Democratic National Congressional Committee, D.C. -- received $35,638.98 (c), spent $44,564.32.

Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, D.C. -- received $31,238.80 (r), spent $30,529.79. (From March 27, 1959).

Young Democratic Clubs of America Fund for Toledo Convention 1959, D.C. -- received $7,300 (r), spent $6,808.49. (From Oct. 22, 1958 to Feb. 1, 1960).

Republican Groups

Thirteen Republican organizations listed receipts totaling $2,933,092.93 in 1959. Their expenditures totaled $2,841,614.10 or 57 percent of total political spending reported.

Independent Television Committee, D.C. -- received $143,327.82 (c), spent $144,059.88.

National Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon 1958 Committee, New York, N.Y. -- received $3,524.46 (r), spent $2,458.47.

National Federation of Republican Women, D.C. -- received $24,231.13 (r) spent $27,163.22.

National Republican Congressional Committee, D.C. -- received $503,262.15 (r), spent $439,240.09.

National Republican Senatorial Committee, D.C. -- received $188,962.78 (r), spent $211,632.80.

Republican Finance Committee of Alleghany County, Pittsburgh, Pa. -- received $285,085 (c), $3,000 (r) (excluding $30,375 from proceeds of U.S. Notes purchased Nov. 14, 1958); spent $317,844.99.

Republican National Committee, D.C. -- received $1,159,402.46 (c), spent $1,113,496.66.

Republican State Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del. -- received $9,170 (r), spent $16,382.41. (From Jan. 1, 1959 to Feb. 28, 1959.

Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia, D.C. -- received $17,982.03 (c), spent $28,631.76.

Republican Testimonial Dinner, D.C. -- received $372,802 (r), spent $372,802. (From April 22, 1959 to Aug. 31, 1959).

United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York, NYC -- received $193,052.50 (r), spent $148,-095.18.

United Republican Finance Committee of San Mateo County, Burlingame, Calif. -- received $18,584.90 (c), $565.05 (r); spent $18,524.16.

Young Republican National Federation, D.C. -- received $10,140.65 (c), spent $1,282.48.

Miscellaneous Groups

Ten miscellaneous groups listed receipts totaling $600,697.99. Expenditures, 10.9 percent of the spending reported by political organizations in 1959, were $542,127.70.

Americans for Constitutional Action, D.C. -- received $197,675.19 (c), spent $125,131.27.

Americans for Democratic Action, D.C. -- Regular account received $122,236.46 (c), spent $126,871.39. Non-political account account received $32,015 (c), spent $32,322.41.

Christian Nationalist Crusade, Los Angeles, Calif. -- received $168,743.57 (r), spent $170,998.75.

Committee of the Hundred, Grand Rapids, Mich. -- received $580 (c), $915 (r); spent $250.

For America, D.C. -- received $21,903.77 (c), spent $22,232.01.

Good Government National Committee, New York, N.Y. -- received none, spent $7.20.

National Committee for an Effective Congress, New York, N.Y. -- received $44,020.54 (c), spent $51,710.40.

No-Tax-No-War Committee, Wilmington, Del. -- received $2 (c), spent $2.25. (From March 10, 1959 to Oct. 12, 1959).

Pro America, National Association, San Francisco, Calif. -- received $5,421.77 (c), spent $4,802.70.

Pro America, National Organization of Women, California Chapter, Menlo Park, Calif. -- received $1,060 (c), $6,394.69 (r); spent $7,799.32.

Reporting Flaws Noted

A contribution to a political candidate or committee "is a public act committed for a public purpose," and as such should be subject to the fullest possible scrutiny, according to a February report of the Citizens' Research Foundation of Princeton, (Money, Politics and Public Reporting, by Herbert E. Alexander). The report said existing statutes were inadequate to utilize the potential "unique cleansing power" of full reporting and disclosure requirements.

Federal offices receiving reports of political expenditures were not empowered to audit the reports regularly, to prosecute for violations, or even to notify enforcement agencies of violations, the report said. Irresponsible bookkeeping and short-circuiting of funds often resulted, the report concluded. "It is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the actual amounts spent in given campaigns or campaign years.... Reports and researchers interested in digesting and passing on information contained in financial reports...are discouraged and easily misled."

Political committees, no matter how extensive their activities, were exempted from reporting their receipts and expenditures as long as they confined their activities to one state, the report said. The report deplored the total absence of requirements for federal reports from Congressional candidates (or committees) in primary campaigns, state conventions or caucuses. Candidates for President and Vice President were exempted from reporting their expenditures, the report noted.

The report recommended:

- Extension of scope and coverage of existing disclosure law to include reports by candidates and committees in campaigns for federal offices, including primaries and nominating conventions; to require reports by all political committees, even if they operate only in one state, if they raise or spend $1,000 or more to influence federal elections in any one year; to require reports of candidates for nomination and election for President and Vice President; to reorder and rationalize the number, timing and content of reports.
- Establishment of a registration system applying to political committees which plan to raise or spend $1,000 or more in any year influencing federal elections.
- Establishment of a Registry of Election Finances, to be located in the Library of Congress, which would audit, tabulate, summarize and preserve reported data and

publish findings in such a way as to give them maximum publicity.

- Device of a system of coding receipts and disbursements on the reporting form for candidates and committees to simplify work of those submitting and those receiving reports; in addition, a model accounting procedure and model reporting form.
- Creation of a system of enforcement based on the principle of public, press and opposition vigilance, backed up by the possibility of court suits, Department of Justice prosecutions or Congressional investigations.

"Clearly, improvements designed to ensure a comprehensive publicity system could make public disclosure of campaign funds an effective force in American society," the report said. The result would be a greater chance "for the election of officials free of commitments or obligations (expressed or implied) contrary to the public interest."

Attempt to Amend Law

Early in 1960, the Senate Jan. 25 passed the so-called "clean elections" bill (S 2436), sponsored by the late Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.).

The bill would have replaced the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925. It would have required spending reports to be filed by political committees operating entirely within a single state if they spent more than $2,500 in connection with any federal election, and would have required candidates for nomination to federal office to report on money spent in connection with state primaries. The measure also would have limited over-all contributions by any one individual to $10,000.

There was no action in the House, however, throughout the entire 1960 session and the bill died when the 86th Congress adjourned. (See story p. 288)

STATE BREAKDOWN OF $900 OR MORE CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1959

Following is a state list of individuals and groups contributing $900 or more to political organizations in 1959.

This information was obtained from reports filed by the organizations with the Clerk of the House. Of 49 committees submitting reports, eighteen noted individual and group contributions of $900 or more. These groups are identified after each contribution, according to the key (see box).

The Hatch Act makes it illegal for one person to give more than $5,000 to one group or individual, but permits him to give that amount to any number of different organizations. Family members are regarded individually under the law.

Every state, as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Brazil had $900 donors.

When an individual or group contributed $900 or over more than once to the same organization during the year, the separate contributions have been combined in some cases.

Key to Organizations

Democratic Committees

Democratic National Committee	DNC
Democratic National Congressional Committee	DNCC
Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee	DSCC
Young Democratic Clubs of America Fund for Toledo Convention 1959	12

Republican Committees

Republican National Committee	RNC
National Republican Congressional Committee	NRCC
National Republican Senatorial Committee	NRSC
Independent Television Committee	1
National Federation of Republican Women	2
Republican Finance Committee of Alleghany County	3
Republican Testimonial Dinner	4
United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York	5

Labor Committee

Machinists Non-Partisan Political League	6

Miscellaneous Committees

Americans for Constitutional Action	7
Americans for Democratic Action	8
Christian Nationalist Crusade	9
For America	10
National Committee for an Effective Congress	11

ALABAMA

Roger J. Emmert, Birmingham, $1,000 (RNC); E.N. Merriwether, Mobile, $1,500 (DNC); Republican State Executive Committee of Alabama, Birmingham, $4,000 (RNC); State Democratic Executive Committee, Montgomery, $2,500 (DNC).

ALASKA

Lloyd A. Burgess, Fairbanks, $1,000 (RNC); Milton J. Daly, Ketchikan, $1,000 (RNC); Kenneth J. Kadow, Anchorage, $1,000 (DNC); Lloyd W. Martin, Fairbanks, $1,000 (RNC); James C. Morley, Anchorage, $1,000 (DNC); Edward Stroecker, Fairbanks, $1,000 (RNC).

ARIZONA

Arizona State Council, Phoenix, $1,000 (6); John W. Kiechefer, Prescott, $1,000 (NRSC).

ARKANSAS

Mrs. Jack Carnes, Camden, $1,000 (DNC); Paul Chambers, Little Rock, $1,000 (DNC); Jack Stephens, Little Rock, $1,000 (DNC); Arkansas Democratic State Committee, Fort Smith, $25,300 (DNC); Arkansas Republican Committee, Little Rock, $2,000 (NRCC), $6,575 (RNC).

CALIFORNIA

Joseph L. Alperson, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); Frederick L. Anderson, Woodside, $1,000 (NRCC); Roy L. Ash, Pacific Palisades, $1,000 (RNC); Thomas J. Bannan, Lynwood, $1,000 (RNC); Samuel W. Banowit, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (DNC); Leigh M. Battson, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (RNC); Gregson Bautzer, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (4); W.T. Benson Jr., Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); Mr. & Mrs. Harry Blackman, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph Bolker, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (DNC); Louis H. Boyar, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (DNC); Mark Boyar, Beverly Hills, $2,000 (DNC); Margaret Martin Brock, Los Angeles, $1,000 (NRCC); Mr. & Mrs. Sidney F. Brody, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC).

Bryant R. Burton, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Elizabeth P. Chevalier, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); Joe Collins, Culver City, $1,000 (DNC); Whitley C. Collins, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (RNC); Clint Conatser, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); William W. Crocker, San Francisco, $1,000 (NRSC); J.R. Dant, San Francisco,

$1,000 (NRCC); Justine Dart, Los Angeles, $1,000 (NRCC); Robert E. Dent, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Walt Disney, Burbank, $1,000 (NRCC); Patrick A. Doheny, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (NRCC).

Charles E. Ducommun, Los Angeles, $1,000 (4); N.R. Dumont, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (DNC); Miss Amy E. duPont, Santa Barbara, $1,000 (RNC); Europe Summer Tours, Pasadena, $1,500 (8); David Fasken, Ross, $1,600 (10); R. Owin Follie, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); P.J. Frawley Jr., Culver City, $1,000 (NRSC); David Freidenrich, Palo Alto, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Helen Chandler Garland, San Marino, $1,000 (RNC); John Jewett Garland, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); Robert E. Gross, Burbank, $1,000 (NRCC); Pierpont M. Hamilton, Santa Barbara, $1,000 (RNC); G. Allan Hancock, Los Angeles, $1,000 (4); L.A. Harvey, Torrance, $1,000 (DNC); Ben M. Heller, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); Edward H. Heller, San Francisco, $1,000 (DNC); Reed O. Hunt, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Earle M. Jorgensen, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); Augustus Kasper, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); Charles Kendrick, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Alice C. Kent, Kentfield, $1,000 (DNC).

John W. Kerrigan, San Bernardino, $1,000 (DNC); George Killion, San Francisco, $1,000 (DSCC); George L. Killion, Oakland, $1,000 (DNC); Dan A. Kimball, Sacramento, $1,000 (DNC); Frank Kirst, Altadena, $1,000 (DNC); Walter Knott, Ghost Town, Buena Park, $1,000 (NRCC); Jack G. Kuhrte, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); E.L. Launder, Montebello, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Patricia Kennedy Lawford, Santa Monica, $1,000 (DNC); William P. Lear, Santa Monica, $1,000 (RNC); S. Charles Lee, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (DNC); Jacques Leslie, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (DNC); Gus Lualiwitz, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Irl J. Lynch, $1,750 (2); Bart Lytton, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); Beth Lytton, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Edmund Lytton, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC).

William Malone, San Francisco, $1,000 (DNC); Miss Nettie Mackenzie, San Marino, $1,000 (10); Courtney McCracken, Visalia, $1,000 (DNC); J.R. McKicking, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); Louise McLean, San Diego, $1,000 (DNC); Albert G. Meumeyer, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); Edwin W. Pauley, Los Angeles, $3,000 (DNC); Alan Peters, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); T.S. Peterson, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); T.S. Petersen, San Francisco, $1,000 (4); Martin Pollard, Sherman Oaks, $1,000 (DNC); Richard W. Puffer, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC); J.E. Rheim, Chula Vista, $1,000 (NRCC); F.S. Roberts, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC).

Fred N. Rohr, Chula Vista, $1,000 (RNC); W.P. Roth, San Francisco, $1,000 (RNC); William M. Roth, San Francisco, $1,000 (DNC); Hubbard Russell, Maricopa, $1,900 (10); T. Claude Ryan, San Diego, $1,000 (RNC); Sheldon F. Sackett, Piedmont, $1,000 (DNC); Henry Salvatori, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); Frank R. Seaver, Los Angeles, $1,000 (NRCC); Joseph D. Shane, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Clara Shirpser, Berkeley, $1,000 (DNC); Frank Sinatra, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (DNC); C. Arnholt Smith, San Diego, $1,000 (4); C. Arnholt Smith, San Diego, $1,000 (RNC); Edward J. Soehnel, San Bernardino, $1,000 (DNC); Dr. Robert J. Stoller, Los Angeles, $1,250 (DNC); Elbridge Hadley Stuart, Los Angeles, $1,000 (NRCC); Reese H. Taylor, Los Angeles, $1,000 (4); John C. Tyler, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); Edward R. Valentine, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); Julian A. Virtue, Los Angeles, $1,000 (RNC); Henry A. White, Hillsborough, $1,000 (RNC); G.S. Wing, Torrance, $1,000 (NRSC); Randolph C. Wood, Beverly Hills, $1,000 (DNC); J.D. Zellerbach, San Francisco, $1,000 (NRSC); Sam Ziffren, Los Angeles, $1,000 (DNC).

Democratic State Central Committee, Los Angeles, $5,000 (DNC); Democratic State Central Committee - Dollars for Democrats, San Francisco, $ 3,000 (DNC); Democratic State Central Committee of Northern California, San Francisco, $5,000 (DNC); Dollars for Democrats, Los Angeles, $6,107.15 (DNC); Lodge 946, Sacramento, $929.55 (6); Northern California Dollars for Democrats, San Francisco, $1,271.46 (DNC); Northern California Finance Committee, San Francisco, $5,000 (DNC); United San Francisco Republican Finance Committee, San Francisco, $14,779.82 (1), $10,000 (RNC).

COLORADO

Clifford G. Grossan, Wheatridge, $1,000 (DNC); O.A. Knight, Denver, $1,000 (DNC); A.E. Johnson, Denver, $1,000 (RNC); Rev. & Mrs. Robert S. Junge, Wheatridge, $1,000 (RNC); Allen J. Lefferdink, Boulder, $1,000 (RNC); Gerald H. Phipps, Denver, $1,000 (RNC); Lawrence C. Phipps Jr., Denver, $1,000 (RNC); George F. Rock, Denver, $1,000 (DNC); M.D. Thatcher, Pueblo, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph K. Turacek, Byers, $1,000 (DNC); Colorado Dollars for Democrats, Denver, $2,000 (DNC); Denver County Dollars for Democrats, Denver, $1,500 (DNC); The Sustaining Fund Democratic State Central Committee, Denver, $1,500 (DNC); United Republican Fund of Colorado, Denver, $2,500 (RNC).

CONNECTICUT

Henry S. Berrs, Glastonbury, $1,000 (RNC); Edwin Foster Blair, Fairfield $1,000 (RNC); A.L. Cole, Greenwich, $1,000 (NRCC); Robert E. Darling, Simsbury, $1,000 (RNC); Charles W. Deeds, Hartford, $1,000 (RNC); Henry H. Flynt, Greenwich, $1,000 (RNC); Peter MacGregor Fraser, Hartford, $1,000 (RNC); B.D. Gilbert, Stamford, $1,000 (NRCC); Alfred C. Fuller, Hartford, $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Euclid W. McBride, Greenwich, $1,000 (RNC); Clifford H. Miller, Woodbridge, $1,000 (RNC); Paul Nachtman, Greenwich, $1,000 (DNC); George D. Pratt, Bridgewater, $2,000 (8), $4,000 (9); George D. Pratt Jr., Bridgewater, $1,000 (DNC); Sherburne Prescott, Greenwich, $1,000 (RNC); Albert D. Putnam, Hartford, $1,000 (RNC); Edward Rapaport, West Hartford, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Zalmon G. Simmons, Greenwich, $1,000 (RNC); Democratic State Central Committee, New Haven, $5,000 (DNC).

DELAWARE

Richard Biegel, Montchanin, $1,500 (RNC); Thomas H. Brittingham Jr., Wilmington, $1,011.02 (RNC); W.S. Carpenter Jr., Wilmington, $3,000 (RNC); W. Sam Carpenter III, Wilmington, $2,989.49 (RNC); Mrs. Ellason Downs, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); Lammot duPont Copeland, Wilmington, $1,500 (RNC); Pamela G. Copeland, Greenville, $1,500 (RNC); C.H. Greenewalt, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); Edmund duPont, Wilmington, $2,000 (RNC); Emile F. duPont, Wilmington, $1,500 (RNC); Henry B. duPont, Wilmington, $1,500 (RNC); Irenee duPont Jr., Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); Irenee duPont, Wilmington, $2,000 (NRCC), $3,000 (RNC); Reynolds duPont, Wilmington, $3,000 (RNC).

William duPont Jr., Wilmington, $3,000 (RNC); Mary Carey Haskell, Wilmington, $3,000 (NRCC); W.F. Harrington, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); Harry G. Haskell Jr., Wilmington, $3,000 (RNC); W.W. Laird, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); H.W. Lunger, Greenville, $2,000 (RNC); W.F. Raskob, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); W.G. Reynolds, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); Harold S. Schutt, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); Sidney Scott, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); H. Rodney Sharp, Wilmington, $3,000 (RNC); W.A. Speakman Jr., Wilmington, $1,000 (NRCC); W.A. Worth, Wilmington, $1,000 (RNC); Democratic State Committee, Wilmington, $5,813 (DNC).

D. OF C.

Arnold, Fortas & Porter, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Roger S. Aslbrandt, Washington, $1,000 (4); Maurice Atkin, Washington, $1,000 (8); Edward A. Bacon, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); Chandler Bale, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); George A. Bang, Washington, $1,000 (4); Joseph A. Bierne, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Howard B. Blanchard, Washington, $1,000 (4); Frances P. Bolton, Washington, $1,000 (4); Hon. Percival F. Brundage, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan Jr., Washington, $1,000 (RNC); O. Roy Chalk, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Oscar L. Chapman, Washington, $1,000 (DNC).

Charles Patrick Clark, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); F. David Clarke, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Col. J. Carroll Cone, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); J. Carroll Cone, Washington, $1,500 (DNC); Richard J. Congleton, Washington, $1,000 (4); J. Milton Cooper, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas G. Corcoran, Washington, $1,100 (DNC); W. Philip Cox, Washington, $1,000 (DSCC), $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Rodgers Denckla, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); R.E. Desvernine, Washington, $1,000 (4); Michael J. Deutch, Washington, $900 (DNC); William C. Doherty, Washington, $2,000 (DNC); Roger B. Doulens, Washington, $1,000 (4).

Francis V. duPont, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); Ralph H. Dwan, Washington, $1,100 (DNC); Bradley Fisk, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); William H.G. Fitzgerald, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Emily L. Foley, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); R.H. Foley, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Hon. J.C. Folger, Washington, $3,000 (RNC); Theodore Francis Green, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. William Hershey Greer Jr., Washington, $1,000 (RNC); Gabrielle Hardenbergh, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Gilbert A. Harrison, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); A.J. Hayes, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Clarence B. Hewes, Washington, $1,000 (RNC).

Arthur M. Hill, Washington, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (4); Edward D. Hollander, Washington, $3,500 (8); L.W. Horning, Washington, $1,000 (4); James Lawrence Houghteling, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Robert E. Howe, Washington, $1,000 (4); Hon. John H. Irwin II, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); Max M. Kampelman, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Garfield I. Kass, Washington, $1,000 (4); James P. Kem, Washington, $1,000 (4); W. John Kenney, Washington, $3,000 (DNC); Leon H. Keyserling, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Rowland F. Kirks, Washington, $2,000 (DNC), $3,000 (4); Mrs. Rowland F. Kirks, Washington, $1,000 (DNC).

Michael J. Kirwan, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Hon. Michael J. Kirwan, Washington, $1,200 (DNC); C.F. Kraft, Washington, $1,000 (4); David Lloyd Kreeger, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Donald P. Lallemont, Washington, $1,000 (4); Robert A. Learnard, Washington, $1,000 (4); Mr. & Mrs. Carl Levin, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Walter C. Louchheim Jr., Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Lorelli E. Lundry, Washington, $1,200 (4); Mrs. Paul Magnuson, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); J. Willard Marriott, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); O. Martz, Washington, $1,000 (DSCC); Albert E. May, Washington, $1,000 (4).

E.D. McElvain, Washington, $1,000 (4); Daniel P. McGeehan, Washington, $1,000 (4); Hon. George C. McGhee, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas W. McGregor, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Arthur L. Milk, Washington, $1,000 (4); Harold Montee, Washington, $2,000 (RNC); Fred W. Morrison, Washington, $1,000 (DNC), Hon. Thruston B. Morton, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. George H. Myers, Washington, $2,000 (NRCC); Robert R. Nathan, Washington, $3,100 (8); Robert R. Nathan Fund, Washington, $12,524.40 (8); National Federation of Republican Women, Washington, $500 (RNC).

National Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, $1,200 (NRSC); Peter R. Nehemkis, Washington, $1,000 (4); George W. Oakes, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); R.W. Owen, Washington, $1,000 (DSCC); John E. Parker, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); Hon. Wright Patman, Washington, $1,100 (DNC); Hon. Jefferson Patterson, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); Philip B. Perlman, Washington, $1,200 (DNC); Eric Peterson, Washington, $1,000 (DNC);

Ralph D. Pittman, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Washington, $2,000 (8); Hon. Sam Rayburn, Washington, $2,000 (DNC); Brig. Gen. Louis H. Renfrow, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Evelyn Walker Robert, Washington, $2,000 (DNC); Mrs. Corina S.H. Rogers, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); M.O. Ryan Washington, $2,000 (4); Robert M. Ruddick, Washington, $1,000 (4); Francis M. Shea, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Charles E. Sigety, Washington, $1,600 (4); John D. Small, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Harold T. Smith, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Lloyd W. Smith, Washington, $1,000 (4).

Robert P. Smith, Washington, $1,500 (4); Hon. L. Corrin Strong, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); John L. Sullivan, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. Edward C. Sweeney, Washington, $1,000 (4); Felix W. deWeldon, Washington, $1,000 (RNC); John C. Williamson, Washington, $1,200 (4); Mrs. W.E. Wrather, Washington, $1,000 (NRCC); Democratic Central Committee of the District of Columbia, Washington, $2,863 (DNC); Democratic National Committee, Washington, $1,500 (12); I.A.M. Grand Lodge Hqs., Washington, $12,500 (4); I.A.M., Washington, $12,500 (4); I.B.E.W. - COPE, Washington, $1,000 (DNC).

Industrial Union Dept., AFL-CIO, Washington, $1,000 (8); IUE-AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, Washington, $1,000 (DNC); Republican Congressional Dinner Committee, Washington, $149,350.15 (NRCC), $93,857.78 (NRSC); Republican Dinner Committee, Washington, $75,000 (NRCC), $20,000 (NRSC); Republican State Committee in and for the District of Columbia, $2,500 (NRCC); Transfer of funds from Republican National Committee, Washington, $3,000 (NRSC); Truman Diamond Jubilee Committee of the District of Columbia, $2,889.14 (DNC); Truman Jubilee Committee of the District of Columbia, $5,000 (DNC).

FLORIDA

Mrs. Helen Berry, Miami Beach, $1,000 (NRSC); Charles E. Commander Jr., Jacksonville, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Raymond E. Crane, Miami Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Arthur V. Davis, Miami, $1,000 (RNC); Walter K. Dean, Pensacola, $1,000 (RNC); Herbert T. Dyett, Hobe Sound, $1,000 (RNC); Chester H. Ferguson, Tampa, $1,000 (DNC); Harvey C. Fruehauf, Miami Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Theodore S. Gary, Miami Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. T.B. Gilchrist, Palm Beach, $1,000 (7); Mrs. Vira I. Heinz, Surfside, $1,000 (RNC); Claude H. Hemphill, Miami Beach, $1,000 (NRSC); John H. Hertner, Miami Beach, $1,000 (NRCC).

Mr. & Mrs. Mark C. Honeywell, Miami Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Ray P. Hoover, Miami, $1,000 (NRCC); Harold Frost Johnson, Delray Beach, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Georgette F. Joyce, Miami Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Tom Joyce, Miami Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Kenneth S. Keyes, Miami, $1,000 (RNC); Edgar B. Lau, Miami Beach, $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Christine Maxwell, Tallahassee, $1,000 (DNC); James M. Milligan, Orlando, $1,000 (DNC); Walter V. Pangborne, Miami Beach, $1,000 (NRCC); Harry R. Playford, St. Petersburg, $1,000 (RNC); Lou Poller, North Miami, $2,000 (DNC); Frank L. Porter Jr., Eustis, $1,000 (DNC).

J.G. Sample, Maples, $1,000 (RNC); George B. Storer, Miami Beach, $1,000 (RNC); Leonard A. Usina, Miami Shores, $1,000 (RNC); Mr. & Mrs. C.S. Walsh, Palm Beach, $1,000 (7); W.E. Wrather, St. Petersburg Beach, $1,000 (RNC).

GEORGIA

E.T. Barwick, Camblee, $1,000 (NRCC); John W. Dent, Atlanta, $1,000 (DNC); Lawrence Wood Robert Jr., Atlanta, $1,000 (DNC); Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, Altanta, $7,500 (1), $5,000 (RNC); State Democratic Executive Committee, Atlanta, $2,100 (DNC).

HAWAII

E.E. Black, Honolulu, $1,000 (RNC); Harold K.L. Castle, Kanoche, $1,000 (RNC); Walter F. Dillingham, Honolulu, $1,000 (RNC); Republican Party of Hawaii, Honolulu, $1,200 (NRCC); Republican Party of Hawaii Finance Committee, Honolulu, $3,600 (RNC).

IDAHO

John Bruce Bonny, Boise, $1,000 (RNC); Dan J. Cavanagh, Twin Falls, $1,000 (DNC); George Frederick Jewett Jr., Lewistown, $1,000 (RNC).

ILLINOIS

F.W. Ackerman, Chicago, $1,000 (4); Vallee O. Appel, Chicago, $1,000 (NRCC); Henry B. Babson, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); F.W. Bard, Barrington, $1,000 (RNC); John Potts Barnes, Chicago, $1,000 (4); Charles Barr, Matteson, $3,000 (4); William McC. Blair Jr., Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Colin L. Campbell, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Cornelius Crane, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Walter J. Cummings, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Paul W. Dillon, Sterling, $1,000 (RNC); Gaylord Donnelly, Chicago, $1,000 (NRCC); Harmon S. Eberhard, Peoria, $1,000 (RNC); H.D. Ewing, Macomb, $1,000 (RNC); Mr. & Mrs. A.T. Galt, Chicago, $1,200 (10).

George F. Getz Jr., Chicago, $1,000 (NRCC); Philip M. Klutznick, Park Forest, $1,100 (DNC); George Krug, Blue Island, $1,000 (4); A.L. Kuehn, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Walter D. Larkin, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); John W. Leslie, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Nathaniel Leverone, Chicago, $1,000 (7); Franklin J. Lunding, Chicago, $1,000 (NRSC); Arnold H. Maremont, Chicago,

$1,000 (DNC); Harry B. Matthews Jr., Alton, $1,000 (NRCC); Fowler McCormick, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Foster G. McGaw, Evanston, $1,000 (RNC); Max McGraw, Chicago, $1,000 (7); A.L. Mechling, Joliet, $1,000 (RNC).

Leo Michuda, Chicago, $1,000 (4); John H. Myers, Chicago, $2,000 (4); Louis B. Neumiller, Peoria, $1,000 (RNC); R.L. Nicholson, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Arthur C. Nielsen, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Bruce Arthur Norris, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Ned A. Ochiltree, River Forest, $1,000 (NRCC); J.M. Olin, Alton, $1,000 (RNC); Spencer T. Olin, East Alton, $3,000 (NRCC); $3,000 (NRSC); Hon. Spencer T. Olin, Alton, $3,000 (RNC); Burton F. Peck, McLine, $1,000 (NRCC); Mr. & Mrs. Charles E. Percy, Kenilworth, $1,000 (RNC); Frank O. Prior, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph L. Raynick, Waukegan, $1,000 (RNC).

Elmer Rich, Chicago, $1,000 (NRCC); William E. Roberts, Glenview, $1,000 (NRCC); Hayes Robertson, Flossmoor, $1,000 (4); Mrs. Clive Runnells, Lake Forest, $1,000 (RNC); Anthony M. Ryerson, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Edward L. Ryerson, Chicago, $1,000 (NRSC); John G. Searle, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); E.O. Sessions, Chicago, $1,000 (NRSC); John F. Smith Jr., Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Robert S. Solinsky, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Reuben E. Sommer, Peoria, $1,000 (RNC); Leonard Spacek, Wilmette, $1,000 (DNC); Modie J. Spiegel Jr., Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC).

John McWilliams Stone, St. Charles, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. R. Douglas Stuart, Lake Forest, $1,000 (RNC); Hon. R. Douglas Stuart, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Erwin A. Stuebner, Kenilworth, $1,000 (RNC); Marvin W. Swain, Alton, $1,000 (RNC); A. Thomas Taylor, Chicago, $1,000 (RNC); Richard Wagner, Chicago, $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Charles Deere Wiman, Moline, $1,000 (RNC); Democratic Party of Cook County, Chicago, $1,000 (DNC); Madison County Republican Finance Committee, Alton, $1,000 (RNC); Truman Federation of Illinois Truman Celebration, Chicago, $5,000 (DNC); United Republican Fund of Illinois, Chicago, $25,000 (1); United Republican Fund of Illinois, Chicago, $12,500 (NRCC), $52,500 (RNC).

INDIANA

Wesley D. Hamilton, Evansville, $1,000 (RNC); Frank E. McKinney, Indianapolis, $1,000 (DNC); Edward Rhetts, Salem, $1,000 (DNC); Chapman S. Root, Terre Haute, $1,000 (RNC); First District & Lake County Democratic Committee, Gary, $2,500 (DNC); Indiana Republican State Central Committee, Indianapolis, $3,000 (4); Laporte County Democratic County Committee, Michigan City, $1,000 (DNC); Republican Citizens' Finance Committee, Indianapolis, $16,000 (NRCC).

IOWA

W. Harold Brenton, Des Moines, $1,000 (RNC); C. Arthur Depue, Clinton, $1,000 (RNC); Richard D. Englehart, Davenport $1,000 (RNC); John T. Hamilton II, Cedar Rapids, $1,000 (NRCC); Fred Maytag II, Newton, $1,000 (NRCC); Democratic State Central Committee, Des Moines, $2,000 (DNC); Republican Finance Committee of Iowa, Des Moines, $10,000 (RNC).

KANSAS

Mrs. Olive Ann Beech, Wichita, $1,000 (RNC); Frank Borgna, Topeka, $1,200 (NRCC); Kansas Democratic State Committee, Topeka, $1,000 (DNC); Ed Morgenstern, Salina, $1,000 (RNC).

KENTUCKY

Cuilford Dudlay Jr., Nashville, $1,000 (RNC); Gene Markey, Lexington, $1,000 (RNC); Morton Day in Kentucky Dinner, Louisville, $5,000 (RNC); George W. Morton Jr., Louisville, $1,000 (RNC).

LOUISIANA

L.D. Kellogg, Alexandria, $1,000 (RNC); Herman B. Kohlmeyer, New Orleans, $1,000 (DNC); C.A. Sporl, New Orleans, $2,100 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. Edgar B. Stern, New Orleans, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Edith R. Stern, New Orleans, $1,000 (DNC); Republican Trust Fund, New Orleans, $1,000 (RNC); Truman Diamond Jubilee Committee, Alexandria, $2,500 (DNC); United Democrats of Louisiana, Alexandria, $7,500 (DNC); Young Democrats of Louisiana, Alexandria, $7,500 (DNC).

MAINE

Cyrtis M. Hutchins, Bangor, $1,000 (NRCC); Maine Republican State Committee, Augusta, $3,000 (1).

MARYLAND

Mrs. Alvin L. Aubinee, Bethesda, $1,000 (RNC); Howard Baetjer, Baltimore, $1,000 (NRCC); Alfred F. Beiter, Chevy Chase, $1,000 (DNC); Michael J. Birmingham, Dundalk, $1,200 (DNC); Michael J. Birmingham, Baltimore, $1,000 (DNC); George M. Bunker, Baltimore, $1,000 (4); William C. Doherty, Bethesda, $1,000 (DNC); R.J. Funkhauser, Centreville, $1,000 (RNC); Richard Grumbacher, Hagerstown, $1,200 (DNC); Isadore Gudelsky, Laurel, $2,000 (DNC); C. William Hetzer, Hagerstown, $2,000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. David Hume, Bryantown, $1,000 (DNC); David Hume, Bryantown, $1,000 (DNC).

Hubert H. Humphrey, Chevy Chase, $1,000 (DNC); Gideon Crockett Johnson, Silver Spring, $1,000 (DNC); Abraham Kay, Bethesda, $1,000 (DNC); Dr. Thomas H. Legg, Union Bridge, $900 (DNC); R. Robert Linowes, Silver Spring, $1,000 (DNC); Edward F. McGinnis, Rockville, $1,000 (4); William R. Morse, Hyattsville, $2,000 (DNC); W.J. Mougey, Chevy Chase, $1,000 (4); Joseph J. O'Connell Jr., Chevy Chase, $1,300 (DNC); William J. Price III, Baltimore, $1,000 (RNC); Samuel H. Shriver, Baltimore, $1,000 (RNC); W.A. Smallwood, Kensington, $2,100 (DNC); John H. Solomon, Bethesda, $1,000 (DNC).

Peter S. Thompson, Easton, $1,000 (NRCC); William C. Walsh, Cumberland, $1,000 (DNC); Herbert J. Waters, Chevy Chase, $1,000 (DNC); Verda F. Welcome, Baltimore, $1,000 (DNC); Reginald H. Zalles, Bethesda, $2,000 (8); Monumental Democratic Women's Organization, Baltimore, $1,000 (DNC).

MASSACHUSETTS

C. Kelley Anderson, Boston, $1,000 (RNC); William Appleton Coolidge, Cambridge, $1,000 (RNC); H.H. Beckwith, Boston, $1,000 (RNC); Peter J. Cohill, Lexington, $1,000 (DNC); Harold W. Conant, Southampton, $1,000 (RNC); Albert Sprague Coolidge, Cambridge, $2,000 (8); Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Magnolia, $2,500 (7); T. Jefferson Coolidge, Magnolia, $2,500 (7); Louis Curtis, Boston, $1,000 (NRSC); Fred H. Daniels, Worcester, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Frederick M. Dearborn Jr., Wenham, $1,000 (RNC); James F. Fitzgerald, Canton, $1,100 (DNC).

J. John Fox, Boston, $1,000 (DNC); G. Peabody Gardner, Boston, $1,000 (RNC); Ralph K. Hubbard, Webster, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph Kaplan, Boston, $1,000 (NRCC); Henry P. Kendall, Boston, $1,000 (NRCC); Joseph A. Lowe, Fitchburg, $1,000 (RNC); Lowell A. Mayberry, Boston, $1,000 (4); Thomas J. McHugh, Boston, $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Archer D. Friend, Beverly, $1,000 (RNC); Dr. & Mrs. Freddy Homburger, Dedham, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas A. Pappas, Boston, $1,000 (NRCC); Winfield A. Schuster, East Douglas, $1,000 (RNC); A.M. Sonnabond, Boston, $1,000 (RNC).

Robert C. Sprague, North Adams, $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. W.H. Vanderbilt, Brookline, $1,000 (DNC); George R. Wallace, Fitchburg, $1,000 (RNC); Sinclair Weeks, Boston, $1,000 (4); Hon. Sinclair Weeks, Boston, $1,000 (RNC); Gil Wyner, Malden, $1,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Committee, Boston, $23,500 (DNC); Massachusetts Republican Finance Committee, Boston, $10,000 (1); $58,000 (RNC); Truman Diamond Jubilee Committee, Boston, $12,068.93 (DNC).

MICHIGAN

Frederick M. Alger Jr., Detroit, $2,000 (RNC); Wendell W. Anderson, Detroit, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Wendell W. Anderson, Detroit, $1,000 (RNC); Adam E. Armstrong, Three Rivers, $1,000 (NRCC); Ernest R. Breech, Dearborn, $1,000 (NRCC); John S. Bugas, Dearborn, $1,000 (RNC); Arthur H. Buhl Jr., Detroit,

$1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Lawrence D. Buhl, Detroit, $1,000 (RNC); P.T. Cheff, Holland, $1,000 (DNC); Walker L. Cisler, Detroit, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Charles A. Dean Jr., Grosse Pointe Farms, $1,000 (RNC); Leland I. Doan, Midland, $1,000 (NRSC); John E. Fetzer, Kalamazoo, $1,000 (RNC).

Mrs. Walter B. Ford II, Grosse Pointe Farms, $1,000 (NRCC); Emory M. Ford, Detroit, $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Edsel B. Ford, Grosse Pointe Shores, $1,000 (NRCC); Benson Ford, Grosse Pointe Farms, $1,000 (NRCC); Benson Ford, Detroit, $3,000 (RNC); Henry Ford II, Dearborn, $1,000 (NRCC); John D. Ford Jr., Grosse Pointe Park, $1,000 (RNC); Dan Gerber, Fremont, $1,000 (RNC); Donald S. Gilmore, Kalamazoo, $1,000 (RNC); Elisha Gray, St. Joseph, $1,000 (NRSC); John W. Haddock, Grand Rapids, $1,000 (DNC); Ormond E. Hunt, Bloomfield Hills, $1,000 (RNC); William R. Kales, Detroit, $1,000 (RNC).

Robert H. Kanzler, Detroit, $1,000 (NRSC); Ernest Kanzler Jr., Detroit, $1,000 (NRCC); Ernest Kanzler, Detroit, $1,000 (RNC); William A. Mayberry, Detroit, $1,000 (NRCC); Allen W. Merrell, Grosse Point, $1,000 (4); Mrs. Thomas J. Morrison, Grosse Pointe, $1,000 (RNC); A. Gordon Patterson, Grosse Pointe Park, $1,000 (NRCC); Harry L. Pierson, Oak Park, $1,000 (RNC); O.A. Seyforth, Muskegon, $1,000 (RNC); Sherrod E. Skinner, East Lansing, $1,000 (NRSC); Neil Staebler, Ann Arbor, $1,000 (DNC); David A. Wallace, Grosse Pointe Farms, $1,000 (RNC); G. Mennen Williams, Lansing, $1,000 (DNC).

Committee for Good Government, Detroit, $1,000 (DNC); Democratic State Central Committee of Michigan, Ann Arbor, $959.28 (DNC); Democratic State Central Committee, Detroit, $1,990.93 (DNC); Democratic State Central Committee, Lansing, $12,185.30 (DNC); Democratic State Central Committee, Okemos, $1,138.16 (DNC); Democratic State Committee Dollars for Democrats, Detroit, $3,578.48 (DNC); Republican Party of Michigan, Detroit, $1,000 (4); Republican State Central Committee of Michigan, Lansing, $25,000 (RNC); Republican State Finance Committee, Lansing, $10,000 (1); Wayne County Republican Finance Committee, Detroit, $3,500 (NRSC), $5,000 (RNC); The 17th Congressional District of Michigan, Dearborn, $1,040.98 (DNC).

MINNESOTA

Lowell Andreas, Mankato, $1,000 (DNC); Herbert Benton, St. Paul, $1,000 (4); Charles W. Briggs, St. Paul, $1,000 (4); Thomas F. Ellesbe, St. Paul, $1,000 (DNC); Elizabeth & Peavey Heffelfinger, Wayzata, $1,000 (RNC); Patrick J. O'Connor, Minneapolis, $900 (DNC); I.A. Shaughnessy, St. Paul, $1,000 (RNC); Donald Sonstegard, Paynesville, $1,000 (DNC); E.K. Thode, Minneapolis, $1,000 (4); Minnesota Republican Finance Committee, Minneapolis, $10,000 (RNC), $5,000 (1), $10,000 (NRCC).

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Republican State Finance Committee, Jackson, $1,000 (RNC).

MISSOURI

Mrs. Grace Niccolls Akin, Clayton, $1,000 (RNC); W.M. Akin, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); Cecil P. Arnold, St. Louis, $1,000 (NRCC); Kenneth C. Baker, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); Carl Bauer, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); E.W. Bromwich, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); David R. Calhoun, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); Donald Danforth, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); Thomas J. Guilfoil, St. Louis, $1,000 (DNC); A.L. Gustin Jr., Kansas City, $1,000 (RNC); C.M. Guthrie, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); Joyce C. Hall, Kansas City, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Robert E. Hannegan, St. Louis, $1,000 (DNC); T. Walter Hardy, Normandy, $1,000 (RNC).

Mark R. Holloran, St. Louis, $1,600 (DNC); Foster Holmes, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); Clark Hungerford, St. Louis, $1,000 (DNC); Oscar Johnson, St. Albans, $1,000 (RNC); Merl C. Kelce, St. Louis, $1,000 (NRCC); J.S. McDonnell, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); Allan H. Molasky, University City, $1,000 (DNC); Jerome Molasky, University City, $1,000 (DNC); Gene Moloney, St. Louis, $1,000 (7); Cameron K. Peed, Kansas City, $1,000 (RNC); Elmer F. Pierson, Kansas City, $1,000 (RNC); Raymond E. Rowland, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); Sidney Salomon Jr., St. Louis, $1,700 (DNC); Kenneth A. Spencer, Kansas City, $2,000 (RNC).

Hermann F. Spoehrer, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); L.J. Sverdrup, St. Louis, $1,000 (RNC); Harry S. Truman, Independence, $1,000 (DNC); District 9, St. Louis, $3,913.70 (6); I.A. District 9, St. Louis, $4,000 (6); Missouri State Labor Council - AFL-CIO COPE, Kansas City, $1,000 (DNC); Truman Diamond Jubilee Committee, Kansas City, $2,000 (DNC).

MONTANA

Montana Republican Budget & Finance Committee, Helena, $1,000 (RNC); John B. David, Vandalia, $1,000 (DNC).

NEBRASKA

James M. McDonald Jr., Hastings, $1,000 (RNC); Dollars for Democratic Drive, Omaha, $1,000 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, Omaha, $8,679 (DNC).

NEVADA

Edmund C. Converse, Las Vegas, $1,000 (RNC); Milton Prell, Las Vegas, $1,500 (DNC).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Republican Finance Committee, Concord, $1,000 (1); New Hampshire Republican Finance Committee, Manchester, $2,500 (RNC).

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. George H. Becker, South Orange, $1,000 (RNC); Walter Beinecke Jr., Short Hills, $1,000 (DNC); Elmer H. Bobst, Morris Plains, $1,000 (NRCC), $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (4); H.W. Carlson, Newark, $1,000 (DNC); Ralph Cox Jr., Wildwood, $2,000 (DSCC); Clinton Davidson, Bernardsville, $1,000 (NRCC), $1,000 (RNC); Mr. & Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon, Fair Hills, $5,000 (RNC); W. Hartley Dodge, Morristown, $2,000 (NRCC); John T. Dorrance Jr., Camden, $2,000 (NRCC); Alfred E. Driscoll, Morris Plains, $1,000 (4); Hon. Alfred E. Driscoll, Morris Plains, $1,000 (RNC).

Mrs. Charles Edison, West Orange, $3,000 (7); Charles Edison, West Orange, $3,000, in addition, unrecorded 1958 contribution of $3,600 (7); Thomas H. Emerson, Elizabeth, $1,000 (DNC); Raymond E. Hartz, Madison, $1,000 (NRCC); Robert L. Hooke, Westfield, $1,000 (RNC); H.M. Kieckhefer, Moorestown, $1,000 (RNC); R.W. Johnson, New Brunswick, $1,000 (7); Edward A. Kracki, Montclair, $1,000 (7); Hon. R.B. Meyner, Princeton, $1,000 (DNC); Eugene Mori, Camden, $1,000 (DNC); Dr. R.G. Palmer, Trenton, $1,000 (DNC); Phelps Phelps, Jersey City, $1,300 (DNC); Roswell F. Rausch, Plainfield, $1,000 (RNC); R. L. Rooke, Westfield, $906.09 (7); Mrs. Mary Rootling, Trenton, $1,000 (RNC).

Sylvester C. Smith Jr., West Orange $1,000 (DNC); Frank L. Sundstrom, East Orange, $1,500 (4); Warren Webster, Haddenfield, $1,000 (RNC); Democratic State Committee, Trenton, $15,200 (DNC); Mercer County Democratic Committee, Trenton, $1,500 (DNC).

NEW MEXICO

Thomas D. Campbell, Albuquerque, $1,000 (NRCC); Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, $2,000 (RNC); Frank C. Rand Jr., Santa Fe, $1,000 (NRSC); Republican State Central Committee, Albuquerque, $4,204 (RNC); Edward T. Springer, Cimarron, $1,000 (RNC).

NEW

Donald Agnew, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); O.D. Allen, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); George F. Baker Jr., NYC, $1,000 (5); Mrs. George F. Baker, NYC, $1,000 (5); Robert S. Benjamin, NYC, $2,000 (DNC); William H. Beinecke, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); William Benton, NYC, $2,000 (DNC), $1,000 (11); Hon. William Benton, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Harry P. Bingham, NYC, $1,000 (5); Mrs. Harry P. Bingham, NYC, $1,000 (5); Wolcott Blair, NYC, $1,000 (5); George T. Bowdoin, NYC, $1,000 (5); Charles H. Brower, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Miss Grace I. Brown, Hicksville, $1,000 (RNC); Hugh Bullock, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Ailsa M. Bruce, NYC, $3,000 (RNC).

Hugh Bullock, NYC, $1,000 (5); William A.M. Burden, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); William A.M. Burden, NYC, $2,000 (5), $1,000 (RNC); O.D. Campbell, NYC, $1,000 (4); Arthur H. Carter, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); Christopher T. Chenery, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Edwin F. Chinlund, NYC, $1,000 (5); Hugh J. Chisholm, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); Floyd H. Crews, Scarsdale, $1,000 (DNC); Robert K. Christenberry, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Lansdell K. Christie, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Hendon Chubb, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); W. Van Alan Clark, Suffern, $1,000 (NRCC); Miss Alice S. Coffin, NYC, $1,000 (5); Ralph F. Colin, NYC, $1,000 (RNC).

S. Sloan Colt, NYC, $1,000 (NRSC); Anthony Cucolo, Suffern, $1,000 (4); Mrs. Eugenie Mary Davie, NYC, $1,000 (4); Harry P. Davison, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Arthur H. Dean, NYC, $1,000 (5); Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Long Island, $2,500 (5); Thomas J. Deegan Jr., NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Carmine DeSapio, NYC, $2,000 (DNC); Morse G. Dial, NYC, $1,000 (4); Morse G. Dial, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); Harry Donenfeld, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); David Dubinsky, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Walter G. Dunnington, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Perry T. Egbert, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Frederick L. Ehrman, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC).

Edwin Etherinten, NYC, $1,000 (4); R.P. Ettinger, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Oscar R. Ewing, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); George Farkas, Bronx, $1,000 (RNC); Abraham Feinberg, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Marshall Field, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Clifford L. Fitzgerald, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); H.C. Flanigan, Purchase, $1,000 (RNC); Samuel I. Fondiler, Elmont, $1,000 (NRCC); Clarence Francis, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Henry Garfinkle, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Howell Van Gerbig, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Elbridge T. Gerry, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); Albert H. Gordon, NYC, $1,000 (5); Albert H. Gordon, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Elizabeth N. Graham, NYC, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (5).

Gordon Grand, NYC, $1,000 (4); Arnold M. Grant, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); William T. Grant, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Edward H. Green, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); L.R. Grumman, Long Island, $1,000 (NRCC); Arthur T. Hadley, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Leonard W. Hall, Garden City, $1,500 (4); Stanley J. Halle, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); George Hammond, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); John W. Hanes, NYC, $1,000 (5); Kenneth H. Hannan, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Charles B. Harding, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); E. Roland Harriman, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); E. Roland Harriman, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); E. Roland Harriman, NYC, $1,000 (5), $1,000 (RNC).

Roland Harriman, NYC, $1,000 (NRSC); Hon. W. Averell Harriman, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); W. Averell Harriman, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Robert M. Harriss, Forest Hills, $1,850 (10); Crane Haussamen, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); J. Francis Hayden, NYC, $1,400 (DNC); John F. Hennessy, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Harry B. Henshel, Scarsdale, $1,000 (RNC); Col. Harry D. Henshel, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Thomas B. Hess, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Arthur A. Houghton Jr., NYC, $2,500 (5); John P. Humes, Locust Valley, $1,000 (5); H.H. Humphreys Jr., NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Roscoe C. Ingalls, NYC, $1,000 (RNC).

B.B. Jennings, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); B. Brewster Jennings, NYC, $1,000 (5); Gilbert W. Kahn, NYC, $1,000 (5); R. Keith Kane, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Alice M. Kaplan, NYC, $1,000 (8); Jacob M. Kapland, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); J.M. Kaplan, NYC, $2,000 (8); Frank E. Karelsen, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Paul Kayser, NYC, $1,000 (4); William C. Keeley, NYC, $1,000 (4); William F. Kenney, Merrick, $1,000 (4); Charles R. Lachman, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); James D. Landauer, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, NYC, $2,000 (DNC); Alexander H. Laughlin, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); S. Ralph Lazrus, NYC, $1,000 (DNC).

Susan Lee, NYC, $1,000 (11); Herbert H. Lehman, NYC, $2,000 (DNC); Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, NYC, $2,500 (8); Saul Lehman, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); George Leib, NYC, $1,000 (4); George C. Leib, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Frederick J. Lind, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Harold F. Linder, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); John Lisner, NYC, $1,000 (4); Carl M. Loeb Jr., NYC, $2,500 (NRCC), $1,000 (5); John L. Loeb, NYC, $1,000 (5); Mrs. John L. Loeb, NYC, $1,000 (5); Pare Lorentz, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph Love, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Henry R. Luce, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); W.G. Malcolm, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); P.D. Marchessini, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); Panachi D. Marchessini, NYC, $1,000 (5).

Joseph A. Martino, NYC, $1,000 (5), $1,000 (NRCC); The Mayer Family, NYC, $2,000 (11); L.F. McCollum, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Clifford W. Michel, NYC, $1,000 (5); Jeremiah Milbank, NYC, $1,000 (NRSC); Mrs. G. Macculloch Miller, NYC, $1,000 (5); William C. Moog, East Aurora, $1,000 (RNC); Lawrence Morris, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Win Nathanson, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); E.A. Newberry, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Thomas S. Nichols, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Arthur Norden, NYC, $1,500 (NRCC); Jansen Noyes Jr., NYC, $1,000 (RNC); John R. Oishei, Buffalo, $1,000 (RNC); Edward A. O'Neal Jr., NYC, $1,000 (RNC).

Robert G. Page, NYC, $2,000 (4); Thomas I. Parkinson Jr., NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Charles C. Parlin, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Charles S. Payson, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Charles S. Payson, NYC, $3,000 (5), $1,500 (RNC); Mrs. Samuel A. Peck, Old Westbury, $1,500 (5); Thomas L. Perkins, NYC, $1,000 (5); John G. Phillips, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Warren Lee Pierson, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Edward S. Pinnay, NYC, $1,000 (5); H. Irving Pratt, NYC, $1,000 (5); Mrs. John T. Pratt, NYC, $1,000 (5); John T. Pratt Jr., NYC, $1,000 (5); Michael H. Prendergast, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. E. Parmalee Prentice, NYC, $2,000 (5).

Robert C. Ramsey, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Helen Kelly Rand, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Gordon W. Reed, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph Verner Reed, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Stanley Reser, NYC, $1,500 (RNC); John F. Riddell, NYC, $1,000 (5); Joseph P. Ripley, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Clinton F. Robinson, Niagara Falls, $1,000 (NRCC); James E. Robison, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); William E. Robinson, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); David Rockefeller, NYC, $3,000 (5), $2,000 (RNC); John D. Rockefeller, NYC, $3,000 (5); Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., NYC, $3,000 (5); John D. Rockefeller III, NYC, $3,000 (5), $1,000 (RNC).

Laurence S. Rockefeller, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC), $3,000 (5), $1,000 (RNC); Nelson A. Rockefeller, NYC, $3,000 (NRCC); $3,000 (5), $3,000 (RNC); Sol. A. Rosenblatt, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Stanley M. Rumbough Jr., NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Sidney H. Scheuer, NYC, $1,000 (11); Mrs. Dorothy Schiff, NYC, $1,500 (8); John M. Schiff, NYC, $1,000 (RNC), $3,000 (5); Lyle L. Shepard, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Arthur Thad Smith, NYC, $1,000 (4); P.W. Smith, Rochester, $1,000 (NRCC); John I. Snyder Jr., NYC, $1,000 (DNC); A.D. Stalford, NYC, $1,000 (4); Clarance Stanley, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC).

William H. Stevens, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); John S. Stillman, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Samuel Strasbourger Jr., NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); Donald B. Straus, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); R. Peter Straus, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Gerry Swinehart, NYC, $1,000 (NRCC); Walter C. Teagle, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Marietta Tree, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Carll Tucker, Mt. Kisco, $1,000 (RNC); Maxwell M. Upsen, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); S. Van Berg, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Gerhard Wagner, NYC, $1,000 (4); DeWitt Wallace, Peasantville, $2,500 (5); DeWitt Wallace, Mt. Kisco, $2,500 (NRCC).

Mrs. DeWitt Wallace, Mt. Kisco, $1,000 (5); Lila Bell Acheson Wallace, Mt. Kisco, $1,000 (NRCC); E.C. Wampler, Syracuse, $1,000 (RNC); Paul Felix Warburg, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Gustav F. Watters, Syracuse, $1,000 (4); Herbert G. Wellington, NYC, $1,000 (5); Mrs. John Hay Whitney, NYC, $3,000 (RNC), $3,000 (NRSC), $3,000 (5); John Hay Whitney, NYC, $3,000 (NRCC); Hon. John Hay Whitney, NYC, $3,000 (5), $1,000 (RNC); W.F. Wilmas, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Orme Wilson, NYC, $1,000 (5); Hon. Orme Wilson, NYC, $1,000 (RNC); Norman K. Winston, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. William Woodward, NYC, $1,000 (5).

District 15, NYC, $2,310.65 (6); International Ladies Garment Works, NYC, $8,000 (8); New York Chapter, ADA, NYC, $2,454.29 (8); New York Committee for Special Democratic Projects, NYC, $28,157.85 (DNC); New York Democratic State Committee, NYC, $1,000 (DNC); New York Diamond Jubilee Committee, NYC, $34,611.82 (DNC); Roosevet Day Committee, NYC, $6,142.38 (8); Textile Workers Union, NYC, $1,000 (8); Truman Diamond Jubilee Committee, NYC, $40,000 (DNC); United Republican Finance Committee, NYC, $13,500.00 (NRCC); United Republican Finance Committee for the State of New York, NYC, $35,000 (1), $9,900 (RNC); 1960 Roosevelt Day Committee, NYC, $2,000 (8).

NORTH CAROLINA

Joseph M. Bryan, Greensboro, $1,000 (DNC); Sim A. Delapp, Lexington, $1,000 (RNC); J. Spencer Love, Greensboro, $1,000 (DNC); Earl F. Slick, Winston-Salem, $1,000 (NRCC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Committee, Trenton, $1,800 (DNC); Jefferson-Jackson Dinner Committee, Raleigh, $14,500 (DNC); North Carolina State Democratic Executive Committee, Raleigh, $2,052.14 (DSCC); North Carolina Republican Executive Committee, Southern Pines, $7,000 (RNC).

NORTH DAKOTA

David G. Kelly, Grand Forks, $1,000 (DNC); North Dakota Republican State Central Committee, Bismarck, $2,000 (NRCC), $5,348 (1), $1,000 (4).

OHIO

W. A. Barrows, Cincinnati, $1,000 (RNC); Loren M. Berry, Dayton, $1,000 (NRSC); George P. Bickford, Cleveland, $1,000 (NRCC); John D. Biggers, Toledo, $1,000 (RNC); Harold Boeschenstein, Toledo, $1,000 (RNC); Harold T. Clark, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); Courtney Burton, Cleveland, $1,000 (NRSC); Frederick C. Crawford, Cleveland, $1,000 (NRCC); J.C. Donnell II, Findlay, $1,000 (NRCC); Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland, $1,000 (DNC); Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Akron, $1,000 (RNC); Norman W. Foy, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph W. Fribley, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); John E. Galvin, Lima, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (4).

Joseph C. Gardner, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); Frederick V. Geier, Cincinnati, $1,000 (NRCC); George M. Harrison, Cincinnati, $1,000 (DNC); Charles R. Hook, Middletown, $1,000 (NRSC); George M. Humphrey, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); Herman Katz, Toledo, $1,000 (DNC); J. Ward Keener, Akron, $1,000 (RNC); Eugene W. Kettering, Dayton, $1,000 (NRSC); Everett P. Larsh, Dayton, $1,000 (NRCC); J. Preston Lewis, Toledo, $1,000 (RNC); J.P. Lewis, Toledo, $1,000 (4); William R. Lewis, Toledo, $1,000 (RNC); George P. MacNichol Jr., Toledo, $1,000 (NRCC).

F. Martin Jr., Toledo, $1,100 (9); Carl Megowen, Toledo, $1,000 (RNC); James L. Myers, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); F.R. Newman, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); Jessie B. Noll, Marietta, $1,000 (RNC); Frazier Reams, Toledo, $1,000 (DNC); C.A. Olsen, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); William O'Neil, Akron, $1,000 (RNC); Thomas F. Patton, Cleveland, $1,000 (RNC); Reuben B. Robertson Jr., Cincinnati, $1,000 (RNC); William C. Safford, Cincinnati, $1,000 (DNC); John W. Snyder, Toledo, $1,000 (DNC); R.A. Stranahan, Toledo, $1,000 (4); Tony Szymanowski, Fremont, $1,000 (4); Lewis Clark Thomson, Hamilton, $1,000 (4).

E.J. Thomas, Akron, $1,000 (RNC); Charles M. White, Cleveland, $1,000 (NRSC); Democratic Executive Committee, Dayton, $2,500 (DNC); Democratic State Committees, Columbus, $5,000 (DNC); Democratic State Executive Committee, Columbus, $1,000 (DNC); Ohio Republican Finance Committee, Columbus, $13,500 (1); $35,250 (NRCC), $2,500 (NRSC), $78,000 (RNC).

OKLAHOMA

B.B. Blair, Tulsa, $1,000 (NRSC); W. Elmer Harker, Shawnee, $1,000 (DNC); Burl A. Johnson, Tulsa, $1,000 (DNC); John E. Kirkpatrick, Oklahoma City, $1,000 (NRCC); T.S. Leffland, Tulsa, $1,000 (RNC); George T. Pew, Bethany, $1,000 (NRCC); W. B. Pruitt, Muskogee, $1,000 (DNC); Del W. Rentzel, Oklahoma City, $1,000 (DNC); Bailie W. Vinson, Tulsa, $1,000 (RNC); Jay P. Walker, Tulsa, $1,000 (NRSC), $2,500 (RNC); C.H. Wright, Tulsa, $1,000 (RNC); Oklahoma Democratic Central Committee, Oklahoma City, $1,000 (DNC); Oklahoma Republican State Finance Committee, Tulsa, $2,000 (RNC).

OREGON

Truman W. Collins, Portland, $1,000 (RNC); Edmund Hayes, Portland, $1,000 (RNC); Sidney Leiken, Roseburg, $1,000 (DNC); Paul Neils, Portland, $1,000 (RNC); Coleman H. Wheeler, Portland, $1,000 (RNC); Democratic Party of Oregon Dollars for Democrats, Portland, $1,500 (DNC); Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee, Portland, $1,000 (DNC).

PENNSYLVANIA

Walter H. Annenberg, Wynnewood, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Walter H. Annenberg, Wynnewood, $1,000 (NRCC); Frank Armour Jr., Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); E.T. Asplunah, Sewickley, $1,000 (3); Paul Bachman, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Geoffrey G. Beard, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); A.J. Drexel Biddle, Annville, $1,000 (DNC); James S. Blair Jr., Glenshaw, $1,000 (3); Roger M. Blough, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); Lyle F. Boulware, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Roy E. Braden, Beaver Falls, $1,000 (DNC); Arthur E. Braun, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); William H. Brown, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); Ailsa Mellon Bruce, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRSC).

J. Mahlon Buck, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); David Burpee, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Howard Butcher III, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Ralph Carabasi, Bryn Mawr, $1,000 (DNC); Joseph S. Clark, Philadelphia, $1,200 (DNC); Karen Pitcairn Cole, Jenkintown, $1,000 (RNC); Adelaide R. Conly, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (4); Mrs. Bertha R. Conyngham, Trucksville, $1,000 (RNC); Jay Cooke, Philadelphia, $1,000 (NRCC); Harold E. Cooley, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); W.H. Corddry, Mechanicsburg, $1,000 (DNC); Fred & Palmer Correale, Hazleton, $1,000 (RNC); G. Byron Cushing, Allison Park, $1,000 (3).

H. Gilbert Daley Jr., Wynnewood, $1,000 (DNC); John A. Diemand, Philadelphia, $1,000 (4); Charles E. Doernley, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); T.M. Evans, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC); David L. Eynon Jr., Edgeworth, Sewickley, $1,000 (3); Benjamin F. Fairless, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); B.F. Fairless, Ligonier, $1,000 (3); Roger S. Firestone, Pottstown, $1,000 (NRCC); Miss Helen Clay Frick, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (3), $3,000 (RNC); J.P. Gill, Latrobe, $1,000 (RNC); William Goldman, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Charles J. Graham, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC); Gordon R. Graham, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (DNC).

Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); E.J. Hanley, Allison Park, $1,000 (3); E.H. Heckett, Butler, $1,000 (NRCC); Frederick C. Heinz, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (4); H.J. Heinz II, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (3); Mrs. H.J. Heinz II, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (3); Paul Henon, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); H.B. Higgins, Sewickley, $1,000 (3); C.F. Hood, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC); Roy A. Hunt, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Stewart Huston, Coatesville, $1,000 (NRCC), Henry T. Inman, Philadelphia, $1,000 (4); Melville H. Ireland, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC); Lorenz Iversen, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Lorenz Iversen, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC).

Carl B. Jansen, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Wynnewood, $1,000 (RNC); B.F. Jones, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (4); Bethel Pitcairn Junge, Jenkintown, $1,000 (RNC); H.A. Kalish, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Daniel G. Kelly, Upper Darby, $1,000 (DNC); John B. Kelly, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); George Ketchum, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (4); Clark W. King, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Edwin M. Lavino, Philadelphia, $1,000 (NRCC); Hon. David L. Lawrence, Harrisburg, $1,000 (DNC); Charles Lockhart, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC); Robert W. Lowry, Harrisburg, $1,000 (DNC).

John J. Lynam, Harrisburg, $1,000 (DNC); J.S. Mack, McKeesport, $1,000 (RNC); James F. Malone, Philadelphia, $1,000 (4); Frank L. Magee, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Frank E. Masland Jr., Carlisle, $1,000 (NRCC); A.R. Matthews, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); Crue J. Matthews, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Thomas B. McCabe, Swarthmore, $1,000 (NRCC), $1,000 (RNC); Thomas B. McCabe, Chester, $1,000 (4); Mrs. H.H. McClintic, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); M.H. McCloskey III, Bryn Mawr, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas D. McCloskey, Wynnewood, $1,000 (DNC); M.H. McCloskey, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC).

Mrs. M.H. McCloskey, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); William McCloskey, Bryn Mawr, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas J. McCormick, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); H.C. & R.W. McCreary, Indiana, $1,000 (RNC); Charles L. McCune, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Mrs. James B. McHale, Wynnewood, $1,000 (DNC); A.W. McKinney, Pittsburgh, $1,002 (3); Frederick C. McKee, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); Thomas L. McNee, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (RNC); Paul Mellon, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC), $1,000 (NRSC), $3,000 (3); R.K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (3).

Mr. & Mrs. Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (RNC); Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh, $2,000 (NRCC), $1,000 (NRSC); Frank A. Mesta, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Malcolm Meyer, Ardmore, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Slippery Rock, $1,000 (DNC); Leonard S. Mudge, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Mabel Pew Myrin, Philadelphia, $2,000 (RNC); George W. Naylor, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Anthony E. O'Block, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (DNC); W.V. Pangborne, Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); G.F. Pendleton, Jenkintown, $1,000 (RNC); J.N. Pew Jr., Philadelphia, $2,000 (RNC); J.N. Pew, Philadelphia, $1,000 (4).

J. Howard Pew, Philadelphia, $2,000 (RNC), $1,000 (4); Miss Mary Ethel Pew, Philadelphia, $2,000 (RNC); Harold F. Pitcairn, Jenkintown, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (4); Lachlan Pitcairn, Jenkintown, $1,000 (RNC); Michael Pitcairn, Jenkintown, $1,000 (RNC); Mildred Glenn Pitcairn, Jenkintown, $1,000 (RNC); Nathan Pitcairn, Jenkintown, $1,000 (RNC); Raymond Pitcairn, Jenkintown, $1,000 (4), $1,000 (RNC); Theodore Pitcairn, Jenkintown, $1,000 (RNC); Morse Dell Plain, Philadelphia, $1,000 (NRCC); H. Oliver Rea, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (3); Earl F. Reed, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); Earl F. Reed, Pittsburgh, $1,250 (3).

O.M. Reif, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC); Mrs. Theodore Reimel, Wynnewood, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. J. Hanson Rose, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Joseph G. Rosengarten Jr., Philadelphia, $1,000 (RNC); Walter C. Rueckel, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); M.W. Saxman, Latrobe, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. Alan M. Scaife, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC), $3,000 (3); Mrs. Sarah Mellon Scaife, Pittsburgh, $3,000 (RNC); Sarah Mellon Scaife, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRSC); Carl F. Schatz, McKeesport, $1,000 (4); Paul E. Schroads, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (NRCC); Malcolm A. Schweiker, Lansdale, $1,000 (NRCC); Philip T. Sharples, Philadelphia, $1,000 (NRCC).

William Watson Smith, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); Frank R. Stoner Jr., Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); Clarence Thalheimer, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); C.M. Thorp Jr., Pittsburgh, $1,150 (3); J.L. Tunstead, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (RNC); Herman H. Wagner, Harrisburg, $1,200 (4); George M. Walker, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3); John R. Wanamaker, Philadelphia, $1,000 (NRCC); Walter H. Weiwel, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (4); Samuel P. Wetherill, Haverford, $1,000 (NRCC); Richard C. Wetzel, Reading, $1,000 (RNC); Perry A. White, Wallingford, $1,000 (4); George D. Widener, Philadelphia, $1,000 (NRCC); Ralph Winslow, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (3).

Democratic City Committee, Philadelphia, $1,000 (DNC); Democratic State Finance Committee, Philadelphia, $74,482.34 (DNC); Philadelphia Chapter, ADA, Philadelphia, $3,727 (8); Pittsburgh Chapter, ADA, Pittsburgh, $1,418.84 (8); Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, $900 (4); United Steelworkers of America Political Action Fund, Pittsburgh, $1,000 (DNC).

RHODE ISLAND

Bayard Ewing, Providence, $1,000 (4); Robert Leeson, Providence, $1,000 (NRCC); Claiborne Pell, Newport, $1,000 (DNC); United Republican Fund of Rhode Island, Providence, $7,500 (RNC).

SOUTH CAROLINA

David Dows, Aiken, $1,000 (RNC); Charles A. Laffitte, Allendale, $1,000 (DNC); Roger Milliken, Spartanburg, $1,000 (RNC); South Carolina Republican Party, Camden, $2,300 (RNC); South Carolina Republican Party, Greenville, $2,000 (RNC).

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Democratic State Central Committee, Miller, $1,116.82 (DNC); South Dakota Republican Central Committee, Pierre, $9,000 (RNC).

TENNESSEE

Joe C. Carr, Nashville, $1,000 (DNC); James E. Charlet, Clarksville, $1,000 (DNC); Everett R. Cook, Memphis, $1,000 (DNC); Buford Ellington, Nashville, $1,000 (DNC); Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald Sr., Nashville, $1,000 (DNC); T.W. Hoehn Jr., Memphis, $1,000 (RNC); Joseph W. Nelson, Memphis, $1,000 (DNC); Justin Potter, Nashville, $1,000 (RNC); Herbert S. Walters, Morristown, $2,000 (DNC); Campaign for the 48 States, Memphis, $6,058.72 (7); Republican Finance Committee, Chattanooga, $1,000 (4); Republican State Executive Committee, Nashville, $1,500 (RNC); State Democratic Committee of Tennessee, Nashville, $1,750 (DNC); Tennessee Democratic Executive Committee, Nashville, $10,000 (DNC); Third District of Tennessee, Lookout Mountain, $5,000 (1); Third Tennessee Congressional District Finance Committee, Lookout Mountain, $10,000 (RNC), $1,400 (NRCC).

TEXAS

Clyde H. Alexander, Dallas, $1,000 (RNC); Fred F. Alford, Dallas, $1,000 (DNC); Gabe D. Anderson Jr., Bovina, $1,000 (DNC); Thomas R. Armstrong, Armstrong, $1,000 (NRCC); Paul M. Baigorodsky, Dallas, $1,000 (RNC); Larry Blackmon, Mineral Wells, $1,000 (DNC); Roland S. Bond, Dallas, $1,000 (RNC); E.W. Brown Jr., Orange, $1,000 (RNC); E.J. Burke Jr., San Antonio, $1,000 (DNC); B.G. Byars, Tyler, ($1,000 (NRSC); Beeman Carrell, Dallas, $972.50 (DNCC); H.E. Chiles, Midland, $1,000 (NRSC); W.L. Clayton, Houston, $1,000 (DNC); Raymond A. Cook, Houston, $2,000 (4); Albert Bel Fay, Houston, $1,000 (RNC).

Douglas W. Forbes, Dallas, $1,000 (NRSC); E.B. German, Dallas, $1,000 (4); Patrick E. Haggerty, Dallas, $1,000 (RNC); A.G. Hill, Dallas, $1,000 (NRSC); J. Hub Hill, Dallas, $1,000 (DNC); Roy Hofheinz, Houston, $1,000 (DNC); Jack Hughes, Abilene, $1,000 (DNC); W.F. Ingram, Buffalo, $1,000 (DNC); Paul Kayner, Houston, $1,500 (RNC); W.P. Luse, Dallas, $1,000 (RNC); I.E. Madsen, Dallas, $1,000 (NRCC); R. Thomas McDermott, Houston, $1,000 (RNC); Douglas W. McGregor, Houston, $1,000 (DNC); Tillman J. McIntyre, Houston, $1,000 (RNC); J.R. Parten, Houston, $2,000 (DNC); Dan R. Ponder, El Paso, $1,000 (DNC).

A.L. Reed, Dallas, $1,000 (DNC); Lawrence S. Reed, Houston, $1,000 (NRCC); M.H.W. Ritchie, Clarendon, $1,000 (NRSC); Mrs. A.L. Robertson, Slaton, $1,000 (DNC); Dr. Hampton C. Robinson, Houston, $3,000 (RNC); Mr. & Mrs. Percy Selden, Houston, $1,000 (DNC); A. Frank Smith, Houston, $1,000 (4); James F. Smith, Amarillo, $1,000 (DNC); Lloyd H. Smith, Houston, $1,000 (7); Arch S. Underwood, Lubbock, $1,000 (DNC); William H. Wildes, Dallas, $1,000 (RNC); Mrs. J.D. Wrather, Dallas, $1,000 (DNC); Dallas Truman Diamond Jubilee Committee, Dallas, $1,800 (DNC); Democratic Dinner Fund, Abilene, $3,000 (DSCC); Democratic Party Jubilee Committee, Houston, $5,000 (DNC); Texas Republican Finance Committee, Houston, $28,000 (RNC).

UTAH

Val A. Browning, Ogden, $1,000 (RNC); Walter E. Cosgriff, Salt Lake City, $1,000 (DNC); State Democratic Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner, Salt Lake City, $2,000 (DNC); United Republican Fund of Utah, Salt Lake City, $10,000 (RNC).

VERMONT

Mr. & Mrs. Robert Mertens, Woodstock, $1,000 (DNC); Vermont Republican State Committee, Bristol, $10,000 (RNC).

VIRGINIA

Ralph B. Douglass, Norfolk, $1,000 (RNC); Bernard Fensterwald Jr., Arlington, $1,1000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. Bernard Fensterwald Jr., Arlington, $1,000 (DNC); Laurance G. Henderson, Alexdria, $1,000 (DNC); John F. Kennedy, Langley, $1,000 (DNC); Mr. & Mrs. F.E. Mars, The Plains, $1,000 (RNC); Paul Mellon, Upperville, $1,000 (NRCC); Mordecai M. Merker, Alexandria, $1,000 (DNC); R.S. Reynolds Jr., Richmond, $1,000 (DNC); Philip M. Stern, Arlington, $1,500 (DNC); Russell A. Whitesell, Haymarket, $1,000 (4); Republican Party of Virginia, Orlean, $1,000 (RNC); United Republican Fund of Virginia, The Plains, $1,008 (RNC).

WEST VIRGINIA

Thomas M. Bloch, Wheeling, $1,000 (4); A.B. Koontz, Charleston, $1,000 (DNC); T.E. Millsop, Weirton, $1,000 (NRCC); Frances

O. Stubblefield, Charleston, $1,000 (4); Laurence E. Tierney Jr., Bluefield, $1,000 (DNC); West Virginia Republican Finance Committee, Charleston, $3,200 (1), $3,500 (NRCC), $3,000 (RNC).

WASHINGTON

Democratic State Committee of Washington, Seattle, $1,000 (DNC); Nick Bez, Seattle, $1,000 (DNC); Prentice Blodel, Winslow, $1,000 (NRCC); Horton Clapp, Seattle, $1,000 (RNC); W.H. Cowles, Spokane, $1,000 (RNC); Charles T. Fallin, Seattle, $1,000 (DNCC); Allen D. Farrell, Seattle, $1,000 (DSCC); John H. Hauberg Jr. Seattle, $1,000 (1), $1,000 (RNC); Mary Cooper Jewett, Spokane, $1,000 (NRSC); G.E. Karlen, Tacoma, $1,000 (NRSC); John L. Locke, Seattle, $1,000 (RNC); Frederick K. Meyerhaeuser, Tacoma, $1,000 (RNC).

Democratic State Central Committee, Seattle, $2,000 (DNC); District 751, Seattle, $1,958,85 (6); Lodge 751 A, Seattle, $1,888.35 (6); Republican State Finance Committee, Seattle, $1,000 (NRCC); Spokane County Republican Central Committee, Spokane, $1,000 (RNC); Washington State Democratic Committee, Seattle, $2,000 (DNC).

WISCONSIN

Mrs. Henry Baldwin, Wisconsin Rapids, $1,000 (NRCC); E.M. Benstead, Racine, $1,000 (RNC); Charles B. Clark, Neenah, $1,000 (RNC); J.S. Daniels, Rhinelander, $1,000 (RNC); H.F. Johnson Racine, $1,000 (RNC); Roy W. Johnson, Milwaukee, $1,000 (RNC); Walter J. Kohler, Sheboygan, $1,000 (NRSC); George L.M. Meyer, Milwaukee, $1,000 (RNC); W.C. Scott, Milwaukee, $1,000 (NRCC); Lloyd B. Smith, Milwaukee, $1,000 (RNC); H.M. Stratton, Milwaukee, $1,000 (RNC); W.R. Wadewitz, Racine, $1,000 (NRCC); J.O. Wright, Milwaukee, $1,000 (NRCC).

Republican Party of Wisconsin, Madison, $10,000 (NRCC), $10,000 (NRSC), $10,000 (RNC); Democratic Party of Wisconsin, Jefferson-Jackson Dinner, Madison, $4,000 (DNC); District 10, Milwaukee, $1,850 (6); Walter Harnischfeger, Milwaukee, $1,000 (RNC), $1,000 (10).

WYOMING

Trace S. McCracken, Cheyenne, $1,000 (DNC).

PUERTO RICO

Hon. Luis A. Ferre, Ponce, $1,000 (RNC).

FOREIGN

Hickman Price Jr., Sao Paulo, $1,000 (DNC).

MINOR PARTIES AND STATE REFERENDA IN 1960 ELECTION

Eleven minor political parties entered candidates in the 1960 Presidential elections. (There were two separate Conservative and two separate Constitution parties.) Electors pledged to these candidates ran in the states indicated in parenthesis.

Conservative party -- Ex-Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R Utah 1949-57) for President; Kent H. Courtney for Vice President. (N.J.)

Conservative party -- C. Benton Coiner of Waynesboro, Va., for President; Edward J. Silverman for Vice President. (Va.)

Constitution party -- Brig. Gen. Merritt B. Curtis (USMC - ret.) of Washington, D.C., for President; B.M. Miller of Arlington, Va., for Vice President. (Wash.)

Constitution party -- Charles L. Sullivan of Clarksdale, Miss., for President; Merritt B. Curtis of Washington, D.C., for Vice President. (Texas)

Independent Afro-American Unity party -- Rev. Clennon King of Albany, Ga., for President. (Ala.)

Liberal party -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) for President; Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) for Vice President. (N.Y.)

National States Rights party -- Gov. Orval Faubus (D Ark.) for President; Adm. John G. Crommelin (USN - ret.) of Wetumpka, Ala., for Vice President. (Ala., Ark., Tenn.)

Prohibition party -- Rev. Rutherford L. Decker of Kansas City, Mo., for President; E. Harold Munn of Hillsdale, Mich., for Vice President. (Ala., Calif., Ind., Kan., Mass., Mich., Mont., N.M., Tenn., Texas)

Socialist Labor party -- Eric Hass of New York City for President; Mrs. Georgia Cozzini of Milwaukee, Wis., for Vice President. (Ariz., Colo., Ind., Iowa, Mass., Mich., N.J., N.M., Pa., Wash., Wis., Va.) The Hass-Cozzini ticket also ran under the name of Industrial Government party, Minn.

Socialist Workers party -- Farrell Dobbs of New York City for President; Myra Tanner Weiss of New York City for Vice President (Colo., Ill., Mich., Minn., Mont., N.J., N.Y., N.D., Pa., Wis.) The ticket also ran under the name of Farmer Labor party, Iowa)

Tax Cut party -- Lar Daly of Chicago, Ill., for President; B.M. Miller for Vice President. (Mich.)

The Socialist party May 28-30 met in Washington, D.C., and voted not to run a national ticket, for the first time since 1900.

State Referenda

Predominant among the issues considered by various states in the Nov. 8 elections were bond issue approvals totaling some $3 billion. Largest of these was the $1,750,000,000 issue for the Feather River project, a water supply system in California, transferring water from the wet northern areas of the state to the south. (See story on San Luis, p. 252)

Other state decisions:

At least 11 states (Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah) authorized some provision for continuity of state government in case of enemy attack.

California voters turned down a proposal which would have given Los Angeles county seven state senators instead of the one it had, and would have given the southern areas of the state half of the 40 state senate seats. The south had only 10 of the 40 seats.

Michigan voters chose to raise the limit on the state sales tax from three to four percent, although they also elected to the Governorship John B. Swainson (D) who had opposed the proposal in his campaign and was expected to act against it when in office. Legislation is required before a raise actually goes into effect.

Idaho voters rejected a proposition which would have lowered the state's voting age from 21 to 19.

Washingtonians turned down a proposition which would have permitted aliens to own land.

Arkansas voters, while returning Gov. Orval Faubus (D) by a large margin, rejected a Faubus-endorsed proposal which would have facilitated opposition to integration court orders by permitting local school districts to vote to close schools and substitute tuition grants from public school monies.

Mississippians approved a constitutional amendment refusing the right to vote to anyone "not of good moral character." Circuit clerks would have the power of deciding who is fit to vote under the amendment. Gov. Ross R. Barnett (D) had backed the amendment to "help protect our way of life." Former Gov. James P. Coleman (D 1956-60) opposed the amendment. The state also accepted an amendment eliminating a requirement that the state provide free public schools, thus permitting the legislature to close any public school which came under an integration order.

CQ Fact Sheet **On Reapportionment**

9 STATES TO GAIN, 16 TO LOSE CONGRESSIONAL SEATS

The Bureau of the Census Nov. 15 announced nine states were to gain seats and 16 states were to lose seats in the U.S. House as a result of reapportionment based on the 1960 population census. (For final census figures, see chart p. 813)

Barring action to the contrary by the Congress, the new apportionment figures would take effect in the 1962 general election for the 88th and for succeeding Congresses through 1972.

The distribution of electoral votes for the Presidential elections of 1964 and 1968 was also determined by the new apportionment, since each state has as many electoral votes as it has Senators and Representatives.

Projected Changes

The following nine states stood to gain seats as a result of the new apportionment: Arizona, 1; California, 8; Florida, 4; Hawaii, 1; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 1; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; and Texas, 1.

The following 16 states stood to lose seats: Alabama 1; Arkansas, 2; Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1; New York, 2; North Carolina, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; and West Virginia, 1.

The other 25 states would have the same number of Representatives they had been allotted since January 1953, or, in the case of Alaska since July 1958 when the state was admitted to the Union.

The projected eight-seat gain for California would give the state a total of 38 seats, while Pennsylvania's representation, currently on a par with California at 30 seats, would drop to 27 seats. New York was scheduled to lose two seats but still to have the largest delegation with 41 seats, three more than California.

Reapportionment Ground Rules

The Constitution does not specify detailed ground rules for apportionment of House seats. Article I provides that a census shall be taken every ten years and that the Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to population. (The Constitution does not state specifically that an apportionment must be made every ten years; however Congress has authorized one after every Census except that of 1920.)

The constitutional provisions concerning apportionment have been the subject of some historic fights in Congress. The problem appeared to be settled by the Automatic Reapportionment Act of 1929 (amended in 1941). Under this Act the President transmits to Congress within the first week of the regular January session following every decennial census the new apportionment based on the census population figures and computed according to the method of equal proportions (see box). Within 15 days of receipt of the President's message, the Clerk of the House automatically informs the executive of each state of the number of Members to which his state is entitled in the following Congress. (The Act requires the Bureau of the Census to submit the new population figures, broken down by states, to the President before Dec. 1 of the year of every decennial census.)

HOW BIG A HOUSE?

The size of the House is up to Congress to determine. The only thing the Constitution says on the subject is that there shall be no more than one Representative for every 30,000 people. That was a realistic figure in 1787, but if applied to the results of the 1960 census, would result in a House of 5,977 members.

The Constitution provided for the first apportionment among the original 13 states, and set the size of the House at 65 Members, pending the census of 1790. Since then there has been a steady increase in the number of Representatives as prescribed by Congress over the years.

The Alaska and Hawaii statehood bills provided for the temporary addition of one Congressman for each state. But unless Congress takes further action, House membership will revert from the current 437 to 435 seats starting in 1963, with the other states absorbing the proportionate loss in Representatives necessary to give Alaska and Hawaii permanent representation under the 435-Member figure established since 1911.

The Census Bureau Nov. 15 told Congressional Quarterly that if Alaska and Hawaii had not been admitted to the Union, one seat less would have been lost by each of three states -- Massachusetts, Missouri and Pennsylvania -- as a result of the 1960 census.

Mathematics of Reapportionment

Agreement on a mathematical formula to apportion House seats among the states caused prolonged political argument during the 19th Century. In the 1929 Automatic Reapportionment Act the Congress prescribed that the so-called "method of equal proportions" should henceforth be used in allotting seats. This method, in contrast to others, gives no mathematical advantage to either big or little states.

The method of equal proportions follows:

- The first 50 seats are assigned one to each state, since the Constitution says every state must have at least one Representative.
- The population of each state is multiplied by a series of multipliers previously computed.
- The products of these multiplications are arranged in order of size, beginning with the largest, to form what is known as a priority list.
- Seats numbered 51 through 435 are then distributed according to this priority list.

(For a more detailed explanation, see Floyd M. Riddick, "The United States Congress Organization and Procedure," pp. 6-10.)

Some observers believe pressures may mount in Congress to increase the permanent House membership figure beyond 435 to avoid the loss of Congressional seats by the 13 states now scheduled to lose them. If the House were to be expanded sufficiently to prevent any losses, however, its total membership would have to rise by 112 seats to a total of 547 seats. Under that apportionment New York would have 51 seats, California 48 and Pennsylvania 35. Constitutionally, Congress has the right to change House membership at any time and could do so even after the states were informed in January 1961 of new figures under the 435-seat limit of the Automatic Reapportionment Act. As a practical matter, any action to increase the size of the House would almost have to occur in 1961 if it were to take effect for the 1962 elections. In 1962 many state legislatures will not be in session, requiring special calls if they were given new House seat allotments. Furthermore, preparations will begin early in 1962 for Congressional primaries set to begin in April of that year.

One anticipated result of the new apportionment was a sharply increased number of retirements by older House Members who would not wish to make the extraordinary efforts often necessary to win election from a drastically altered Congressional district.

Outlook in the States

If a state loses seats, the legislature must reapportion the Congressional seats before 1962 or all of the state's Representatives will be forced to run at large. Although this has occurred occasionally in the past, seasoned politicians usually seek to avoid state-wide elections of Congressmen. Individual constituencies lose their special representation and veteran Congressmen with important seniority in Washington may lose their posts.

If a state gains new seats, only the additional Representatives must run at large unless the legislature makes a new apportionment. The old Congressional districts remain intact until the legislature acts. In some instances states have chosen to run one Congressman at large rather than disturb old constituencies through redistricting.

If a state's apportionment does not change following a census, there is no necessity for redistricting. Sometimes states redistrict because of major changes in population within the state which are reflected by census statistics. In the decade following the 1950 census, however, only two of the states whose apportionment was not changed by the census actually redistricted. They were Illinois (in 1951) and Ohio (in 1952).

From time to time legislation is proposed to require states to draw Congressional District lines which are relatively contiguous and which contain roughly equal numbers of population. Such a bill (HR 73), sponsored by House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), was approved March 23 by Judiciary Subcommittee No. 2, but there was no further action in either the House or Senate during the 86th Congress.

Historically, parties controlling the governorship and both chambers of the state legislatures have frequently run roughshod over the interests of the minority party in the state by carving out gerrymandered or malapportioned districts. The chart on the following page shows the state situation following the 1960 state elections.

New Apportionment Breakdown

	U.S. House Seats			Electoral Votes	
	Current	Change	Future (1963-1973)	Current	Future (1964, 1968)
Ala.	9	-1	8	11	10
Alaska	1	None	1	3	3
Ariz.	2	+1	3	4	5
Ark.	6	-2	4	8	6
Calif.	30	+8	38	32	40
Colo.	4	None	4	6	6
Conn.	6	None	6	8	8
Del.	1	None	1	3	3
Fla.	8	+4	12	10	14
Ga.	10	None	10	12	12
Hawaii	1	+1	2	3	4
Idaho	2	None	2	4	4
Ill.	25	-1	24	27	26
Ind.	11	None	11	13	13
Iowa	8	-1	7	10	9
Kan.	6	-1	5	8	7
Ky.	8	-1	7	10	9
La.	8	None	8	10	10
Maine	3	-1	2	5	4
Md.	7	+1	8	9	10
Mass.	14	-2	12	16	14
Mich.	18	+1	19	20	21
Minn.	9	-1	8	11	10
Miss.	6	-1	5	8	7
Mo.	11	-1	10	13	12
Mont.	2	None	2	4	4
Neb.	4	-1	3	6	5
Nev.	1	None	1	3	3
N. H.	2	None	2	4	4
N. J.	14	+1	15	16	17
N. M.	2	None	2	4	4
N. Y.	43	-2	41	45	43
N. C.	12	-1	11	14	13
N. D.	2	None	2	4	4
Ohio	23	+1	24	25	26
Okla.	6	None	6	8	8
Ore.	4	None	4	6	6
Pa.	30	-3	27	32	29
R. I.	2	None	2	4	4
S. C.	6	None	6	8	8
S. D.	2	None	2	4	4
Tenn.	9	None	9	11	11
Texas	22	+1	23	24	25
Utah	2	None	2	4	4
Vt.	1	None	1	3	3
Va.	10	None	10	12	12
Wash.	7	None	7	9	9
W. Va.	6	-1	5	8	7
Wisc.	10	None	10	12	12
Wyo.	1	None	1	3	3
TOTAL	437*		435	537*	535

**House membership was increased two seats because of admission of Hawaii and Alaska, both of which received a single House seat. With new apportionment, House figure returns to a normal 435 figure set by Congress in 1911. Electoral votes, which are based on the total number of House members and Senators from each state, will also decline by two.*

CONTROL OF LEGISLATURES IS KEY TO REDISTRICTING

	U.S. HOUSE			STATE LEGISLATURES*					GOVERNORS
	SCHED-ULED CHANGE	1961-1963 SEATS		SENATE		HOUSE		NEXT SESSION	PARTY IN CONTROL; NEW LINEUP
		Dem.	GOP	Maj. Party	Membership	Maj. Party	Membership		
ALABAMA	- 1	9	0	D	D 35	D	D 106	May 1961	D Patterson
ALASKA	None	1	0	D	D 14; R 6	D	D 22; R 18	Jan. 1961	D Egan
ARIZONA	+ 1	1	1	D	D 24; R 4	D	D 53; R 27	Jan. 1961	R Fannin
ARKANSAS	- 2	6	0	D	D 35	D	D 99; R 1	Jan. 1961	D Faubus
CALIFORNIA	+ 8	16	14	D	D 30; R 10	D	D 47; R 33	Jan. 1961	D Brown
COLORADO	None	2	2	D	D 19; R 16	D	D 33; R 32	Jan. 1961	D McNichols
CONNECTICUT	None	4	2	D	D 24; R 12	R†	R 176; D 118	Jan. 1961	D Ribicoff
DELAWARE	None	1	0	D	D 11; R 6	D	D 20; R 15	Jan. 1961	D† Carvel
FLORIDA	+ 4	7	1	D	D 37; R 1	D	D 88; R 7	Apr. 1961	D Bryant
GEORGIA	None	10	0	D	D 54	D	D 203; R 2	Jan. 1961	D Vandiver
HAWAII	+ 1	1	0	R	R 14; D 11	D	D 33; R 18	Feb. 1961	R Quinn
IDAHO	None	2	0	R†	R 23; D 21	R†	R 30; D 29	Jan. 1961	R Smylie
ILLINOIS	- 1	14	11	R	R 31; D 27	R†	R 89; D 88	Jan. 1961	D† Kerner
INDIANA	None	3	8	D†	D 26; R 24	R†	R 65; D 35	Jan. 1961	D† Welsh
IOWA	- 1	2	6	R	R 35; D 15	R	R 78; D 30	Jan. 1961	R† Erbe
KANSAS	- 1	1	5	R	R 32; D 8	R	R 82; D 43	Jan. 1961	R† Anderson
KENTUCKY	- 1	7	1	D	D 30; R 8	D	D 80; R 20	Jan. 1962	D Combs
LOUISIANA	None	8	0	D	D 39	D	D 101	May 1961	D Davis
MAINE	- 1	0	3	R	R 30; D 3	R	R 113; D 38	Jan. 1961	R Reed
MARYLAND	+ 1	6	1	D	D 26; R 3	D	D 116; R 7	Jan. 1961	D Tawes
MASSACHUSETTS	- 2	8	6	D	D 26; R 14	D	D 155; R 85	Jan. 1961	R† Volpe
MICHIGAN	+ 1	7	11	R	R 22; D 12	R†	R 56; D 54	Jan. 1961	D Swainson
MINNESOTA	- 1	3	6	C[1]	C 45; L 22	L[1]	L 72; C 59	Jan. 1961	R† Andersen
MISSISSIPPI	- 1	6	0	D	D 49	D	D 140	Jan. 1962	D Barnett
MISSOURI	- 1	8	2	D	D 28; R 6	D	D 102; R 55	Jan. 1961	D Dalton
MONTANA	None	1	1	D	D 38; R 18	R†	R 53; D 41	Jan. 1961	R Nutter
NEBRASKA	- 1	0	4	Nonpartisan 43		No Second House		Jan. 1961	D† Morrison
NEVADA	None	1	0	R	R 10; D 7	D	D 32; R 15	Jan. 1961	D Sawyer
NEW HAMPSHIRE	None	0	2	R	R 18; D 6	R[2]	R 260; D 138	Jan. 1961	R Powell
NEW JERSEY	+ 1	6	8	R[3]	R 11; D 10	D[3]	D 34; R 26	Jan. 1961	D[3] Meyner
NEW MEXICO	None	2	0	D	D 28; R 4	D	D 59; R 7	Jan. 1961	R† Mechem
NEW YORK	- 2	22	21	R	R 33; D 25	R	R 85; D 65	Jan. 1961	R Rockefeller
NORTH CAROLINA	- 1	11	1	D	D 48; R 2	D	D 105; R 15	Feb. 1961	D Sanford
NORTH DAKOTA	None	0	2	R	R 28; D 21	R	R 70; D 43	Jan. 1961	D† Guy
OHIO	+ 1	7	16	R†	R 20; D 18	R†	R 82; D 57	Jan. 1961	D Di Salle
OKLAHOMA	None	4	2	D	D 40; R 4	D	D 107; R 14	Jan. 1961	D Edmondson
OREGON	None	2	2	D	D 20; R 10	D	D 31; R 29	Jan. 1961	R Hatfield
PENNSYLVANIA	- 3	14	16	D†	D 25; R 25	D	D 110; R 100	Jan. 1961	D Lawrence
RHODE ISLAND	None	2	0	D[5]	D 28; R 16	D[5]	D 81; R 19	Jan. 1961	D Nolte
SOUTH CAROLINA	None	6	0	D	D 46	D	D 124	Jan. 1961	D Hollings
SOUTH DAKOTA	None	0	2	R†	R 22; D 13	R	R 57; D 18	Jan. 1961	R† Gubbrud
TENNESSEE	None	7	2	D	D 27; R 6	D	D 79; R 19	Jan. 1961	D Ellington
TEXAS	+ 1	21	1	D	D 31	D	D 150	Jan. 1961	D Daniel
UTAH	None	2	0	D†	D 14; R 11	D	D 38; R 26	Jan. 1961	R Clyde
VERMONT	None	0	1	R	R [illegible]; D 8	R	R 200; D 45	Jan. 1961	R Keyser
VIRGINIA	None	8	2	D[3]	D 38; R 2	D[3]	D 96; R 4	Jan. 1962	D[3] Almond
WASHINGTON	None	2	5	D	D 36; R 13	D[6]	D 56; R 37	Jan. 1961	D Rossellini
WEST VIRGINIA	- 1	5	1	D	D 25; R 7	D	D 82; R 18	Jan. 1961	D† Barron
WISCONSIN	None	4	6	R	R 20; D 13	R†	R 55; D 45	Jan. 1961	D Nelson
WYOMING	None	0	1	R	R 17; D 10	R†	R 33; D 22	Jan. 1961	D Hickey

† *Party control changed in 1960 election.*

* *Based on preliminary returns of the 1960 election, plus carry-overs in Alabama, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey and Virginia, where neither legislative chamber was up for election in 1960, and Minnesota, where the state senate was not up for election in 1960. All other returns are subject to change as the result of recounts, challenges, etc.*

[1] *Minnesota has nonpartisan legislature elections. For this chart "C" designates Conservative members; "L" designates Liberal members.*

[2] *New Hampshire has one independent in the House.*

[3] *Gubernatorial and legislative elections in 1961.*

[4] *Pennsylvania senate is tied at 25 seats for each party, but the Democratic lieutenant governor casts a vote in case of a tie on organizational matters only.*

[5] *Rhode Island figures are estimates. Several seats are in doubt in both houses, pending a count of absentee ballots. Democratic control of both houses appears assured, however.*

[6] *Washington house of representatives still had six races in doubt, but Democratic control was assured.*

Results of the 16 Presidential Primaries in 1960

Names abbreviated below refer to Sens. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Stuart Symington (D Mo.), Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.); Govs. Edmund G. Brown (D Calif.) and Nelson A. Rockefeller (R N.Y.); Vice President Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.), President Eisenhower and Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.), the 1952 and 1956 Democratic nominee.

CALIFORNIA -- June 7 -- Election of entire delegate slates pledged to Presidential candidates.

Democratic Vote: (official returns)

Slate for Brown	1,354,031	67.7%
Slate for George H. McLain#	646,387	32.3%
Total	2,000,418	

Republican Vote: (unofficial returns from same precincts)

Slate for Nixon	1,517,652

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA -- May 3 -- Direct election of delegates, together with Presidential preference vote when requested by a party's state committee for D.C.

Democratic Preference Vote: (official returns)

Humphrey	8,239	57.4%
Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.)	6,127	42.6
Total	14,366	

Democratic Delegate vote: Sixteen convention delegates elected (with 8 convention votes) were known Humphrey supporters, defeating Morse and Stevenson supporters.

Republican Preference Vote: Not held.

Republican Delegate vote: 8 unpledged delegates elected.

FLORIDA -- May 24 -- Direct election of slates of delegates who may be pledged to a certain candidate.

Democratic Vote: Slate pledged to favorite son candidacy of Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) was unopposed.

Republican Vote: Slate pledged to Nixon was unopposed.

ILLINOIS -- April 12 -- Presidential preference poll (not binding on delegates) and election of unpledged district delegates to the conventions.

Democratic Preference Vote: (official returns)

Kennedy*	33,893	64.6%
Stevenson*	7,805	14.9
Symington*	5,739	10.9
Humphrey*	4,265	8.1
Johnson*	442	0.8
Miscellaneous write-ins	323	0.6
Total	52,467	

Republican Preference Vote: (official returns)

Nixon	782,840
Miscellaneous write-ins	337

(No record of Republican write-in votes available)

INDIANA -- May 3 -- Presidential preference poll. Delegates, chosen by convention, must give first ballot support to winner in their party's primary.

Democratic Preference Vote: (official returns)

Kennedy	353,832	81.0%
John H. Latham†	42,084	9.6
Lar Daly†	40,853	9.4
Total	436,769	

Republican Preference Vote: (official returns)

Nixon	408,408	95.4%
Frank R. Beckwirth†	19,677	4.6
Total	428,085	

MARYLAND -- May 17 -- Presidential preference vote binding on delegates (who are picked at state convention) for at least one ballot at national convention.

Democratic Preference Vote: (official returns)

Kennedy	201,769	70.3%
Morse	49,420	17.2
Lar Daly†	7,536	2.6
Andrew J. Easter†	3,881	1.4
Uninstructed delegation	24,350	8.5
Total	286,956	

Republican Preference Vote: no contest

MASSACHUSETTS -- April 26 -- Presidential preference poll (non-binding) and direct election of delegates. There were no delegate contests reflecting voters' choice between possible Presidential nominees.

Democratic Preference Vote: (official returns)

Kennedy*	91,607	92.4%
Stevenson*	4,684	4.7
Humphrey*	794	0.8
Nixon*	646	0.7
Symington*	443	0.4
Johnson*	268	0.2
Scattered	721	0.7
Total	99,163	

63,566 voters expressed no choice.

Republican Preference Vote: (official returns)

Nixon*	53,164	86.0%
Rockefeller*	4,068	6.6
Kennedy*	2,989	4.8
Henry Cabot Lodge*	373	0.6
Stevenson*	266	0.4
Goldwater*	221	0.4
Eisenhower*	172	0.3
Scattered	592	0.9
Total	61,845	

27,670 voters expressed no choice.

NEBRASKA -- May 10 -- Presidential preference poll plus direct election of officially unpledged delegates who often disregard results of preference poll.

Democratic Preference Vote: (official returns)

Kennedy	80,408	89.1%
Symington*	4,083	4.5
Humphrey*	3,202	3.5
Stevenson*	1,368	1.5
Johnson*	962	1.1
Nixon*	241	0.3
Total	90,264	

Republican Preference Vote: (official returns)

Nixon*	74,356	93.8%
Rockefeller*	2,028	2.6
Goldwater*	1,068	1.3
Kennedy*	882	1.1
Scattering*	923	1.2
Total	79,257	

NEW HAMPSHIRE -- March 8 -- Presidential preference poll (non-binding) plus election of delegates who may list their own Presidential preferences on the ballot.

**Write-in votes.* *#California old age pension advocate.*
†Perennial and/or minor candidate.

Democratic Preference Poll: (official returns)

Kennedy	43,372	85.2%
Paul C. Fisher†	6,853	13.5
Stevenson*	168	0.3
Symington*	183	0.4
Nixon*	164	0.3
Scattering*	159	0.3
Total	65,204	

Democratic Delegate election:
For Kennedy: 22 of 22 (11 convention votes)

Republican Preference Poll:

Nixon	65,204	89.3%
Rockefeller*	2,745	3.8
Fisher*†	2,388	3.3
Kennedy*	2,196	3.0
Lodge*	141	0.2
Bridges*	108	0.1
Scattering*	249	0.3
Total	73,013	

Republican Delegate election:
For Nixon: 14 of 14 (14 convention votes)

NEW JERSEY -- April 19 -- No Presidential preference primary held in 1960 because no candidate entered his name. Delegates were elected to both conventions, but there were no contests reflecting voters' choice between possible Presidential nominees.

OHIO -- May 3 -- Direct election of at-large and district delegates to national conventions pledged to Presidential candidates.

Democratic Delegate Election: (official returns)

At large returns: DiSalle slate elected 34 delegates with 17 convention votes; Albert S. Porter slate elected 2 delegates with 1 convention vote. Both slates pledged to support Kennedy at convention.

District returns: DiSalle slates elected 40 delegates with 40 convention votes; Porter slate elected 6 delegates with 6 convention votes.

Republican Delegate Election: (official returns)

At large returns: Nixon slate elected all 10 delegates with 10 convention votes. (Ex-Sen. George H. Bender, running as single candidate against Nixon slate, defeated.)

District returns: Nixon slate unopposed, elected 46 of 46 delegate slots with 46 convention votes.

OREGON -- May 20 -- Presidential preference poll and direct election of convention delegates who are bound to support the preference poll winner until less than 35 percent of the convention votes for him, or he releases his delegates, or until two ballots have passed.

Democratic Preference Vote: (official returns)

Kennedy	146,332	51.1%
Morse	91,715	32.0
Humphrey	16,319	5.7
Symington	12,496	4.4
Johnson	11,101	3.9
Stevenson*	7,924	2.8
Nixon*	712	0.2
Total	286,599	

Republican Preference Vote: (official returns)

Nixon	211,276	93.9%
Rockefeller*	9,307	4.1
Kennedy*	2,864	1.3
Goldwater*	1,571	0.7
Total	225,018	

PENNSYLVANIA -- April 26 -- Presidential preference poll plus direct election of district delegates to national conventions. There were no delegate contests reflecting voters' choice between possible Presidential nominees.

Democratic Preference Vote (official returns)

Kennedy*	183,073	71.3%
Stevenson*	29,660	11.5
Nixon*	15,136	5.9
Humphrey*	13,860	5.4
Symington*	6,791	2.6
Johnson*	2,918	1.1
Rockefeller*	1,078	0.4
Scattering*	4,297	1.7
Total	256,813	

Republican Preference Vote (official returns)

Nixon	968,538	98.1%
Rockefeller*	12,491	1.3
Kennedy*	3,886	0.4
Stevenson*	428	0.4
Goldwater*	286	0.02
Scattering	1,202	0.1
Total	986,831	

SOUTH DAKOTA -- June 7 -- Direct election of slates of delegates either unpledged or pledged to support a certain candidate.

Democratic Vote: Slate pledged to Humphrey was unopposed, received 23,287 votes.

Republican Vote: Organization slate, technically unpledged but known to be for Nixon, received 45,512 votes.

WEST VIRGINIA -- May 10 -- Presidential preference poll plus direct election of convention delegates. There were no delegate contests reflecting voters' choice between possible Presidential nominees. Preference vote not binding on convention delegates.

Democratic Preference Vote (official returns)

Kennedy	236,510	60.8%
Humphrey	152,187	39.2
Total	388,697	

Republican Preference Vote: no contest.

WISCONSIN -- April 5 -- Election of convention delegates on slates pledged to candidates for the Presidential nomination.

Democratic Statewide Vote (official returns)

Kennedy	476,024	56.5%
Humphrey	366,753	53.5
Total	842,777	

(thus electing 10 delegates-at-large, with five convention votes, pledged to Kennedy)

Democratic District Vote

Won by Kennedy slate -- 6 districts
Won by Humphrey slate -- 4 districts

(thus electing 50 district delegates, with 25 convention votes; 30 delegates with 15 votes pledged to Kennedy, 20 delegates with 10 votes pledged to Humphrey)

Republican Statewide Vote (official returns)

Nixon 339,383

(thus electing 10 delegates at large, with 10 convention votes, pledged to Nixon)

Republican District Vote

Won by Nixon slate -- 10 districts

(thus electing 20 district delegates, with 20 convention votes, pledged to Nixon)

**Write-in votes.* *†Perennial and/or minor candidate.*

Special Report

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION LISTS GOALS FOR 1960s

The President's Commission on National Goals Nov. 27 issued a 31-page report setting forth a series of broad social, economic and political objectives requiring national attention during the 1960s. Prepared at the President's request (see box) and completed on the eve of his retirement from office, the report was published Dec. 12 in book form, along with analytical chapters by 16 contributors, and given wide publicity through the efforts of the Advertising Council.

Viewed in the light of the 1960 election campaign, the report underscored the wide area of agreement among Americans, regardless of party, concerning the urgent tasks facing the nation in the next decade. Although the Commission's recommendations were generalized and for the most part, silent on the issue of "means," they reflected much of the same concerns voiced by both party platforms and by the two Presidential candidates, Vice President Nixon and Sen. Kennedy.

Members of the 11-man Commission were as follows:

Dr. Henry M. Wriston (Chairman), president of the American Assembly, former president of Brown University.

Frank Pace Jr. (Vice Chairman), chairman of the board, General Dynamics Corp., former Army Secretary.

Erwin D. Canham, editor, Christian Science Monitor.

James B. Conant, former Ambassador to Germany and president of Harvard University.

Colgate W. Darden Jr., former Governor of Virginia and president of the University of Virginia.

Crawford H. Greenewalt, president, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, president, American Red Cross, former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

Learned Hand, former judge, U.S. Court of Appeals.

Clark Kerr, president, University of California.

James R. Killian Jr., chairman, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, former scientific advisor to the President.

George Meany, president, AFL-CIO.

Illness prevented Judge Hand from taking part in the Commission's study, which was administered by the American Assembly of Columbia University.

Background

In his State of the Union message of Jan. 9, 1959, President Eisenhower announced his intention to appoint a committee of "selfless, able and devoted individuals, outside of government," to draw up a set of national goals. Such a project, he said, would "update and supplement" the study on Recent Social Trends, produced by President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends, a six-member group of social scientists appointed in December 1929 and headed by Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell. The Mitchell Committee's three-year survey, financed by a $600,000 grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, culminated in a 1,500-page report, backed by 13 volumes of supporting data, published shortly before the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

More than a year passed before President Eisenhower announced Feb. 3, 1960 the appointment of Dr. Henry M. Wriston as chairman of the Commission on National Goals. During the interim, the President explained on several occasions that the delay was occasioned by difficulties in securing foundation support for the project, which he had insisted be privately financed. The President was also reported as having had trouble in persuading a number of persons to accept the chairmanship of a policy-recommending group shortly before a national election.

Funds for the project were supplied by grants from the Carnegie Corp., Falk Foundation, Ford Foundation, Johnson Foundation, Richardson Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Sloan Foundation, and U.S. Steel Foundation. Cost of the project was $400,000.

Conclusions

The Commission's report was organized under three headings -- Goals at Home, Goals Abroad, and A Financial Accounting. Following, in the order of their appearance, are the major conclusions reached, to some of which certain members took exception.

The Individual. "The status of the individual must remain our primary concern." The report emphasized the values of diversity, calling for resistance to the "subtle and powerful pressures toward conformity," and warned that "unity of purpose must never be confused with unanimity of opinion."

Equality. "Vestiges of religious prejudice, handicaps to women, and most important, discrimination on the basis of race must be recognized as morally wrong, economically wasteful, and in many respects dangerous. In this decade we must sharply lower these last stubborn barriers." To that end, the report said, federal funds should not go to employers discriminating against Negroes, and "similar policies should progressively be applied to federal grants for universities, hospitals, and airports, and to federal housing programs." Regarding segregation in schools the report said: "By 1970 discrimination in higher education should be entirely overcome. Every state must make progress in good faith toward desegregation of publicly supported schools."

The Democratic Process. To improve the functioning of democratic institutions, the report called for reforms in Congressional procedures, a better information job by newspapers and television, the development of interest groups "which represent broader interests such as consumers and taxpayers," and the establishment of "a true senior civil service." On the role of various governments the report said: "National, state, and local governments collaborate and share power in many domestic concerns. To ensure dispersion of power within the system without obstructing solution of pressing national problems, we must pursue the following primary objectives: enlarge local discretion, as for example in the handling of matching federal grants; increase the financial resources of state and local governments; represent

urban populations more equitably in those state legislatures where they are now under-represented; further develop limited metropolitan authorities or governments."

Education. Calling for improvement at all levels, the report said that "within the next decade at least two-thirds of the youth in every state should complete 12 years of schooling and at least one-third enter college." The report said public and private annual expenditures for education should double by 1970 to $40 billion, amounting to 5 percent or more of gross national product as against less than 4 percent in 1960. Federal-state-local education spending by 1970 must rise to $33 billion, the report said, and "the federal role must now be expanded" to include "increased scholarship and loan funds, support of research as an essential part of the education process, and direct assistance for buildings and equipment."

The Arts and Sciences. The report called for increased emphasis on basic research, more efficient use of available manpower, and a "highly selective" approach to space programs. In the eyes of posterity, the report said, "the success of the United States as a civilized society will be largely judged by the creative activities of its citizens in art, architecture, literature, music, and the sciences."

The Democratic Economy. Calling for limited government participation in the economy, the report endorsed continued reliance on collective bargaining and the use of labor-management-public conferences to shed light on the "welfare of the economy as a whole." Corporations and labor unions, the report said, "must limit the influence they exert on the private lives of their members." Calling women "the country's largest pool of inadequately used ability," the report urged removal of barriers to their employment.

Economic Growth. Avoiding a fixed goal for the rate of growth, the report said "the economy should grow at a maximum rate consistent with primary dependence upon free enterprise and the avoidance of marked inflation." But, it noted, "the higher the growth rate, the fewer additional extraordinary measures will be necessary. If the growth rate is lower, it will impel consideration of higher taxes, increased quantity of labor, and the greater individual effort and sacrifice exemplified by forced savings and reduced consumption." As one goal, the report said, "we must seek to keep unemployment consistently below 4 percent of the labor force."

Technological Change. It "should be promoted and encouraged as a powerful force for advancing our economy. It should be planned for and introduced with sensitive regard for any adverse impact upon individuals." The report called for improved management of federal procurement programs, retraining of displaced workers, and various steps to assist economically distressed areas.

Agriculture. To reduce oversupply, the report recommended "much increased retirement of farm land," and stepped-up efforts to expand domestic and foreign markets for farm products. But for "the 50 percent of farmers who operate at subsistence levels and produce only 10 percent of farm output," the report said "new opportunities must be found through training and through location of new industries in farm areas." All told, non-farm jobs would have to be found for 1.5 million farm operators during the 1960s.

Living Conditions. "We must remedy slum conditions, reverse the process of decay in the larger cities, and relieve the necessity for low-income and minority groups to concentrate there." The report endorsed stepped-up urban renewal programs ("costing as much as $4 billion per year"), an increased rate of construction of lower-priced homes and apartment units, and an equitable sharing of costs between central cities and suburbs.

Health and Welfare. To meet the demand for medical care, the report called for continued federal grants for hospital construction and their extension to other medical facilities. "The extension of medical insurance is necessary," the report said, without specifying use of the social security system. The Federal Government should encourage the states to improve their systems of unemployment benefits.

Foreign Policy. "The United States, though omnipresent, is not omnipotent. We and the nations which share our basic aims cannot hope always to prevent violence, the corruption of nationalist movements to Communist ends, or other adverse developments." Steps to be taken include the further reduction of tariffs and quota restrictions "while safeguarding the national economy against market disruption, against destructive competition as a result of grossly lower unit labor costs, and to preserve national defense"; an increase in U.S. public and private investment in underdeveloped areas from $3.4 billion a year to $5-to-$5.5 billion by 1965; and encouraging "far larger numbers of qualified Americans to live and work abroad."

Defense of the Free World. "We must stand firm wherever, as in Berlin, our commitments and interests are squarely opposed to those of the Soviets. At whatever cost, we must maintain strategic and tactical forces of sufficient strength to deter the Communist powers from surprise attack and to cope with military aggression even on a limited scale.... For the common defense, we must maintain and strengthen our military alliances."

Disarmament. "Since a major nuclear war would be a world catastrophe, the limitation and control of nuclear armament is imperative.... Our immediate task must be the step-by-step advance toward control of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, with effective international inspection.... In view of the complex interaction of arms control and national security, we must organize a major government effort for the study and analysis of political, military, and technical issues in order to provide a sounder basis for policy formulation and negotiation."

The United Nations. "A key goal in the pursuit of a vigorous and effective United States foreign policy is the preservation and strengthening of the United Nations.... On occasion, the growing bloc of votes from the new and uncommitted nations may turn a decision in the United Nations against our interests." But the U.S. must give the UN steadfast support.

A Financial Accounting. Pointing to the likelihood of increased costs in certain areas, the report concluded that "aggregate tax rates will continue at something like their present level through the decade, and may even have to be increased." Meanwhile, "the federal tax system should be revised to eliminate unjustified exceptions to its general rules, to assure equitable treatment of all types of incomes, to encourage the accumulation of risk capital so vital to economic growth, and to remedy the many contradictions and flaws that have grown up within the system."

CQ Fact Sheet **On John F. Kennedy**

Biography of John F. Kennedy



Sen. John F. Kennedy's nomination for the Presidency on the Democratic ticket climaxed four years of careful planning and organization by Kennedy and his close associates. But in addition to his own formidable political skills, Kennedy drew on a family, ethnic and educational heritage which both conditioned and launched him into the quest for the Presidency and its powers and responsibilities. This Fact Sheet reviews Kennedy's life, his political career and his record in the Congress up to the time of his nomination.

Biography

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was born May 29, 1917 in Brookline, Mass., near Boston. After going to both private and public schools in Brookline and New York City, he attended the Canterbury School at New Milford, Conn., a non-parochial Catholic school, 1930-31, and the Choate School at Wallingford, Conn., 1931-35. He began college at Princeton after some 1935 summer work at the London School of Economics but his year was cut short by an attack of jaundice and in 1936 he entered Harvard. He received his B.S. with honors in political science in 1940 and then briefly attended the business school at Stanford University. Kennedy travelled extensively during his youth. (See box, p. 836)

In September 1941 he enlisted in the Navy and in 1943 was a lieutenant (j.g.) in command of a P.T. boat in the South Pacific. His ship was rammed by a Japanese destroyer and the injured Kennedy managed a nine day struggle for survival for himself and ten sick and injured men through Japanese islands. He was awarded the Navy and Marine Corps medal and the Purple Heart.

In 1945, a full lieutenant, he was released because of injuries. He became a correspondent for the International News Service and covered the San Francisco United Nations Conference, the Potsdam conference and the 1945 British elections.

Kennedy married the former Jacqueline Lee Bouvier on Sept. 9, 1953. Mrs. Kennedy was born July 28, 1930. A Newport, R.I., and New York debutante (the "loveliest of the year" 1948, according to news reports), she attended Vassar and the Sorbonne and received her degree from George Washington University. A student of languages, she speaks French, Spanish and Italian. She was inquiring photographer for the Washington Times Herald.

The Kennedys' daughter, Caroline, was born Nov. 27, 1957, their son, John Fitzgerald Jr., Nov. 25, 1960. They are Roman Catholics and attend the Holy Trinity Church in Washington, D.C.

Kennedy has written three books. The first, Why England Slept, published in 1940, was developed from his Harvard senior thesis and discusses England's lack of preparation for the Second World War. Profiles in Courage, published in 1956, was written while Kennedy was recovering from a back operation and received the Pulitzer prize for biography in 1957. It is a series of biographical essays on Senators who displayed political courage. The Strategy of Peace, edited by Allan Nevins and published in 1960, is a collection of Kennedy's speeches and statements on foreign policy, peace and defense. In addition, Kennedy edited a privately printed collection of tributes to his elder brother, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., who was killed on a World War II mission, As We Remembered Joe, published in 1945.

Kennedy enjoys active sports, particularly touch football at the family home in Hyannis Port, Mass., and sailing in his boat, the Victura. His favorite reading is history and biography and he goes to the movies frequently, when time allows.

Kennedy entered politics with a 1946 race for the House of Representatives. In that campaign were the factors which have been both a detriment and an aid to Kennedy throughout his political career: his youth (he was 29), his Catholicism, his money and his family, especially his father. These intriguing and sometimes controversial aspects of the Kennedy political complex gave Kennedy a degree of publicity and national attention far beyond that of the average young politician.

Kennedy Family

Kennedy's Boston Irish family had a long political history. His maternal grandfather, John Francis Fitzgerald (Honey Fitz), was mayor of Boston and a Democratic member of the House of Representatives (1895-1901, March 1919-October 1919 -- he was succeeded in October by a man who contested his election). His paternal grandfather, Patrick J. Kennedy, served in both houses of the Massachusetts legislature. Two great-uncles were state senators.

Kennedy's father, Joseph Patrick Kennedy, 71, is a millionaire who has settled large sums on his children, of whom seven of nine are living. His businesses have included a chain of movie theaters, shipbuilding, banking, and Chicago's Merchandise Mart. The senior Kennedy was an early supporter of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Roosevelt appointed him to the Securities and Exchange Commission, where he served as chairman, 1934-35. He was chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission in 1937. Roosevelt appointed him Ambassador to England (1938-41). In both 1947 and 1953 he was appointed to the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

Joseph P. Kennedy's part in national affairs continued after 1953. President Eisenhower Jan. 13, 1956 appointed him to an eight-member board of "outstanding citizens" to review U.S. foreign intelligence activities. David J. McDonald United Steelworkers president, Jan. 7, 1960 credited Joseph Kennedy with having done "a great deal down in Wall Street to bring about this (Jan. 4, 1960 steel strike) settlement."

The elder Kennedy's activities have occasionally been a source of political embarrassment to his son. He supported British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's agreement with Hitler at the Munich conference in 1938. The older Kennedy was a friend of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis. 1947-57). Though present in Los Angeles throughout the 1960 Democratic National Convention, he was conspicuously absent from any convention sessions including his son's acceptance speech.

The Kennedy family is close-knit. Joseph Jr. had planned on a career in politics and after his death John, the second son, stepped into his shoes. Look magazine, Oct. 13, 1959 quoted John as saying, "Just as I went into politics because Joe died, if anything happened to me tomorrow, Bobby would run for my seat in the Senate. And if Bobby died our young brother Ted would take over for him."

Numerous and active, the Kennedy family has turned out in full force in support of their son, brother and husband since his first campaign in 1946. His brother, Robert F. Kennedy, ran his 1952 and 1960 campaigns and his brother, Edward M. Kennedy, who graduated from the University of Virginia law school in 1958, managed the 1958 Senate campaign. Kennedy's wife, his mother Rose, and three of his sisters, Eunice, Patricia and Jean have established a tradition of attending wide-spread teas and women's group meetings during which they push "Jack's" cause. Jean's husband, Stephen Smith, was a full-time worker on the 1960 campaign staff.

Robert Kennedy, 34, has become a national figure in his own right. In 1951 he was an attorney with the criminal division of the U.S. Department of Justice. He resigned in 1952 to manage his brother's Senate campaign. In 1953 he was named assistant counsel of the new Senate Government Operations Committee Permanent Investigations Subcommittee of which Sen. McCarthy was chairman. He resigned in July 1953 and for some months in 1953 and 1954, he was assistant counsel to the Hoover Commission. On Feb. 17, 1954 he rejoined the Investigations Subcommittee as chief counsel for the Democratic minority and in January 1955, when the Democrats gained control of Congress, he succeeded Roy Cohn as chief counsel and staff director. When the Subcommittee, which had begun a study of corrupt labor practices, turned its work over to the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field in 1957, Robert became chief counsel for the new committee. It was through his part in these highly publicized investigations that he became a national figure. After resigning, Sept. 10, 1959, he wrote a book, The Enemy Within, published in 1960, based largely on the racket hearings.

Kennedy's own money and his family's have allowed him considerable freedom from many of the usual worries of candidates about publicity and travel expenses by affording him such luxuries as a private plane. They have also made him a target for charges of "buying the election." The lack of federal or state requirements for complete reporting of campaign expenditures makes it impossible to ascertain how much Kennedy spent in his Senate campaigns or in his drive for the Democratic nomination and Presidency. Observers are unanimous in agreeing that Kennedy operations have never suffered for lack of campaign funds. While Kennedy associates have estimated the total cost of the campaign for the Presidential nomination at up to $750,000, many political professionals believe the cost may have been in the millions. But there is general agreement that without Kennedy's recognized personal voter appeal, his ability to evaluate political situations and exploit them for his own benefit, and the smooth functioning of the Kennedy organization, the ample Kennedy family funds would not have won him the Presidential nomination.

Kennedy and Catholicism

While Kennedy's Catholicism was an asset in his campaigns for the heavily Catholic Massachusetts 11th District seat and is believed to have aided him in his state-wide campaigns, it became a more controversial issue when he began to seek national office. Kennedy has been questioned frequently on his attitude towards religion in politics and government. (See stories, p. 804-13)

On April 19, 1959 he said he believed religion was a proper political issue: "All questions that interest or disturb people should be answered."

Asked July 1, 1956 whether his religion had affected his legislative responsibilities, Kennedy replied, "No, I really don't -- I think your religion influences all your personal and public acts. I think it's a -- it has some effect on what you do, generally, but as far as being a Roman Catholic, whether that legislation comes up which affects the Roman Catholic faith and the Roman Catholic

church, since I have been here, I don't think that that has been a major issue in almost any case I can think of."

In an interview published Feb. 16, 1959 Kennedy said "whatever one's religion in his private life, for the office holder nothing takes precedence over his oath to uphold the Constitution and all its parts including the First Amendment and the strict separation of church and state.... I believe...that the separation of church and state is fundamental to our American concept and heritage...."

In an April 21, 1960 speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors Kennedy criticized the press for magnifying the "religious issue". He said, "There is only one legitimate question underlying all the rest: would you, as President of the United States, be responsive in any way to ecclesiastical pressures or obligations of any kind that might in any fashion influence or interfere with your conduct of that office in the national interest? I have answered that question many times. My answer was -- and is -- 'NO'."

The question of the effect of having a Catholic on national ticket came up in 1956 when Kennedy ran for the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. Connecticut State Chairman John M. Bailey, a Kennedy supporter, distributed at the convention a 22-page memorandum prepared by Kennedy's staff, stating that "There is a Catholic vote; and it is apparent that a well-known Catholic on the Democratic ticket would allocate to that ticket an extraordinarily large portion of that vote.... Catholics constitute more than one out of every five eligible voters in the country...." A rival memorandum, presented by supporters of the candidacy of Humphrey, said that "Catholics do not vote as Catholics."

In late 1959, Dr. Daniel A. Poling, a defeated Republican candidate for Philadelphia mayor in 1951, said Kennedy had withdrawn from an appearance at a 1950 interfaith meeting at the insistence of Catholic leaders. Kennedy Jan. 14, 1960 said the facts were accurate but the conclusions drawn from them were not. He said he had been asked to the ceremony not as a Member of Congress or as an individual but "as the official representative of a religious organization." He learned after accepting the invitation, he said, that the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, for religious reasons, was unable to support the meeting. Therefore, Kennedy said, "I felt I had no credentials to attend in the capacity in which I had been asked."

Kennedy's religion was thought to have aided him in winning Catholic votes in several 1960 Presidential primaries. A predicted heavy anti-Catholic vote in heavily Protestant West Virginia failed to materialize, convincing many observers Kennedy's Catholicism would not harm the national ticket. It has been suggested that through his Catholicism Kennedy attracted national publicity which helped him win the Presidential nomination.

Election History

Kennedy, unknown as a political figure, started his first campaign early in 1946 and won a stiff Democratic primary contest for the nomination for Representative from Massachusetts' solidly Democratic 11th District (the same district his grandfather had represented). In the Nov. 5, 1946 general election he beat Lester W. Bowen (R) 69,093, to 26,007. On Nov. 2, 1948 he won reelection without opposition, receiving 106,366 votes.

He was reelected Nov. 7, 1950 over Vincent J. Celeste (R), 87,699 to 18,302.

Winning The Nomination

Jan. 2, 1960 -- Kennedy publicly announced his Presidential candidacy, climaxing three years of travel in 50 states and the building of a campaign organization.

Jan. 5 -- First big delegate break as Ohio's favorite son, Gov. Michael V. DiSalle, assured Kennedy of 74 Ohio convention votes on first ballot.

March 8 -- Kennedy pulled high vote in New Hampshire primary over nominal opposition.

April 5 -- Kennedy defeated Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), received larger vote than Nixon in Wisconsin Presidential primary.

April 12 -- Although not entered, Kennedy led Democratic writein field in Illinois primary.

April 26 -- In all-writein Massachusetts and Pennsylvania primaries, Kennedy ran far ahead of the field.

May 3 -- Kennedy took 81 percent of Democratic vote against nominal opposition but trailed Nixon in total votes cast in Indiana primary.

May 10 -- Kennedy won unexpected and crucial victory over Humphrey in West Virginia primary; won Nebraska primary unopposed.

May 12 -- Key leaders of 114-member New York convention delegation pledged Kennedy their support.

July 10 -- With convention opening one day distant, Illinois delivered 59½ votes to Kennedy, several Governors declared for him, press association estimates put his first ballot total at 620½ votes.

July 11 -- Pennsylvania delegation announced after caucus that Kennedy would receive 64 of its 81 convention votes.

July 13 -- Kennedy nominated on first ballot with 806 votes, 45 more than the 761 votes required.

In 1952 he challenged incumbent Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R). Lodge, a Member of the Senate since 1937 except for two years, was a leading national supporter of Dwight David Eisenhower for the Presidency and concentrated his campaign efforts on the national race. After receiving the nomination with no primary opposition, Kennedy Nov. 4 beat Lodge, 1,211,984 to 1,141,247 (51.3 percent of the total vote to 48.3 percent). Republican Presidential candidate Eisenhower led Democratic candidate Adlai E. Stevenson in Massachusetts 1,292,325 to 1,083,525 (54.2 percent to 45.5 percent).

Kennedy nominated Adlai E. Stevenson for the Presidential nomination at the 1956 Democratic National Convention. Kennedy came in second to Sen. Estes Kefauver in the balloting for the Vice Presidential nomination after Stevenson threw the choice open to the convention. Kennedy led Kefauver at the end of the second ballot 618 to 551½ but several states which had supported Sen. Albert Gore (Tenn.) started a movement to Kefauver after Gore withdrew.

Kennedy was reelected to the Senate Nov. 4, 1958 over Vincent J. Celeste (R), also a Catholic, 1,362,962 to 488,318 (73.2 percent of the total vote to 26.2 percent). In the gubernatorial election of that year Foster Furcolo (D) beat Charles Gibbons (R) 1,067,020 to 818,463 (56.2 percent to 43.1 percent).

Kennedy joined the Democratic Advisory Council Nov. 12, 1959. He began his campaign for the 1960 Presidential

race early, in line with his usual campaign practice. A Dec. 9, 1958 Congressional Quarterly story showed that Kennedy had averaged at least two major speeches a week outside of Massachusetts and had visited 47 of 49 states during 1957 and 1958.

In the statement announcing his candidacy Jan. 2, 1960, Kennedy said, "In the past 40 months I have toured every state in the union and I have talked to Democrats in all walks of life. My candidacy is therefore based on the conviction that I can win both the nomination and the election. I believe that any Democratic aspirant to this important nomination should be willing to submit to the voters his views, record and competence in a series of primary contests." Kennedy's nomination after winning in the primaries helped prove their political value, but also drew criticism from opponents who cited his poor Senate attendance record while campaigning (see p. 838)

McCarthy Issue

An issue which has haunted Kennedy politically is his lack of a stand on the 1954 censure of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis. 1947-57), and "McCarthyism."

In pain and on crutches for a good part of 1954 due to a back injury dating from Harvard football and his wartime P.T. boat injury, Kennedy underwent a serious operation Oct. 21 in a New York Hospital. The Senate voted to censure McCarthy on Dec. 2, during a special session. Kennedy left the hospital Dec. 21 and went immediately to the family home in Palm Beach to recuperate. He did not return to the Senate until May 24, 1955.

Kennedy's only recorded vote directly connected with the McCarthy proceedings was an Aug. 2, 1954 vote for a motion by Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif. 1945-59) which, by 75-12, sent the censure resolution to a select committee which would report to the Senate subsequently, thereby postponing the final vote. Kennedy did not announce at the time how he would have voted on the actual censure motion.

People close to Kennedy have said that he has not wished to make a statement because to do so at such a late date would appear to be a purely political move.

In response to a question from a Dartmouth College audience March 6, 1960 Kennedy said, "If you are in the hospital, I suggest that there are other things on your mind than following what's going on before some committee."

Asked May 4, 1960 if he was "willing to take a definite stand on Senator McCarthy," Kennedy replied, "Yes, I have. I said that I'd support the censure. On many occasions I stated that."

Kennedy's Health

A June 11 statement by Kennedy's doctors, Eugene J. Cohen and Janet Travell, said, "Your health is excellent. Your vitality, endurance and resistance to infection are above average. Your ability to handle an exhausting work load is...superior."

The college and wartime back injuries which required major surgery (a double fusion of spinal discs) in 1954-55 appear to pose no further problem. During the war Kennedy got malaria, with a partial adrenal insufficiency (fully controllable by oral medication), which some doctors might have diagnosed as a mild form of Addison's disease.

His alleged failure to take a stand on the McCarthy question has brought Kennedy some sharp criticism, notably from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. She remarked on a Dec. 7, 1958 television program that she did not want a President "who understands what courage is, and admires it but has not quite the independence to have it." She has also claimed that Kennedy's father was spending great sums to have his son elected and expressed doubts about Kennedy's ability to separate duties to church and state.

Record in Congress

House

During his six years in the House of Representatives (1947-52), Kennedy served on the Education and Labor Committee. He was a member of the Subcommittee on Education. In 1949 he was selected as a member of the Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations.

Kennedy dissented when the Education and Labor Committee reported the Hartley labor bill to the floor in 1947. In the House, Kennedy said the bill would "strike down in one devastating blow the union shop, industry-wide bargaining, and so strangle collective bargaining with restraints and limitations as to make it ineffectual."

In the House Kennedy was a strong supporter of housing legislation. In 1949 he introduced a measure authorizing up to $1 billion annually in federal loans to families of moderate means for housing projects.

Kennedy favored federal aid to education and in 1949 introduced a bill authorizing $300 million annually in federal grants to states to assist elementary and secondary schools, with some aid for non-public schools.

As a House Member Kennedy also served on the District of Columbia Committee. In 1949 he was appointed chairman of the Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Banking and Insurance. Three bills affecting the District of Columbia which Kennedy introduced became law.

Senate

On entering the Senate in January 1953 Kennedy was appointed to the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. He served as chairman of the Railroad Retirement Subcommittee (1955-56) and as chairman of the Labor Subcommittee (1957-present). Chairmanship of the latter subcommittee made it possible for Kennedy to emerge as the chief Senate sponsor of labor reform legislation in 1958 and 1959. From 1953 to 1956 Kennedy was a member of the Government Operations Committee, serving as chairman of the Subcommittee on Reorganization, which dealt with the Hoover Commission proposals, during the 84th Congress.

From 1956 to May 1957 Kennedy served on the Special Committee to Investigate Lobbying. He was a member of the Select Committee on Small Business (1955-56) and the Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, known as the McClellan Committee (1957-1960). Kennedy was chairman of the Special Committee to Select Five Outstanding Senators (1957).

In 1957 Kennedy moved onto the Foreign Relations Committee. During the 85th Congress he was chairman of the International Organization Affairs Subcommittee, and in 1960 served as chairman of the African Affairs Subcommittee.

Since 1959 Kennedy served on the Joint Economic Committee.

Kennedy's legislative interests while in the Senate were primarily in the foreign affairs and labor fields.

He proposed July 2, 1957 that the U.S. support Algeria's effort to gain independence from France.

In 1958 Kennedy's Foreign Relations Committee International Organization Affairs Subcommittee, with Administration support, supported an amendment to amend the Battle Act to allow aid to Russian satellite nations. A June 5 amendment by Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif. 1945-59) struck the amendment from the bill after Knowland said the President still supported the language but would request it in separate legislation. (1958 Almanac p. 186) In 1959 Kennedy introduced a similar bill for the Administration (S 1697) which passed the Senate Sept. 12. (1959 Almanac p. 196)

On April 24, 1959 he joined Sens. Humphrey and J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) in proposing Mutual Security Program amendments designed to increase aid and reduce the purely military considerations in the formulation of the program.

Kennedy in 1959 introduced a highly controversial bill (S 819) to eliminate from the National Defense Education Act of 1958 a provision requiring loyalty oaths and affidavits from aid recipients. The Senate recommitted the bill July 23, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 299) In 1960 Kennedy cosponsored a new bill (S 2929) to repeal the affidavit alone. His measure was passed by the Senate, in amended form, June 15. (See story p. 238)

Kennedy and Labor

Kennedy belonged to labor committees during his entire Congressional career and was a sponsor of major labor legislation. The over-all satisfaction of most AFL-CIO leaders with Kennedy's labor record was reflected in their quick endorsement of his Presidential candidacy following his nomination in Los Angeles July 13.

For several years Kennedy was the one chief sponsor of legislation to establish minimum federal standards for the unemployment insurance system, instead of leaving standards to the discretion of the individual states. He sponsored a bill (S 791) to provide uniform benefits payments for at least 39 weeks, at not less than 50 percent of the average earnings of the state's workers.

Kennedy in 1959 introduced the Democratic minimum wage bill (S 1046), backed by the AFL-CIO, which would raise the wage from $1 to $1.25 an hour and extend coverage. The bill was at odds with a more restricted Administration bill. The revised Kennedy bill died in conference in 1960. (See story p. 309)

In 1958 Kennedy introduced a bill (S 3974) which became the first major labor relations bill to pass either house since the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947. The bill dealt largely with the control of union abuses exposed by the McClellan committee but did not incorporate tough Taft-Hartley amendments requested by the President. It survived Senate floor attempts to include Taft-Hartley amendments and gained passage but was rejected by the House. (1958 Almanac p. 191)

The bill Kennedy introduced in 1959 was substantially the same bill which had passed the Senate in 1958. It was considered a "moderate" bill, concerned primarily with financial and electoral misconduct of union officials. Reported by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare committee as a clean bill, although with only minor amendments, S 1555 was "beefed-up" in Senate floor action sufficiently so that the AFL-CIO dubbed the version that went to the House "anti-labor".

Strong Taft-Hartley provisions added by the House, in its substitution of the Landrum-Griffin bill for the Senate version, were fought by Kennedy as chairman of a 12-day conference committee. The final bill was largely the House bill, but Kennedy and others succeeded in getting House conferees to soften their Taft-Hartley provisions by including several exemptions for unions. (1959 Almanac p. 156)

Kennedy Sept. 3 said of the final version, "The bill is a compromise. I must frankly state that it goes a good deal further in some areas than I think is either desirable or necessary -- this is especially true of the Taft-Hartley amendments.... The bill is not the bill I should have preferred to see passed by Congress...(but) I think substantial progress was made (in conference).... I have no apologies at all for the bill we are now bringing before the Senate.... I do not claim it is a perfect bill or that it is a model of fairness. But taking it as a whole, it is the best bill we can pass."

The bill has been a key to organized labor's stand in the 1960 elections. Reactions from various labor leaders:

- The AFL-CIO Sept. 2, 1959 praised Kennedy and "the liberal majority of Senate conferees" for doing "a good job of eliminating some of the more obvious injustices."
- Sept. 22, 1959, Kennedy was denounced before the AFL-CIO convention by Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union.
- At a Nov. 10, 1959 meeting of the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO Walter P. Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers, led a group proposing a resolution praising Kennedy and five others for their work in modifying the bill in conference. The convention's resolution's committee killed the resolution after officials of the International Assn. of Machinists registered protests.
- International Brotherhood of Teamsters president James R. Hoffa Nov. 3, 1959 announced a broad political campaign for 1960 and attacked Kennedy saying "We don't support spoiled millionaries."

After his nomination for the Presidency, Kennedy July 31, 1960 said he would press for passage of five measures during the August session of Congress: medical aid to the aged through the Social Security System; the minimum-wage bill; the common-site picketing bill; aid to education; and an omnibus housing measure. Despite his efforts, none of the five was enacted. (See stories p. 148, 309, 320, 232, 271)

Kennedy's Travels

Senator Kennedy has made frequent trips to France and Great Britain, his office reports. In addition, they list these trips:

1935 -- Canada, Ireland.

1939 -- Albania, Canada, Ireland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Russia, Syria.

1941 -- Argentina, Brazil, Chile.

1945 -- Germany.

1950 -- Italy.

1951 -- Hong Kong, India, Indo China, Iran, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Yugoslavia.

1952 -- China, Egypt.

1953 -- Mexico.

Kennedy's Key Votes in House and Senate Since 1947

Agriculture

1960 -- Cut wheat acreage 20 percent and set future supports at 75 percent, instead of 80 percent, of parity. Agreed to 48-34 (D 24-28; R 24-6) June 9. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Remove Secretary of Agriculture's authority to approve or disapprove REA loans. Passed over veto 64-29 (D 28-1; R 6-28) April 28. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Limit to $35,000 the total amount of price support loans per person per year. Agreed to 57-20 (D 31-20; R 26-0) May 22. Kennedy ANNOUNCED FOR.

1958 -- Bar indefinitely any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments for any farm commodity. Passed 50-43 (D 39-8; R 11-35) March 13. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Delete provision of farm bill calling for return to 90 percent of parity price supports. Agreed to 54-41 (D 13-35; R 41-6) March 8. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Establish domestic parity plan for wheat. Agreed to 54-39 (D 37-10; R 17-29) March 13. Kennedy AGAINST.

1956 -- Require farmers to put a certain portion of their land into the soil bank in order to receive price supports. Agreed to 48-46 (D 12-37; R 36-9) March 19. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Passage of bill providing 90-percent-of parity price supports for one year and establishing soil bank. Passed 50-35 (D 35-4; R 15-31) April 11. Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Price supports for five basic crops on a flexible scale ranging from 82.5 to 90 percent of parity in 1955. Agreed to 49-44. (D 10-35; R 39-8) Aug. 9. Kennedy FOR.

1953 -- Reduce funds for the Agriculture Conservation Program by $50 million. Rejected 22-51 (D 6-32; R 16-19) June 15. Kennedy FOR.

1952 -- Continue farm price supports at 90 percent of parity on basic farm crops. Passed 207-121 (D 133-35; R 74-85) June 30. Kennedy AGAINST.

Labor

1960 -- Reduce from 5 million to 280,000 persons to be added to coverage of the minimum wage law. Rejected 39-56 (D 19-44; R 20-12), Aug. 17. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- McClellan "Bill of Rights" amendment to protect union members against unfair actions by their unions. Agreed to 47-46 (D 15-44; R 32-2) April 22. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Bar organizational or recognition picketing where a majority of employees has not sought recognition of the union and impose criminal penalties for "shakedown" picketing. Rejected 30-59 (D 9-48; R 21-11) April 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Extend and tighten Taft-Hartley ban on secondary boycotts. Rejected 41-50 (D 16-43; R 25-7) April 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Senate-House compromise labor reform bill, including provisions of Landrum-Griffin and Kennedy-Ervin bills. Agreed to 95-2 (D 62-1; R 33-1) Sept. 3. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Give union members right to sue in federal courts against misuse of union funds. Rejected 42-47 (D 5-42; R 37-5) June 13. Kennedy AGAINST.

1958 -- Require employers to sign non-Communist affidavits, in order to gain access to the NLRB, and retain a similar Taft-Hartley requirement for union officers. Agreed to 66-20 (D 30-17; R 36-3) June 16. Kennedy AGAINST.

1952 -- Urge President to invoke injunction powers under Taft-Hartley in steel strike. Agreed to 228-164 (D 82-117; R 145-47) June 26. Kennedy AGAINST.

1947 -- Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act. Passage over veto. Passed 331-83 (D 106-71; R 225-11) June 20. Kennedy AGAINST.

Unemployment Compensation

1959 -- Extend emergency unemployment compensation act of 1958 until July 1, 1960. Rejected 38-49 (D 37-20; R 1-29) March 25. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Broaden coverage, increase benefits, set uniform standards for federally financed unemployment compensation payments. Rejected 21-63 (D 18-23; R 3-40) May 27. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Provide nationwide standards for amount and duration of unemployment compensation benefits. Rejected 30-56 (D 26-14; R 3-42) July 13. Kennedy FOR.

Welfare Programs

1960 -- Provide medical aid to the aged through the Social Security System. Rejected 44-51 (D 43-19; R 1-32), Aug. 23. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Boost Social Security benefits by 10 percent rather than 7 percent. Rejected 32-53 (D 26-20; R 6-33) Aug. 16. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Make Social Security benefits available to women at age 62, instead of age 65. Agreed to 86-7 (D 46-2; R 40-5) July 17. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Extend Social Security coverage to 10 million additional persons and increase benefits. Agreed to 374-1 (D 234-0; R 139-1) Aug. 16. Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- Passage over President's veto of bill cancelling Treasury regulations which extended Social Security coverage to 625,000 persons. Passed 298-75 (D 89-69; R 209-4) June 14. Kennedy FOR.

Domestic Aid Programs

1960 -- Authorize $251 million federal aid to depressed areas. Failed to pass over veto (two-thirds vote required) 45-39 (D 40-14; R 5-25) May 24. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Increase federal grants for sewage plant construction from $50 million to $80 million. Passed 61-27 (D 48-8; R 13-19) Sept. 9. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Cut Community Facilities Act authorization from $1 billion to $500 million. Rejected 33-52 (D 2-42; R 31-10) April 16. Kennedy AGAINST.

Aid to Education

1960 -- S 8, authorizing appropriations for two years of $20 per child of school age -- about $917 million a year. Passed 51-34 (D 42-12; R 9-22) Feb. 4, 1960. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Create a 150,000-member Youth Conservation Corps to combat delinquency, aid conservation. Passed 47-45 (D 45-15; R 2-30) Aug. 13. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Provide educational loans and grants for 1955-1963 military veterans. Agreed to 49-39 (D 49-10; R 0-29) July 21. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- National Defense Education Act. Passed 62-26 (D 35-10; R 27-16) Aug. 13. Kennedy FOR.

1953 -- Provide that revenue from U.S. leasing of outer continental shelf be used for educational grants unless needed for a national defense emergency. Agreed to 45-37 (D 34-7; R 11-30) June 24. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Kill public library service demonstration act providing $163 million in aid to states for promotion of library services. Rejected 162-176 (D 41-157; R 121-18) March 9. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Establish a National Science Foundation to promote basic research and scientific education. Agreed to 247-126 (D 191-32; R 56-94) March 1. Kennedy FOR.

Housing

1960 -- Authorize 37,000 additional public housing units. Rejected 38-42 (D 31-19; R 7-23) June 16. Kennedy ANNOUNCED FOR.

1959 -- Boost urban renewal funds to $450 million a year for four years. Rejected 33-56 (D 32-26; R 1-30) Feb. 5. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Passage of second housing bill over veto (two-thirds majority needed). Failed to pass 58-36 (D 52-9; R 6-27) Sept. 4. Kennedy FOR (also voted to override first housing veto).

1957 -- Authorize construction of additional 200,000 low-cost public housing units per year. Rejected 20-54 (D 17-22; R 3-32) May 29. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Put a maximum of 35,000 on annual new starts in low-rent public housing. Agreed to 66-16 (D 28-13; R 38-2) June 3. Kennedy AGAINST.

1949 -- Five-year housing program. Passed 227-186 (D 192-55; R 34-131) June 29. Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- Kennedy SIGNED discharge petition to bring companion bill to Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill to the floor of the House for a vote.

Public Works -- Atomic Energy

1959 -- Kill the Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing bill. Rejected 17-73 (D 2-56; R 15-17) July 9. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Cut public works appropriation about $80 million to figure recommended by President. Rejected 17-72 (D 5-52; R 12-20 July 9. Kennedy AGAINST.

1957 -- Authorize federal construction of Hells Canyon dam. Passed 45-38 (D 40-5; R 5-33) June 21. Kennedy FOR.

1955 -- Colorado River Storage program. Passed 58-23 (D 31-15; R 27-8) April 20. Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Authorize federal atomic power program; give preference to public bodies in excess power disposal. Agreed to 45-41 (D 38-6; R 6-35) July 22. Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Authorize development of a St. Lawrence seaway. Passed 51-33 (D 25-18; R 25-15) Jan. 20. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Reduce by $3.7 million funds for maintenance and operation of navigation and flood control projects. Rejected 4-81 (D 2-38; R 2-43) May 25. Kennedy FOR.

1952 -- Cut TVA funds. Agreed to 199-159 (D 44-142; R 154-17) March 21. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- River, harbor, flood control program. Agreed to 210-137 (D 141-57; R 68-80) May 3. Kennedy AGAINST.

1948 -- TVA steam plant. Rejected 152-192 (D 134-5; R 16-187) May 11. Kennedy FOR.

Civil Rights -- Immigration

1960 -- Motion to limit debate by invoking cloture on the Civil Rights filibuster (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 42-53 (D 30-33; R 12-20) March 10. Kennedy FOR.

1960 -- Motion to table (kill) an amendment to civil rights bill to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunction to protect any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 55-38 (D 34-28; R 21-10) March 10. Kennedy AGAINST.

1960 -- Motion to table (kill) an amendment to the bill to provide for court-appointed referees or Presidentially appointed enrollment officers to register voters after a court has found a pattern or practice of discrimination. Tabling motion agreed to 51-43 (D 27-35; R 24-8) March 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Extend life of Civil Rights Commission for two years and appropriate $500,000 to it. Agreed to 71-18 (D 43-17; R 28-1) Sept. 14. Kennedy FOR.

1957 -- A point of order against a move to bypass the House-passed civil rights bill around the Senate Judiciary Committee. Rejected 39-45 (D 34-11; R 5-34) June 20. The rejection permitted the bill to go straight on the Senate calendar. Kennedy FOR.

1957 -- Eliminate section of civil rights bill authorizing Attorney General to institute civil action for preventive relief in civil rights cases under the 14th Amendment. Agreed to 52-38 (D 34-13; R 18-25) July 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

1957 -- Guarantee jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt and provide uniform methods of selecting federal court juries. Agreed to 51-42 (D 39-9; R 12-33) Aug. 2. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Constitutional amendment to nominate Presidential candidates by national primary and elect President by direct popular vote. Rejected 13-69 (D 11-28; R 2-41) March 27. Kennedy AGAINST.

1952 -- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Passage of bill over President's veto. Passed 278-113 (D 107-90; R 170-23) June 26. Kennedy AGAINST.

1947 -- Anti-poll tax. Passed 290-112 (D 73-98; R 216-14) July 21. Kennedy FOR.

Senate Filibuster Rule

1959 -- Revise Senate rule 22 to permit limitation of debate, after a certain time has elapsed, by a majority of the Senate. Rejected 28-67 (D 20-43; R 8-24) Jan. 12. Kennedy FOR.

VOTING SCORES

CQ's Voting Participation Scores measure the percentage of roll calls on which a Member votes; On the Record Scores measure the percentage of times a Member went on the record on a roll-call vote; Party Unity and Party Opposition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member voted with or in opposition to the majority of his party on roll-call votes when his party opposed the stand taken by the opposition majority; Presidential Support and Opposition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member supported the Presidential position on roll-call votes; Conservative Coalition Scores measure the percentage of times a Member supported or opposed the stand of Republicans and Southern Democrats when they formed a coalition against Northern Democrats on roll-call votes.

Here are Kennedy's scores since he became a Member of the Senate in 1953: (A blank indicates that CQ did not make the study in that year.)

Congress	Voting Participation	On The Record	Presidential Support	Presidential Opposition	Party Unity	Party Opposition	Conservative Coalition Support	Conservative Coalition Opposition
83rd	81%	92%	43%	35%	69%			
84th	60	92	34	22	56	17%		
85th	83	99	48	35	70	10		
1959	77	100	31	48	70	9	2%	65%
1960	35	99	27	20	47	1	0	48

In 1955, when he was recovering from his operation, Kennedy was the lowest ranking Democrat in Voting Participation and the second lowest in On the Record Scores. In 1959, he was in a three-way tie for fourth lowest Democrat in voting participation. In 1960 he was second lowest in voting participation.

Supreme Court -- Internal Security

1959 -- Kill bill to eliminate loyalty oath requirement for students seeking federal educational funds. Agreed to 49-42 (D 26-34; R 23-8) July 23. Kennedy AGAINST.

1958 -- Kill bill to provide that no act of Congress should be construed as nullifying state laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or the two cannot be reconciled. Motion adopted 41-40 (D 27-17; R 14-23) Aug. 21. Kennedy FOR.

1957 -- Restrict use of FBI files by defendants in criminal cases, thus limiting the effects of the Supreme Court's Jencks case decision. Conference report adopted 74-2 (D 39-1; R 35-1) Aug. 30. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Internal Security Act. Passage of bill over President's veto. Passed 286-48 (D 160-45; R 126-2) Sept. 22. Kennedy FOR.

Statehood -- Home Rule

1959 -- Hawaii statehood. Passed 76-15 (D 46-14; R 30-1) March 11. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Alaska statehood bill. Passed 64-20 (D 31-13; R 33-7) June 30. Kennedy FOR.

1955 -- Provide home rule for the District of Columbia. Passed 59-15 (D 28-12; R 31-3) June 29. Kennedy FOR.

Foreign Aid

1960 -- Boost mutual security funds by $190 million. Agreed to 56-31 (D 31-23; R 25-8), Aug. 29. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Cut Development Loan Fund authorization from $2 billion for two years to $700 million for one year. Rejected 30-50 (D 20-34; R 10-16) July 2. Kennedy AGAINST.

1959 -- Require President to submit detailed country-by-country budgets to Congressional committees with future foreign aid requests. Rejected 37-53 (D 34-23; R 3-30) July 7. Kennedy AGAINST.

1958 -- Kill policy declaration favoring U.S. economic aid to India. Rejected 35-47 (D 12-30; R 23-17) June 6. Kennedy AGAINST.

1955 -- Increase military assistance appropriations by $420 million. Agreed to 50-38 (D 21-23; R 29-15) July 22. Kennedy AGAINST.

1950 -- Shelve Point IV aid to underdeveloped areas. Rejected 150-220 (D 31-191; R 118-29) March 31. Kennedy AGAINST.

1950 -- Korean Aid. Rejected 191-192 (D 170-61; R 21-130) Jan. 19. Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- European Recovery Plan (Marshall Plan). Passed 329-74 (D 158-11; R 171-61) March 31. Kennedy FOR.

1947 -- Greek-Turkish aid. Passed 287-108 (D 160-13; R 127-94) May 9. Kennedy FOR.

Reciprocal Trade

1958 -- Eliminate authority for Congress to override Presidential veto of Tariff Commission escape-clause finding. Agreed to 63-27 (D 27-18; R 36-9) July 22. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Extend Reciprocal Trade program through June 30, 1962. Passed 72-18 (D 40-6; R 32-12) Aug. 11. Kennedy FOR.

1955 -- Repeal the peril point section of reciprocal trade law. Rejected 9-82 (D 9-35; R 0-47) May 4. Kennedy AGAINST.

1955 -- Make future reciprocal trade agreements subject to Congressional veto. Rejected 13-73 (D 9-33; R 4-40) May 4. Kennedy AGAINST.

1955 -- Eliminate three "protectionist" provisions of reciprocal trade law. Rejected 21-67 (D 21-21; R 0-46) May 4. Kennedy AGAINST.

1949 -- Kill bill to extend Reciprocal Trade program. Rejected 151-241 (D 7-235; R 144-5) Feb. 9. Kennedy FOR. On final passage of the bill Kennedy switched and voted in favor of it.

Treaties and Agreements

1957 -- Mideast Doctrine, authorizing President to use military and economic aid to combat communism in the Middle East. Passed 72-19 (D 30-16; R 42-3) March 5. Kennedy FOR.

1957 -- Amendment to statute of International Atomic Energy Agency requiring Congressional approval of U.S. donation of special fissionable materials. Rejected 31-55 (D 13-31; R 18-24) June 18. Kennedy AGAINST.

1955 -- Strike from Formosa Policy resolution Presidential authority to secure related positions and territories in the area. Rejected 13-74 (D 12-32; R 1-42) Jan. 28. Kennedy FOR.

1955 -- Passage of Formosa Policy resolution, authorizing President to use U.S. forces to defend that area. Passed 85-3 (D 42-2; R 43-1) Jan. 28. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- George version of Bricker constitutional amendment limiting treaty making powers of the President. (Two-thirds majority or 61 "yeas" needed.) Rejected 60-31 (D 28-16; R 32-14). Feb. 26. Kennedy AGAINST.

1953 -- Reservation to Status of Forces Treaty giving U.S. exclusive jurisdiction over U.S. forces for offenses committed abroad. Rejected 27-53 (D 12-26; R 15-27) July 14. Kennedy ABSENT.

Communist Bloc Policy

1959 -- Give the President authority to approve economic aid to European Communist satellites. Passed 49-40 (D 33-23; R 16-17) Sept. 12. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Bar aid to Yugoslavia and Poland. Rejected 22-54 (D 7-30; R 15-24) June 6. Kennedy AGAINST.

1956 -- Bar use of foreign aid funds for military equipment to Yugoslavia, except to maintain equipment previously furnished. Agreed to 50-42 (D 24-23; R 26-19) July 24. Kennedy AGAINST.

Defense

1959 -- Symington amendment to increase Army procurement funds from $1,450,000,000 to $1,683,900,000 and designate $453 million of the total for modernizing Army combat equipment. Rejected 43-48 (D 40-19; R 3-29) July 13. Kenpedy FOR.

1959 -- Limit draft extension to two years, rather than four. Rejected 24-67 (D 16-43; R 8-24) March 11. Kennedy AGAINST.

1958 -- Transfer $150 million for accelerated missile-defense program. Passed 78-0 (D 36-0; R 42-0) Feb. 3. Kennedy FOR.

1956 -- Increase Air Force procurement funds by $800 million. Agreed to 48-40 (D 43-3; R 5-37) June 26. Kennedy FOR.

1955 -- Increase Marine Corps funds by $46 million. Agreed to 40-39 (D 37-2; R 3-37) June 20. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Increase by $350,466,000 defense appropriations for army personnel and maintenance. Rejected 38-50 (D 37-10; R 1-40) June 17. Kennedy FOR.

1953 -- Increase Air Force funds for aircraft purchases by $400 million. Rejected 38-55 (D 37-9; R 0-46) July 23. Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- Peacetime military draft. Passed 282-131 (D 144-31; R 138-98) June 18. Kennedy FOR.

Taxes

1960 -- Repeal the 10 percent tax on local telephone calls and domestic telegrams. Rejected 30-54 (D 22-32; R 8-22) June 20. Kennedy PAIRED AGAINST.

1960 -- Repeal the 10 percent tax on passenger transportation. Rejected 29-55 (D 24-30; R 5-25) June 20. Kennedy PAIRED AGAINST.

1960 -- Repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income exceeding $50 from domestic corporations. Agreed to 42-41 (D 39-12; R 3-29) June 20. Kennedy ANNOUNCED FOR.

1960 -- Establish a 20 percent withholding tax on income from interest and dividends. Rejected 24-62 (D 22-31; R 2-31) June 20. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Repeal 4 percent tax credit on dividend income. Agreed to 47-31 (D 44-7; R 3-24) June 25. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Reduce on a graduated scale the depletion allowance on oil and gas wells. Rejected 21-54 (D 16-33; R 5-21) June 25. Kennedy FOR.

1959 -- Increase federal excise tax on gasoline 1½ cents per gallon. Rejected 33-46 (D 12-40; R 21-6) June 25. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- $6 billion tax cut. Rejected 23-65 (D 20-24; R 3-41) June 18. Kennedy FOR.

1958 -- Reduce taxes on small corporations and increase taxes on large corporations. Rejected 34-45 (D 22-19; R 12-26) June 20. Kennedy FOR.

1954 -- Increase annual personal income tax exemption from $600 to $700 and delete provisions granting dividend exclusions and tax credit. Rejected 46-49 (D 43-4; R 2-45) June 30. Kennedy FOR.

1950 -- Across-the-board cut in federal spending. Agreed to 273-113 (D 116-111; R 157-1) May 10. Kennedy FOR.

1948 -- Income tax reduction. Passage over veto. Passed 311-88 (D 82-84; R 229-2) April 2. Kennedy AGAINST.

Federal Salaries

1960 -- Across the board 7½ percent pay increase for 1.6 million federal employees. Passage over veto (two-thirds majority required). Passed 74-24 (D 55-9; R 19-15) July 1. Kennedy FOR.

Federal Control

1958 -- Kill a bonus of federal funds for states that agree to regulate billboards along new stretches of the Interstate Highway System. Rejected 41-47 (D 21-24; R 20-23) March 26. Kennedy AGAINST.

1956 -- Amend Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers from federal utility-rate control. Passed 53-38 (D 22-24; R 31-14) Feb. 6. Kennedy AGAINST.

1953 -- Give the states title and control of tideland areas within their boundaries. Agreed to 56-35 (D 21-25; R 35-9) May 5. Kennedy AGAINST.

Personalities

1959 -- Nomination of Lewis L. Strauss as Secretary of Commerce. Rejected 46-49 (D 15-47; R 31-2) June 19. Kennedy AGAINST.

1954 -- Condemnation of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (1947-57). Agreed to 67-22 (D 44-0; R 22-22) Dec. 2. Kennedy ABSENT.

CQ Fact Sheet **On New Senators**

BIOGRAPHIES OF NEWLY ELECTED SENATORS

(As of their election, Nov. 8, 1960)

DELAWARE

J. Caleb Boggs (R)

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs, 51, served three terms in the House of Representatives (1947-53), two terms as Delaware's Governor (1953-61) and then in 1960 took on Sen. J. Allen Frear Jr. (D) for a Senate seat.

Boggs said the main issues of the 1960 campaign were: "Sound, continued growth and development in the United States. Continued responsible, mature leadership. Wisdom and strength for the preservation and growth of freedom with peace and justice."

His past record also gives a picture of his stands. In the House he voted or announced: in 1947 -- FOR the Taft-Hartley Act passage over veto; in 1948 -- FOR authorization for the European Recovery Program; in 1949 -- FOR deleting low-rent public housing from the 1949 housing act; in 1949 -- FOR extension of existing rigid price supports; in 1949 -- FOR a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour; in 1949 -- FOR cutting Mutual Defense Assistance; in 1950 -- FOR killing the technical assistance portion of the Point Four program; in 1951 -- FOR providing that the Tariff Commission should determine peril points of tariff reduction and recommend minimum rates for protection of domestic industry.

In his House career Boggs served on the House Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee and House Administration Committee in 1947 and on the Judiciary Committee for the remainder of his service. He followed a fairly conservative line, speaking against federal encroachment on "states' rights" and charging the Truman Administration with "creeping socialism" before the 1950 elections.

In 1949 he introduced a bill to make picketing of federal courts or the homes of those involved in federal cases, with intent to impede justice, illegal. In 1950 he was reported to have voted in the Judiciary Committee to approve legislation giving states clear title to all tidelands up to the three mile limit and 37½ percent of revenues from the leasing between the limit and the continental shelf. In 1951 he was one of 10 Republican Representatives to introduce legislation to recreate the Hoover Commission.

During his House terms, Boggs was "On the Record" on roll calls: 80th Congress -- 94 percent of the time; 81st Congress -- 88 percent; 82nd Congress -- 90 percent. He voted with the GOP majority: 80th Congress -- 93 percent of the time; 81st Congress -- 80 percent; 82nd Congress -- 76 percent.

In 1952 Boggs unseated incumbent Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D) with 52.1 percent of the vote and won reelection in 1956 over H. Tyler McConnell (D) with 51.8 percent. He was ineligible for reelection in 1960.

In a Sept. 18 speech on state financing Boggs rejected highway financing by bond issues or toll projects. To earn the respect of future generations, he said, "we must supply superior public services without placing a mortgage upon future earnings of the very people we are now trying to serve."

The New York Times Aug. 6, 1959 said Boggs "has refused to call out the National Guard to enforce school integration but has made it clear he will not tolerate violence."

Boggs was born in Cheswold, Delaware May 15, 1909. He was graduated from the University of Delaware in 1931 and received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1937. He enlisted in the Delaware national guard in 1926, becoming a reserve officer that year. He served with the Armored Division during World War II from 1941-45 and is now a colonel in the Army Reserves.

He was appointed deputy judge of the family court of New Castle county in 1946 and later that year was elected to the House of Representatives after running against "the New Deal controlled Congress".

Boggs now lives in Wilmington and lists "attorney at law" as his profession. A Methodist, he is married and has two children.

IOWA

Jack Miller (R)

Jack Miller, 44, led five other candidates in the primary for the Iowa GOP Senate nomination and took 30.8 percent of the vote. Because this was less than the 35 percent required for nomination, the selection was turned over to the Iowa state convention which July 20 made Miller the first Senate candidate chosen in this fashion in Iowa history.

After the tenuous start, Miller moved into a campaign in which he stressed: "World peace, accompanied by a world disarmament program with effective inspection and controls; maintenance of a military establishment which will deter aggression"; achieving a balance of production and consumption to insure the farmer a fair return; economic and business growth through revision of the federal tax structure to encourage rather than discourage business; and prevention of increased centralized, federal control through return to the states of revenue sources.

A tax lawyer who specializes in farm tax problems, Miller urges economy in federal spending and reduction of the national debt. He has a plan for incentive taxation of growth income in which a person would pay taxes at only half the rate on the increase in his earned income over the previous year. He also advocates better credit facilities for the small farmer and a land retirement program, providing that the farmer, including tenant farmers, is well taken care of.

Miller was born June 6, 1916, in Chicago. He now lives in Sioux City. A Catholic, he is married and has four children. He served four years with the Air Force in World War II and has spent 23 years in the organized reserves where he is now a colonel.

Miller graduated from Creighton University, Omaha, took a law degree from Columbia University and did post graduate work at the University of Iowa College of Law. He worked as an attorney in the Internal Revenue Service's chief counsel's office 1946-47. He once headed the committee on tax problems of farmers of the American Bar Assn. He writes the Farmer's Tax Saver published annually by Wallace's Farmer, and has written many articles on farm taxation. He has taught at the U.S. army command and general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and at the University of Notre Dame College of Law.

Miller was a member of the Iowa house 1955-56 and has been a state senator since 1956. He lost a 1958 bid for the GOP nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

MISSOURI

Edward V. Long (D)

After the death of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), and after a period of much controversy within the Missouri Democratic party, Edward V. Long, 52, was selected Sept. 21 as the Democratic candidate for the special election to fill Hennings' seat. Gov. James T. Blair Jr. (D) then named Long Senator until Nov. 8 and Long opened his Washington office before beginning his campaign. Long said he would "in so far as possible" follow the Senatorial course of Hennings.

Long was born July 18, 1908 in Lincoln county, Mo. He now lives in Clarksville while practicing law in Bowling Green. He is the Baptist deacon of a "little church my great-grandfather organized." He is married and has one daughter.

Long attended Culver-Stockton College 1927-30 and the University of Missouri 1925-26. He is a past director of Rotary International and claims considerable experience overseas through the organization.

He has had many years of political experience: prosecuting attorney for Pike county, 1937-41; city attorney for Bowling Green, 1941-45; state senator 1945-58, majority floor leader 1949-54 and president pro tem 1955-56; and 1957-60 Lieutenant Governor. He was renominated to this post in the Aug. 2 primary, carrying 110 of the 114 counties and resigned Sept. 23.

Besides his law practice and his political offices, Long is president of two banks, several loan companies and life insurance companies and is considered a wealthy man. He also owns a 1,600-acre farm which he says makes no profit.

MONTANA

Lee Metcalf (D)

Rep. Lee Metcalf, 49, March 16, 1960, announced he would run in the Montana primary for the Senate nomination. Metcalf's Senate partner in introducing federal aid to education bills, Sen. James E. Murray (D), April 28 announced he was retiring from the seat and Metcalf June 7 beat Rep. LeRoy H. Anderson (D) and two others to gain the nomination. His opponent in the election race was former Rep. Orvin B. Fjare (R 1955-57).

Metcalf has a record as a leader of "liberal" House Members: in 1957 he was one of the members of the House Education and Labor Committee who voted unsuccessfully to deny chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) the right to appoint subcommittee chairmen and staff members; he was one of 28 Representatives presenting a liberal program for Democrats at the beginning of the 85th Congress, one of the so-called "young Turks"; at the beginning of the 86th Congress he was one of a group who attempted to force changes in the House Rules Committee operations -- this movement came to nothing after the group met with Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas); in 1960 he was elected chairman of the Democratic Study Group.

Metcalf's record in the House indicates his position on numerous issues: He has supported natural resources and conservation legislation. As a freshman he was one of several to introduce legislation authorizing the Hell's Canyon Dam. He has sponsored lead and zinc industry protection both in Congress and through pressure on the Administration. In 1954 part of his campaign was against Republican "raids on the public domain."

He voted in the House Ways and Means Committee in 1960 to include the Forand health bill in the overall social security Act. He later called the medical care plan passed by Congress in 1960 "only the beginning."

He called "persistent resistance of some areas in the South (to allowing Negroes to vote) a national disgrace."

The Murray-Metcalf bill to provide federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries served as the beginning point in the fight for education aid legislation in the 86th Congress, but was blocked by the Rules Committee. Metcalf played a key part in steering a compromise measure through the House.

While he has received a good deal of labor support in his campaigns and has introduced pro-labor legislation, Metcalf said during the 1958 labor bill debate, if this "self-policing type of legislation does not prevent abuse of these trust funds, then it will be necessary to adopt more punitive legislation."

Metcalf has been a vigorous opponent of the Eisenhower Administration fiscal policies and budget reporting policies. He said the latter made deficits appear to be smaller than they actually were. In 1959 he sponsored legislation which would have had Congress suggest a change in Treasury borrowing policy. He said the 86th Congress "acted wisely" in raising defense and armed services appropriations over the President's requested amount.

Metcalf joined the House Education and Labor Committee in 1953 and in 1955 became a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee as well. In 1959 he dropped both committees to join the important Ways and Means Committee. He was also a member of the House Select Astronautics and Space Exploration Committee in 1958.

Metcalf was born in Stevensville, Mont., Jan. 28, 1911. He attended Stanford University and took his law degree from Montana State. He is a lawyer by profession but has spent most of his life in public service. He was a member of the Montana legislature in 1937, spent 4½ years in the Army in World War II, served as associate justice of the Montana supreme court 1947-52 and since 1953 has represented Montana's 1st District in the House of Representatives. His winning percentages for his four elections to the House: 1952, 50.3 percent; 1954, 56.0; 1956, 62.1; 1958, 69.5.

Metcalf is married and has one son. He lives in Helena and is a Methodist.

OREGON

Mrs. Maurine B. Neuberger (D)

Mrs. Maurine Brown Neuberger, 52, said early in her campaign that she would not run as a replacement for her late husband, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore. 1955-60); the people of Oregon would vote for her on her own merits, she said, "They know me."

If the people of Oregon did not know Mrs. Neuberger even before her campaign began it was not for want of exposure to her. Aside from an active two terms in the Oregon House of Representatives (1951-55), she joined her husband in a prolific and widely published reporter-writer team specializing in problems of the American Northwest.

Mrs. Neuberger gave up her own career in 1955 when her husband came to Washington, but she worked with him, without salary, in his Capitol office. He died of a cerebral hemorrhage two days before the final filing date for the Oregon primary. Mrs. Neuberger entered and won handily over five opponents.

Health, education and consumer problems are three areas which interest her particularly. She has said she is all in favor of women being active in politics and Aug. 8. said it might be smart to elect a woman President because "women are nicer than men, mostly...I have never heard of a woman political leader being accused of corruption or engaging in questionable deals."

Mrs. Neuberger attended the Oregon College of Education in Monmouth and graduated from the University of Oregon in 1929. She was elected to Theta Sigma Phi, an honorary fraternity for women in journalism. After graduation she took post graduate work in physicial education at the University of California at Los Angeles and then taught physical education and English in Oregon high schools for 12 years before her marriage in 1945.

The daughter of a dairying family, Mrs. Neuberger while in the Oregon legislature successfully fought to end a law forbidding colored margarine in Oregon and helped to end a milk-control law which kept milk prices artificially high. She served on the state house education committee. Mrs. Neuberger is on the national board of directors of the United Nations Assn. She attended the Atlantic Congress in London in 1959.

RHODE ISLAND

Claiborne Pell (D)

Claiborne Pell, 41, startled the country and two ex-Rhode Island Governors by defeating them for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in the Sept. 28 Rhode Island primary. Unofficial totals gave Pell 61.2 percent of the vote to 33.3 percent for ex-Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D 1951-59) and 5.5 percent for ex-Gov. J. Howard McGrath (1941-45).

Pell, who comes from a highly political family but has little political experience himself, said his primary victory was the result of "the expenditure of a great deal of shoe leather...this is what I wanted. This is the type of life, the type of work, I've had in the back of my mind since I was 20."

A young man, Pell compared his campaign to that of Democratic Presidential aspirant John F. Kennedy: "Like Kennedy, I started early and worked hard. I wasn't afraid to use my family and my friends...I think there's a trend towards, well, not necessarily young people, but towards people who look upon politics not as a profession but as a service."

In his primary campaign Pell stressed the great portion of a Senator's time taken up with foreign policy and emphasized his own considerable experience abroad. He has said he is for the $1.25 minimum wage; a periodic study of unemployment compensation rates to relate them to the rising cost of living; a Bureau of Peace Affairs in the State Department; rebuilding traditional navy and army forces to prevent depending entirely on nuclear weapons; the Forand old-age health bill; federal aid to education emphasizing raising of teaching salaries and standards; elimination of depletion allowances, cracking down on expense accounts, collecting dividend taxes at the source; creation of a national advisory council on employment of workers over 40; all legislation "leading to fullest realization of rights of all our citizens as set forth in our Constitution." He proposes a foreign policy which would treat Communist nations on an individual basis instead of putting them "into a general pool of iniquity." He said he felt it "immoral" that U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers was given the means to commit suicide.

Pell comes from what newspapers call a "socialite Newport family." He counts four Democratic Members of Congress, as well as a Vice President (George Miffin Dallas, 1845-49), among his ancestors. His father, Herbert G. Pell, was a Representative (D N.Y. 1919-21) and minister, by appointment of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, to Portugal (1937-41) and to Hungary (1941-42).

After his graduation from Princeton in 1940, Pell went to Europe where he tried to aid those in concentration camps and was arrested several times by the Nazis. (He has also been arrested several times by the Communists for his work in iron curtain countries.) He enlisted in the Coast Guard four months before Pearl Harbor and was a lieutenant by the end of the war. He is now a commander in the Coast Guard reserves.

Pell was hospitalized in the service and brought back to the United States. He taught government in Navy and Army training schools. He was a special assistant to the State Department at the 1945 United Nations conference in San Francisco and served in the Foreign Service and State Department 1945-52, in the U.S. and in posts in Czechoslovakia and Italy. He has received awards from Portugal, Italy, and France and the Roman Catholic Church of Austria.

Pell is a Vice President of the International Rescue Committee and worked on the Hungarian border during the revolution there. He is treasurer of the American Immigration Conference, a group working for larger immigration quotas.

Pell is also a director of International Investors Inc. and a limited partner in an investment banking firm. He is a vice president of the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.

Pell was born in New York City Nov. 22, 1918. He was educated in private schools in New York and Rhode Island, where his family summered and lived often during his youth. He was graduated with honors from Princeton and received an M.A. in international administration from Columbia University in 1946. He is a linguist and campaigned in French, Portugese and Italian. He is married and the father of four children.

Women in Congress: 15 in House, 2 in Senate

The 87th Congress will have 17 women Members, equal to the record feminine contingent elected to the 84th and 86th Congresses.

Only two of the 17 will be new Members and they will have served almost two months when Congress convenes. Both Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger (D Ore.) and Rep. Julia Butler Hansen (D Wash.) ran for special election to fill unexpired terms and assumed office upon election. Mrs. Neuberger was elected to serve out the Senate term of her late husband Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D 1955-60), filled in the interim by appointee Sen. Hall Stoner Lusk (D), as well as the full term beginning in 1961. Mrs. Hansen was elected to serve out the unexpired term of the late Rep. Russell V. Mack (R), as well as the new term beginning in 1961.

Eight female Democratic Representatives won re-election, bringing the Democratic feminine corps to 10, including the two newcomers. There were seven unsuccessful Democratic women candidates for the House of Representatives and one unsuccessful Senate candidate.

Among the Democratic women losing bids for House seats was ex-Rep. Mrs. Coya Knutson (Minn. 1954-58) who lost election to a third term in 1958. Also losing were two Democrats who tried unsuccessfully for House seats in 1958.

The losing Democratic woman Senate candidate, Miss Lucia M. Cormier, opposed incumbent Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) in Mrs. Smith's successful bid for a third Senate term. Their battle was the Nation's first woman-to-woman contest for the Senate.

The Republican feminine contingent will include six Representatives in addition to Mrs. Smith. However, two Republican Congresswomen of the 86th Congress will not return to the 87th -- Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.), who died Sept. 10 after serving continuously in the House since 1925, and Mrs. Edna Simpson (Ill.), who announced in December 1959 that she would retire. There were two unsuccessful women Republican candidates for the House.

In all, 27 women ran for the 87th Congress -- three for the Senate (two Democrats, one Republican) and 24 for the House (16 Democrats, eight Republicans).

With both Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Neuberger in the Senate, that chamber has for the first time two women elected to full Senate terms sitting simultaneously. Two women have sat in the Senate a number of times previously, but one has always been an appointee or elected by special election to occupy a seat made vacant by retirement or death.

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS OF 1960

JAN. 2 -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) formally announces for the Presidency, joining Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) as the only announced candidates.
JAN. 4 -- Vice President Nixon gets major credit for settlement of 116-day-old steel strike.
JAN. 6 -- Second session of 86th Congress convenes, with politics and civil rights on most minds.
JAN. 7 -- President's State of the Union speech stresses cautious hopes for better U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations, surprises audience by forecast of $4.2 billion budget surplus. Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) dies.
JAN. 8 -- Nixon officially becomes candidate for GOP Presidential nomination.
JAN. 11 -- Sen. Green (D R.I.), 92, says he will not seek reelection in November.
JAN. 13 -- Eisenhower says he is best qualified to judge adequacy of defense program, decries "partisan" attacks on it.
JAN. 14 -- John L. Lewis resigns as Mine Workers head.
JAN. 18 -- President's Budget Message predicts year of high prosperity, payments on national debt.
JAN. 19 -- Japan and U.S. sign mutual defense treaty.
JAN. 20 -- Eisenhower's Economic Report defends Administration policies against Democratic charges that the country's economic growth is too slow.
JAN. 25 -- Senate passes "clean elections" bill after voting to require reports on spending in primaries and by all political committees.
JAN. 26 -- Eisenhower says the Administration is "perplexed" at Cuban Premier Castro's diatribes against it but opposes any reprisals by the U.S. Attorney General Rogers asks Congress to add to civil rights bill a provision for "referees" to overcome discrimination against Negro voters.
JAN. 27 -- Nationwide "Dinners with Ike" extol GOP election prospects, raise $5 million in campaign funds.
JAN. 29 -- Rep. Hall (D N.C.) dies.

FEB. 1 -- House Rules Committee, after delaying since August 1959, begins hearings on civil rights bill as discharge petition comes close to success.
FEB. 3 -- President tells press conference U.S. allies should have nuclear weapons.
FEB. 4 -- Senate passes bill providing $1.8 billion aid for school construction, teachers' salaries.
FEB. 9 -- Eisenhower in farm message tells Congress he'll accept any "constructive" legislation to cut wheat surpluses.
FEB. 11 -- President submits new plan to end most tests of nuclear weapons.
FEB. 15 -- Senate begins debate on civil rights.
FEB. 16 -- President in mutual security message asks nearly $4.2 billion, singles out India and Pakistan as deserving economic aid.
FEB. 17 -- Ike at press conference angrily denies he "deliberately misled" Americans on our Nation's "awesome" defense capabilities.
FEB. 19 -- Gov. Pat Brown's (D Calif.) reprieve of Caryl Chessman from execution brings criticism from Congressmen objecting to State Department interference in the case. Chessman was executed May 2.
FEB. 22 -- Eisenhower departs on 14-day goodwill trip to four Latin American countries.
FEB. 25 -- House sustains President's veto of water pollution bill by 22 votes.
FEB. 29 -- Senate begins "around-the-clock" sessions to break filibuster against civil rights proposals. Supreme Court upholds 1957 Civil Rights Act.

MARCH 3 -- Gov. "Soapy" Williams (D Mich.) announces he'll not run for 7th term.
MARCH 8 -- Sen. Kennedy sets Democratic record, wins 43,372 votes to Vice President Nixon's 65,204 in New Hampshire presidential primary. Eisenhower reports to Nation on Latin American trip. House vacancy filled by election of Jacob H. Gilbert (D) in N.Y. City's 23rd District.
MARCH 9 -- Sen. Neuberger (D Ore.) dies.
MARCH 10 -- Senate "liberals'" attempt to impose cloture and end filibuster fails, 42-53. FCC chairman John C. Doerfer resigns under pressure after taking trip on broadcaster's yacht.
MARCH 11 -- President again asks for higher postal rates.
MARCH 15 -- Judge Hall Stoner Lusk (D Ore.) named as interim Senator.
MARCH 17 -- In two messages to Congress, President asks for immigration-refugee legislation and announces program to increase U.S. exports.
MARCH 23 -- HEW Secretary Flemming says Administration opposes compulsory health insurance, such as Forand bill, but has no program to offer as yet.
MARCH 24 -- House passes civil rights bill, 311-109, after two weeks of consideration; Senate refers it to committee for five days. Sen. Symington (D Mo.) formally announces for presidential nomination.
MARCH 26 -- Sen. Goldwater (R Ariz.) wins GOP S.C. delegation's 13 votes for presidential nomination.
MARCH 28 -- Rep. Mack (R Wash.) dies.
MARCH 29 -- President and British Prime Minister Macmillan, after Camp David meetings, agree in principle to Soviet's March 20 proposal on moratorium on small nuclear tests. Senate committee pigeonholes plan to repeal Connally amendment on World Court's jurisdiction.
MARCH 30 -- Special Senate committee urges broad attack on causes of unemployment.
MARCH 31 -- House committee rejects Forand health insurance bill, 8-17.

APRIL 5 -- In Wis. primary Sen. Kennedy takes 40 percent of the vote, Sen. Humphrey 31 percent, Nixon 29 percent.
APRIL 6 -- Eisenhower adds to defense budget more Atlas missiles and Polaris submarines, cuts back other programs for net savings.
APRIL 8 -- Senate passes amended civil rights bill.
APRIL 12 -- Democrats outpoll GOP in Ill. primary, increasing their 1956 margin. Adlai Stevenson, in speech at the University of Va., criticizing the President for lack of leadership, revives talk of drafting him for the nomination.
APRIL 19 -- Sen. Clifford Case (R N.J.) scores decisive victory over conservative Robert Morris in GOP primary.
APRIL 21 -- House sends Civil Rights Act to the President after agreeing to the Senate version. Sen.

Kennedy devotes entire speech to the religious issue in talk before editors' convention after widespread reports of religious prejudice in West Virginia primary.

APRIL 22 -- Income tax evasion trial of Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) ends in hung jury.

APRIL 26 -- White House announces Nixon will sub for Eisenhower at coming Paris summit conference if President has to return to Wash.; Democrats cry "politics". In Pa. primary Nixon gets 944,000 votes, Kennedy gets 171,000 Democratic write-ins; two new GOP Congressmen elected to fill vacancies in 17th and 18th Districts: Herman T. Schneebeli, Douglas H. Elliott.

MAY 3 -- In special message to Congress Eisenhower urges action on his legislative program. Nixon outpolls Kennedy, 47 percent to 41 percent, in Indiana primary.

MAY 4 -- House uses "Calendar Wednesday" procedure to bypass Rules Committee opposition and pass $251 million depressed areas bill.

MAY 5 -- Khrushchev announces shooting down May 1 of U.S. plane 1,200 miles within Soviet border. State Department and NASA identify it as unarmed U-2 weather research plane that might have "accidentally violated Soviet air space".

MAY 7 -- Khrushchev announces that U-2 pilot Francis G. Powers confessed he was on photo-reconnaissance mission for U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. State Department says the flight had "no authorization" from Washington.

MAY 9 -- Secretary of State Herter declares that U-2 flight was part of an "extensive aerial surveillance" program ordered by the President to prevent a surprise attack against the U.S.

MAY 10 -- Kennedy beats Sen. Humphrey by wide margin in W.Va. primary, answering doubts that he could win in an overwhelming Protestant state; Humphrey withdraws as candidate for Presidency.

MAY 11 -- Eisenhower takes full responsibility for ordering flights over the USSR.

MAY 13 -- USSR warns U.S. allies against use of their bases for U.S. spy flights. Eisenhower vetoes depressed areas bill. Harry Truman endorses presidential candidacy of Sen. Symington (Mo.).

MAY 14 -- Gov. Rockefeller declines to be keynote speaker or official at GOP convention, says he will not attend, in order to emphasize his refusal to consider Vice Presidency.

MAY 15 -- Eisenhower arrives in Paris for summit meeting. Nixon defends flights over Russia, says some good had come from the U-2 incident.

MAY 16 -- At Big Four meeting, Khrushchev says USSR will participate in summit meeting only if Eisenhower apologizes for overflights, promises to end them and punishes those responsible for them. K withdraws invitation for Ike to visit USSR in June. President rejects Soviet "ultimatum", says overflights had already been suspended.

MAY 17 -- Summit conference called off before it officially opens. Kennedy criticizes U.S. handling of U-2 incident. Kefauver drug hearings focus on conflict-of-interest jobs held by chief of HEW's Antibiotics division. Discharge petition for fair trade law filed in the House.

MAY 18 -- By four-vote margin, House passes bill to defer taxes on investments in underdeveloped countries

MAY 19 -- House Rules Committee, after two months' delay, opens way for House debate on school construction bill. Adlai Stevenson says U.S. "blunders" in U-2 incident "handed Khrushcev the crowbar and sledgehammer to wreck" the summit conference. Eisenhower in Portugal says Americans must "keep our chins up".

MAY 20 -- Kennedy wins 7th straight primary, getting 51 percent of Oregon Democrats' votes over favorite son, Sen. Morse, and four others. Maurine B. Neuberger (D), widow of the Senator, is nominated for his seat.

MAY 21 -- Stevenson's criticism of U-2 affair draws cries of "appeasement" from GOP National Committee.

MAY 23 -- Senate Republicans lambaste Stevenson and Kennedy, charge they gave Khrushchev the impression a Democratic president in 1961 might be "less firm" with the Russians.

MAY 24 -- Senate fails by 11 votes to override veto of depressed areas bill.

MAY 25 -- In nationwide broadcast Eisenhower defends handling of U-2 affair, hints that new Midas satellites can take over surveillance tasks. Rockefeller says he's available for presidential "draft".

MAY 26 -- House passes school aid bill over GOP opposition, 206-189, with Powell anti-discrimination rider. UN Security Council rejects Soviet resolution condemning U.S. overflights as "aggressive".

MAY 27 -- At start of Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on U-2 incident, Herter testifies neither he nor Eisenhower knew in advance of May 1 flight.

MAY 31 -- Supporters of Lyndon Johnson for President open a nationwide campaign with ads endorsing him.

JUNE 3 -- A majority of House Members sign, in only two days, discharge petition to bypass Rules Committee and get action on pay raise bill for federal workers.

JUNE 7 -- In California, Nixon's GOP delegate slate outdraws Gov. Brown's (D) slate but total Democratic votes exceed Republicans' by 350,000. New York City reform group beats Tammany candidate Rep. Teller (D) in 20th Dist. primary. Rep. Metcalf (D Mont.) wins close contest with three opponents seeking nomination for retiring Sen. Murray's (D) seat. Senate committee holds hearing on defense treaty with Japan as Japanese groups demonstrate against ratification by the Diet.

JUNE 8 -- Rockefeller issues statement declaring Nixon should make known his program and policies before, not after, nomination.

JUNE 9 -- House committee finally agrees on a medical care plan for the aged that is closer to Administration program than to social-security-based Forand bill. Senate cuts wheat-support bill down close to Administration specifications.

JUNE 10 -- President's press secretary, James Hagerty, and U.S. Ambassador rescued by helicopter from Japanese mob demonstrating against defense treaty and Eisenhower's June 19 visit.

JUNE 12 -- Ike leaves Washington for good-will trip to Far East, despite suggestions he cancel it because

of continuing Japanese riots. Eleanor Roosevelt says Stevenson's willingness to be drafted for Presidential nomination makes him a candidate, urges Stevenson-Kennedy ticket.

JUNE 14 -- Senate committee unanimously approves treaty with Japan. In major foreign policy speech, Kennedy outlines 12-point program to defeat Soviet attempt at world domination.

JUNE 15 -- House votes 7½ percent pay raise for federal workers.

JUNE 16 -- Japanese government calls off Eisenhower good-will visit because it could not guarantee his safety.

JUNE 17 -- House votes to restore half of the $400 million cut from mutual security military assistance by the Appropriations Committee. Senate sends federal pay raise bill to the President for expected veto.

JUNE 19 -- Rep. Elliott (R Pa.) commits suicide; served in Congress only 6 weeks.

JUNE 20 -- Senate votes to close tax "loopholes" and add $1.2 billion to federal revenues.

JUNE 21 -- Nixon in major economic policy speech assails the "growthmanship school" of political economists.

JUNE 22 -- Senate ratifies Japanese defense treaty 90-2. House Rules Committee pigeonholes aid-to-education bill, refusing to authorize Senate-House conference on the bill.

JUNE 23 -- House rejects Administration-supported Senate bill on wheat price supports, also kills higher supports bill.

JUNE 25 -- Bipartisan report of Senate committee on U-2 incident gently criticizes Administration for not stopping the May 1 overflight and for confused public announcements; two Senators dissent.

JUNE 27 -- Rockefeller declines to join other GOP governors in petition favoring Nixon for President. Eisenhower in report on Far Eastern trip calls Japanese ratification of treaty with U.S., despite rioting, a "defeat for international Communism".

JUNE 28 -- Democrat Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.) wins narrow victory over Gov. John E. Davis (R) for seat of late Sen. Langer (R); win attributed to farmers' anti-Benson sentiment. Roy A. Taylor (D N.C. 12th Dist.) elected to House seat of late Rep. Hall (D). House passes bill to end "payola" and TV quiz-fixing.

JUNE 29 -- Congressional leaders give up hopes of ending the session before the national political conventions, agree to call Congress back in August.

JUNE 30 -- President vetoes federal pay raise bill with slap at lobbying tactics of postal workers' unions. House passes cut-down minimum wage bill. GOP Chairman Morton charges Democrats with making a "deal" for a Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

JULY 1 -- House and Senate override veto of federal pay bill by 69 votes in House, 8 votes in Senate. Both houses agree to require itemized reports on funds spent on Congressional junkets.

JULY 2 -- Harry Truman says he resigned June 29 as delegate to Democratic convention because it had taken on "aspects of a pre-arranged affair"; his action interpreted as part of a "stop Kennedy" movement.

JULY 3 -- House and Senate conclude all-night session, agree on bill permitting cut in Cuba's sugar quota, adjourn until Aug. 15 and Aug. 8, respectively.

JULY 4 -- 50-star flag becomes national emblem. Kennedy, answering Truman's criticism, says he will not withdraw as presidential candidate, emphasizes need for young men as national leaders. Johnson supporters raise issue of Kennedy's health.

JULY 5 -- Lyndon Johnson officially becomes candidate for President, fails to flatly reject VP possibility.

JULY 6 -- President signs sugar bill, cuts Cuban quota by 700,000 tons.

JULY 7 -- Castro accuses U.S. of economic aggression.

JULY 9 -- Khrushchev threatens to shoot rockets at U.S. if nation intervenes in Cuba. Eisenhower says U.S. will not permit Communism to dominate any Western Hemisphere country.

JULY 11 -- As Democratic convention opens in Los Angeles, key Pa. delegation gets on Kennedy bandwagon. Russia announces shooting down July 1 of U.S. RB-47 reconnaissance plane, allegedly over Soviet waters. Eisenhower in Newport, R.I., reveals economic-social program to aid Latin America.

JULY 12 -- Democrats adopt platform with strongest civil rights plank in history.

JULY 13 -- Kennedy, at 43, is nominated for President on first ballot; gets 806 votes to 409 for Johnson, with 306 scattered among other candidates and favorite sons. Stevenson receives largest convention demonstration when nominated, but only 79½ delegate votes. U.S. denounces USSR for destroying RB-47 plane over international waters.

JULY 14 -- Convention okays Kennedy choice of Johnson as running mate. UN Security Council agrees to send emergency force to quell uprisings in 15-day old Republic of the Congo. State Department denounces USSR's rocket threat as "menace to world peace", reaffirms Monroe Doctrine.

JULY 16 -- U.S. protests seizures of U.S. property, charges Cuba with "economic and political aggression". Sen. Jackson (D Wash.) picked as National Committee chairman until 1961.

JULY 20 -- Eisenhower announces Government ended fiscal 1960 June 30 with unexpected $1.1 billion surplus.

JULY 23 -- After all-night session in NYC, Nixon and Rockefeller announce agreement on 14-point policy for inclusion in GOP platform.

JULY 25 -- Rep. Judd (R Minn.) opens GOP convention with keynote speech upholding Eisenhower Administration.

JULY 27 -- GOP platform adopted without dissent after changes urged by Nixon-Rockefeller are written in. Nixon nominated with 1,321 votes to 10 for Sen. Goldwater.

JULY 28 -- Henry Cabot Lodge unanimously nominated for Vice President at Nixon's urging.

JULY 29 -- Truman and Stevenson announce plans to campaign for Kennedy-Johnson.

AUG. 2 -- Rep. Carnahan (D Mo. 8th Dist.) defeated in primary election.

AUG. 4 -- Sen. Kefauver (D Tenn.) beats segregationist opponent by unexpectedly large margin in primary. Nixon begins campaign with tour of Hawaii.

AUG. 8 -- Senate opens post-convention session, hears message from President asking increased funds for mutual security and Latin American development program, enactment of remaining parts of his 1960 program.

AUG. 15 -- House convenes post-convention session, adjourns for lack of quorum for first time in 15 years; quorum not present until Aug. 22.
AUG. 17 -- President sees no evidence of "brainwashing" in guilty plea of U-2 pilot Powers on trial in Moscow.
AUG. 18 -- Senate passes Kennedy-promoted minimum wage bill.
AUG. 23 -- Senate rejects, 44-51, medical aid plan based on social security system favored by Democratic presidential ticket and platform, also rejects Nixon-backed plan, accepts more limited state-aid program.
AUG. 26 -- AFL-CIO board endorses Kennedy slate.
AUG. 29 -- Nixon hospitalized with infected knee.
AUG. 30 -- Senate-House conferees give up on minimum wage bill, Kennedy refusing to accept House version.

SEPT. 1 -- Congress adjourns; neither party can claim much accomplishment; cut in Dominican sugar quota barred by House-Senate disagreement.
SEPT. 2 -- Lodge resigns UN post, starts campaign tour.
SEPT. 5 -- Earl Long (D La.) dies, 9 days after winning run-off for House seat.
SEPT. 6 -- Appearance at Moscow press conference of two defecting U.S. intelligence employees brings White House description of them as "self-confessed traitors".
SEPT. 7 -- Eisenhower reprimands Russia for "aggravating" the Congo confusion, says U.S. supports UN efforts whole-heartedly. Statement by Protestant conferees on religious freedom, led by Norman Vincent Peale, says Catholic president would be under "extreme pressure" to follow political policies of his church.
SEPT. 10 -- Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) dies.
SEPT. 11 -- Nixon says it would be tragic if election were decided on religious grounds.
SEPT. 12 -- Speaking to Texas Protestant ministers, Kennedy reiterates support for separation of church and state, denies church pressures on him.
SEPT. 13 -- Sen. Hennings (D Mo.) dies.
SEPT. 14 -- Rep. Preston (D Ga. 1st Dist.) defeated in primary.
SEPT. 20 -- Khrushchev's appearance in NYC for UN General Assembly meeting brings plea from Nixon that Kennedy forego remarks that "tend to disparage America".
SEPT. 22 -- Eisenhower proposes broad peace program before UN audience including K, Castro and Tito.
SEPT. 23 -- Khrushchev's General Assembly speech, calling for replacement of Secretary-General Hammarskjold and removal of the UN from the U.S., is described by Sec. Herter as a "declaration of war against the structure and personnel" of the UN. Lt. Gov. Edward V. Long (D Mo.) named to Sen. Hennings' seat.
SEPT. 26 -- First Nixon-Kennedy TV debate, on domestic policies, draws audience estimated at 73,500,000. Castro in 4½-hour UN speech says Cuba may seek withdrawal of U.S. naval base there.
SEPT. 28 -- Sec. of Treasury Anderson gives favorable short and long-term report on U.S. economy to World Bank meeting. R.I. Democrats elect Claiborne Pell as Senate candidate.

OCT. 2 -- Eisenhower rejects proposed UN resolution sponsored by five neutral nations urging a meeting with Khrushchev.
OCT. 4 -- Eisenhower becomes oldest U.S. President -- 69 years, 355 days old -- surpassing Andrew Jackson's record.
OCT. 5 -- Bipartisan group of 165 prominent Catholic laymen issues statement supporting separation of church and state.
OCT. 7 -- In second TV debate with Kennedy, Nixon takes aggressive position to offset "me-too" impression of first debate.
OCT. 12 -- GOP VP candidate Lodge tells Harlem audience there should be a Negro in the Cabinet; Nixon makes no promise, would pick "the best men" available.
OCT. 13 -- Third TV debate ranges from hot dispute over Quemoy, Matsu islands to Harry Truman's language.
OCT. 19 -- Kennedy receives huge ticker-tape reception in NYC, described as largest since Lindbergh's.
OCT. 20 -- Eisenhower calls untrue Kennedy charge that U.S. prestige abroad has slipped.
OCT. 21 -- In fourth and final TV debate, Nixon hits Kennedy position that U.S. should support anti-Castro Cubans, says it would violate non-interference doctrine.
OCT. 28 -- Eisenhower, at a Philadelphia rally, makes the first of four major public appearances for Nixon.
OCT. 30 -- Asked to comment on letters by Puerto Rican bishops prohibiting parishioners from voting for re-election of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, Kennedy says, "If 99 percent of the population were Catholic I would still oppose" any state religion. Answering press reports that industrialist Howard Hughes might have won favorable government treatment because of a loan to Nixon's family, Nixon's brother Donald says he never asked his brother "to do anything for me or anyone else in the Government."

NOV. 8 -- Sen. Kennedy elected President by narrow popular vote margin; Democrats retain control of House 262-175, Senate 64-36; Sen. Frear (D Del.) only Senate incumbent defeated.
NOV. 10 -- Kennedy announces appointment of Clark M. Clifford as Liaison with Eisenhower Administration and retention of Allen Dulles at CIA, J. Edgar Hoover at FBI. Republican Chairman Morton sends telegrams to Republican leaders in 11 states asking them to investigate alleged vote frauds.
NOV. 14 -- Sen. Kennedy meets with Nixon in Miami.
NOV. 15 -- 1960 census results show U.S. population to be 179,323,175, up 18.5 percent over 1950; Census Bureau announces nine states will gain House seats, 16 will lose them.
NOV. 16 -- Eisenhower announces Administration moves to check U.S. gold outflow.
NOV. 17 -- California's 32 electoral votes switch to Nixon column after absentee ballots are counted.
NOV. 25 -- John Fitzgerald Kennedy Jr. born to Sen. and Mrs. Kennedy.

DEC. 1 -- Sen. Kennedy announces first Cabinet choice.
DEC. 9 -- Rep. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.), elected to the Senate Nov. 8, dies.
DEC. 17 -- Sen. Kennedy completes Cabinet.
DEC. 19 -- Electoral College meets, officially electing Kennedy President with 300 electoral votes; Nixon receives 219 votes; Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), 15; Hawaii's 3 votes still in doubt.

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS OF 1960

JAN. 2 -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) formally announces for the Presidency, joining Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) as the only announced candidates.

JAN. 4 -- Vice President Nixon gets major credit for settlement of 116-day-old steel strike.

JAN. 6 -- Second session of 86th Congress convenes, with politics and civil rights on most minds.

JAN. 7 -- President's State of the Union speech stresses cautious hopes for better U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations, surprises audience by forecast of $4.2 billion budget surplus. Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) dies.

JAN. 8 -- Nixon officially becomes candidate for GOP Presidential nomination.

JAN. 11 -- Sen. Green (D R.I.), 92, says he will not seek reelection in November.

JAN. 13 -- Eisenhower says he is best qualified to judge adequacy of defense program, decries "partisan" attacks on it.

JAN. 14 -- John L. Lewis resigns as Mine Workers head.

JAN. 18 -- President's Budget Message predicts year of high prosperity, payments on national debt.

JAN. 19 -- Japan and U.S. sign mutual defense treaty.

JAN. 20 -- Eisenhower's Economic Report defends Administration policies against Democratic charges that the country's economic growth is too slow.

JAN. 25 -- Senate passes "clean elections" bill after voting to require reports on spending in primaries and by all political committees.

JAN. 26 -- Eisenhower says the Administration is "perplexed" at Cuban Premier Castro's diatribes against it but opposes any reprisals by the U.S. Attorney General Rogers asks Congress to add to civil rights bill a provision for "referees" to overcome discrimination against Negro voters.

JAN. 27 -- Nationwide "Dinners with Ike" extol GOP election prospects, raise $5 million in campaign funds.

JAN. 29 -- Rep. Hall (D N.C.) dies.

FEB. 1 -- House Rules Committee, after delaying since August 1959, begins hearings on civil rights bill as discharge petition comes close to success.

FEB. 3 -- President tells press conference U.S. allies should have nuclear weapons.

FEB. 4 -- Senate passes bill providing $1.8 billion aid for school construction, teachers' salaries.

FEB. 9 -- Eisenhower in farm message tells Congress he'll accept any "constructive" legislation to cut wheat surpluses.

FEB. 11 -- President submits new plan to end most tests of nuclear weapons.

FEB. 15 -- Senate begins debate on civil rights.

FEB. 16 -- President in mutual security message asks nearly $4.2 billion, singles out India and Pakistan as deserving economic aid.

FEB. 17 -- Ike at press conference angrily denies he "deliberately misled" Americans on our Nation's "awesome" defense capabilities.

FEB. 19 -- Gov. Pat Brown's (D Calif.) reprieve of Caryl Chessman from execution brings criticism from Congressmen objecting to State Department interference in the case. Chessman was executed May 2.

FEB. 22 -- Eisenhower departs on 14-day goodwill trip to four Latin American countries.

FEB. 25 -- House sustains President's veto of water pollution bill by 22 votes.

FEB. 29 -- Senate begins "around-the-clock" sessions to break filibuster against civil rights proposals. Supreme Court upholds 1957 Civil Rights Act.

MARCH 3 -- Gov. "Soapy" Williams (D Mich.) announces he'll not run for 7th term.

MARCH 8 -- Sen. Kennedy sets Democratic record, wins 43,372 votes to Vice President Nixon's 65,204 in New Hampshire presidential primary. Eisenhower reports to Nation on Latin American trip. House vacancy filled by election of Jacob H. Gilbert (D) in N.Y. City's 23rd District.

MARCH 9 -- Sen. Neuberger (D Ore.) dies.

MARCH 10 -- Senate "liberals'" attempt to impose cloture and end filibuster fails, 42-53. FCC chairman John C. Doerfer resigns under pressure after taking trip on broadcaster's yacht.

MARCH 11 -- President again asks for higher postal rates.

MARCH 15 -- Judge Hall Stoner Lusk (D Ore.) named as interim Senator.

MARCH 17 -- In two messages to Congress, President asks for immigration-refugee legislation and announces program to increase U.S. exports.

MARCH 23 -- HEW Secretary Flemming says Administration opposes compulsory health insurance, such as Forand bill, but has no program to offer as yet.

MARCH 24 -- House passes civil rights bill, 311-109, after two weeks of consideration; Senate refers it to committee for five days. Sen. Symington (D Mo.) formally announces for presidential nomination.

MARCH 26 -- Sen. Goldwater (R Ariz.) wins GOP S.C. delegation's 13 votes for presidential nomination.

MARCH 28 -- Rep. Mack (R Wash.) dies.

MARCH 29 -- President and British Prime Minister Macmillan, after Camp David meetings, agree in principle to Soviet's March 20 proposal on moratorium on small nuclear tests. Senate committee pigeonholes plan to repeal Connally amendment on World Court's jurisdiction.

MARCH 30 -- Special Senate committee urges broad attack on causes of unemployment.

MARCH 31 -- House committee rejects Forand health insurance bill, 8-17.

APRIL 5 -- In Wis. primary Sen. Kennedy takes 40 percent of the vote, Sen. Humphrey 31 percent, Nixon 29 percent.

APRIL 6 -- Eisenhower adds to defense budget more Atlas missiles and Polaris submarines, cuts back other programs for net savings.

APRIL 8 -- Senate passes amended civil rights bill.

APRIL 12 -- Democrats outpoll GOP in Ill. primary, increasing their 1956 margin. Adlai Stevenson, in speech at the University of Va., criticizing the President for lack of leadership, revives talk of drafting him for the nomination.

APRIL 19 -- Sen. Clifford Case (R N.J.) scores decisive victory over conservative Robert Morris in GOP primary.

APRIL 21 -- House sends Civil Rights Act to the President after agreeing to the Senate version. Sen.

Kennedy devotes entire speech to the religious issue in talk before editors' convention after widespread reports of religious prejudice in West Virginia primary.

APRIL 22 -- Income tax evasion trial of Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) ends in hung jury.

APRIL 26 -- White House announces Nixon will sub for Eisenhower at coming Paris summit conference if President has to return to Wash.; Democrats cry "politics". In Pa. primary Nixon gets 944,000 votes, Kennedy gets 171,000 Democratic write-ins; two new GOP Congressmen elected to fill vacancies in 17th and 18th Districts: Herman T. Schneebeli, Douglas H. Elliott.

MAY 3 -- In special message to Congress Eisenhower urges action on his legislative program. Nixon outpolls Kennedy, 47 percent to 41 percent, in Indiana primary.

MAY 4 -- House uses "Calendar Wednesday" procedure to bypass Rules Committee opposition and pass $251 million depressed areas bill.

MAY 5 -- Khrushchev announces shooting down May 1 of U.S. plane 1,200 miles within Soviet border. State Department and NASA identify it as unarmed U-2 weather research plane that might have "accidentally violated Soviet air space".

MAY 7 -- Khrushchev announces that U-2 pilot Francis G. Powers confessed he was on photo-reconnaissance mission for U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. State Department says the flight had "no authorization" from Washington.

MAY 9 -- Secretary of State Herter declares that U-2 flight was part of an "extensive aerial surveillance" program ordered by the President to prevent a surprise attack against the U.S.

MAY 10 -- Kennedy beats Sen. Humphrey by wide margin in W.Va. primary, answering doubts that he could win in an overwhelming Protestant state; Humphrey withdraws as candidate for Presidency.

MAY 11 -- Eisenhower takes full responsibility for ordering flights over the USSR.

MAY 13 -- USSR warns U.S. allies against use of their bases for U.S. spy flights. Eisenhower vetoes depressed areas bill. Harry Truman endorses presidential candidacy of Sen. Symington (Mo.).

MAY 14 -- Gov. Rockefeller declines to be keynote speaker or official at GOP convention, says he will not attend, in order to emphasize his refusal to consider Vice Presidency.

MAY 15 -- Eisenhower arrives in Paris for summit meeting. Nixon defends flights over Russia, says some good had come from the U-2 incident.

MAY 16 -- At Big Four meeting, Khrushchev says USSR will participate in summit meeting only if Eisenhower apologizes for overflights, promises to end them and punishes those responsible for them. K withdraws invitation for Ike to visit USSR in June. President rejects Soviet "ultimatum", says overflights had already been suspended.

MAY 17 -- Summit conference called off before it officially opens. Kennedy criticizes U.S. handling of U-2 incident. Kefauver drug hearings focus on conflict-of-interest jobs held by chief of HEW's Antibiotics division. Discharge petition for fair trade law filed in the House.

MAY 18 -- By four-vote margin, House passes bill to defer taxes on investments in underdeveloped countries

MAY 19 -- House Rules Committee, after two months' delay, opens way for House debate on school construction bill. Adlai Stevenson says U.S. "blunders" in U-2 incident "handed Khrushchev the crowbar and sledgehammer to wreck" the summit conference. Eisenhower in Portugal says Americans must "keep our chins up".

MAY 20 -- Kennedy wins 7th straight primary, getting 51 percent of Oregon Democrats' votes over favorite son, Sen. Morse, and four others. Maurine B. Neuberger (D), widow of the Senator, is nominated for his seat.

MAY 21 -- Stevenson's criticism of U-2 affair draws cries of "appeasement" from GOP National Committee.

MAY 23 -- Senate Republicans lambaste Stevenson and Kennedy, charge they gave Khrushchev the impression a Democratic president in 1961 might be "less firm" with the Russians.

MAY 24 -- Senate fails by 11 votes to override veto of depressed areas bill.

MAY 25 -- In nationwide broadcast Eisenhower defends handling of U-2 affair, hints that new Midas satellites can take over surveillance tasks. Rockefeller says he's available for presidential "draft".

MAY 26 -- House passes school aid bill over GOP opposition, 206-189, with Powell anti-discrimination rider. UN Security Council rejects Soviet resolution condemning U.S. overflights as "aggressive".

MAY 27 -- At start of Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on U-2 incident, Herter testifies neither he nor Eisenhower knew in advance of May 1 flight.

MAY 31 -- Supporters of Lyndon Johnson for President open a nationwide campaign with ads endorsing him.

JUNE 3 -- A majority of House Members sign, in only two days, discharge petition to bypass Rules Committee and get action on pay raise bill for federal workers.

JUNE 7 -- In California, Nixon's GOP delegate slate outdraws Gov. Brown's (D) slate but total Democratic votes exceed Republicans' by 350,000. New York City reform group beats Tammany candidate Rep. Teller (D) in 20th Dist. primary. Rep. Metcalf (D Mont.) wins close contest with three opponents seeking nomination for retiring Sen. Murray's (D) seat. Senate committee holds hearing on defense treaty with Japan as Japanese groups demonstrate against ratification by the Diet.

JUNE 8 -- Rockefeller issues statement declaring Nixon should make known his program and policies before, not after, nomination.

JUNE 9 -- House committee finally agrees on a medical care plan for the aged that is closer to Administration program than to social-security-based Forand bill. Senate cuts wheat-support bill down close to Administration specifications.

JUNE 10 -- President's press secretary, James Hagerty, and U.S. Ambassador rescued by helicopter from Japanese mob demonstrating against defense treaty and Eisenhower's June 19 visit.

JUNE 12 -- Ike leaves Washington for good-will trip to Far East, despite suggestions he cancel it because

of continuing Japanese riots. Eleanor Roosevelt says Stevenson's willingness to be drafted for Presidential nomination makes him a candidate, urges Stevenson-Kennedy ticket.

JUNE 14 -- Senate committee unanimously approves treaty with Japan. In major foreign policy speech, Kennedy outlines 12-point program to defeat Soviet attempt at world domination.

JUNE 15 -- House votes 7½ percent pay raise for federal workers.

JUNE 16 -- Japanese government calls off Eisenhower good-will visit because it could not guarantee his safety.

JUNE 17 -- House votes to restore half of the $400 million cut from mutual security military assistance by the Appropriations Committee. Senate sends federal pay raise bill to the President for expected veto.

JUNE 19 -- Rep. Elliott (R Pa.) commits suicide; served in Congress only 6 weeks.

JUNE 20 -- Senate votes to close tax "loopholes" and add $1.2 billion to federal revenues.

JUNE 21 -- Nixon in major economic policy speech assails the "growthmanship school" of political economists.

JUNE 22 -- Senate ratifies Japanese defense treaty 90-2. House Rules Committee pigeonholes aid-to-education bill, refusing to authorize Senate-House conference on the bill.

JUNE 23 -- House rejects Administration-supported Senate bill on wheat price supports, also kills higher supports bill.

JUNE 25 -- Bipartisan report of Senate committee on U-2 incident gently criticizes Administration for not stopping the May 1 overflight and for confused public announcements; two Senators dissent.

JUNE 27 -- Rockefeller declines to join other GOP governors in petition favoring Nixon for President. Eisenhower in report on Far Eastern trip calls Japanese ratification of treaty with U.S., despite rioting, a "defeat for international Communism".

JUNE 28 -- Democrat Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.) wins narrow victory over Gov. John E. Davis (R) for seat of late Sen. Langer (R); win attributed to farmers' anti-Benson sentiment. Roy A. Taylor (D N.C. 12th Dist.) elected to House seat of late Rep. Hall (D). House passes bill to end "payola" and TV quiz-fixing.

JUNE 29 -- Congressional leaders give up hopes of ending the session before the national political conventions, agree to call Congress back in August.

JUNE 30 -- President vetoes federal pay raise bill with slap at lobbying tactics of postal workers' unions. House passes cut-down minimum wage bill. GOP Chairman Morton charges Democrats with making a "deal" for a Kennedy-Johnson ticket.

JULY 1 -- House and Senate override veto of federal pay bill by 69 votes in House, 8 votes in Senate. Both houses agree to require itemized reports on funds spent on Congressional junkets.

JULY 2 -- Harry Truman says he resigned June 29 as delegate to Democratic convention because it had taken on "aspects of a pre-arranged affair"; his action interpreted as part of a "stop Kennedy" movement.

JULY 3 -- House and Senate conclude all-night session, agree on bill permitting cut in Cuba's sugar quota, adjourn until Aug. 15 and Aug. 8, respectively.

JULY 4 -- 50-star flag becomes national emblem. Kennedy, answering Truman's criticism, says he will not withdraw as presidential candidate, emphasizes need for young men as national leaders. Johnson supporters raise issue of Kennedy's health.

JULY 5 -- Lyndon Johnson officially becomes candidate for President, fails to flatly reject VP possibility.

JULY 6 -- President signs sugar bill, cuts Cuban quota by 700,000 tons.

JULY 7 -- Castro accuses U.S. of economic aggression.

JULY 9 -- Khrushchev threatens to shoot rockets at U.S. if nation intervenes in Cuba. Eisenhower says U.S. will not permit Communism to dominate any Western Hemisphere country.

JULY 11 -- As Democratic convention opens in Los Angeles, key Pa. delegation gets on Kennedy bandwagon. Russia announces shooting down July 1 of U.S. RB-47 reconnaissance plane, allegedly over Soviet waters. Eisenhower in Newport, R.I., reveals economic-social program to aid Latin America.

JULY 12 -- Democrats adopt platform with strongest civil rights plank in history.

JULY 13 -- Kennedy, at 43, is nominated for President on first ballot; gets 806 votes to 409 for Johnson, with 306 scattered among other candidates and favorite sons. Stevenson receives largest convention demonstration when nominated, but only 79½ delegate votes. U.S. denounces USSR for destroying RB-47 plane over international waters.

JULY 14 -- Convention okays Kennedy choice of Johnson as running mate. UN Security Council agrees to send emergency force to quell uprisings in 15-day old Republic of the Congo. State Department denounces USSR's rocket threat as "menace to world peace", reaffirms Monroe Doctrine.

JULY 16 -- U.S. protests seizures of U.S. property, charges Cuba with "economic and political aggression". Sen. Jackson (D Wash.) picked as National Committee chairman until 1961.

JULY 20 -- Eisenhower announces Government ended fiscal 1960 June 30 with unexpected $1.1 billion surplus.

JULY 23 -- After all-night session in NYC, Nixon and Rockefeller announce agreement on 14-point policy for inclusion in GOP platform.

JULY 25 -- Rep. Judd (R Minn.) opens GOP convention with keynote speech upholding Eisenhower Administration.

JULY 27 -- GOP platform adopted without dissent after changes urged by Nixon-Rockefeller are written in. Nixon nominated with 1,321 votes to 10 for Sen. Goldwater.

JULY 28 -- Henry Cabot Lodge unanimously nominated for Vice President at Nixon's urging.

JULY 29 -- Truman and Stevenson announce plans to campaign for Kennedy-Johnson.

AUG. 2 -- Rep. Carnahan (D Mo. 8th Dist.) defeated in primary election.

AUG. 4 -- Sen. Kefauver (D Tenn.) beats segregationist opponent by unexpectedly large margin in primary. Nixon begins campaign with tour of Hawaii.

AUG. 8 -- Senate opens post-convention session, hears message from President asking increased funds for mutual security and Latin American development program, enactment of remaining parts of his 1960 program.

AUG. 15 -- House convenes post-convention session, adjourns for lack of quorum for first time in 15 years; quorum not present until Aug. 22.
AUG. 17 -- President sees no evidence of "brainwashing" in guilty plea of U-2 pilot Powers on trial in Moscow.
AUG. 18 -- Senate passes Kennedy-promoted minimum wage bill.
AUG. 23 -- Senate rejects, 44-51, medical aid plan based on social security system favored by Democratic presidential ticket and platform, also rejects Nixon-backed plan, accepts more limited state-aid program.
AUG. 26 -- AFL-CIO board endorses Kennedy slate.
AUG. 29 -- Nixon hospitalized with infected knee.
AUG. 30 -- Senate-House conferees give up on minimum wage bill, Kennedy refusing to accept House version.

SEPT. 1 -- Congress adjourns; neither party can claim much accomplishment; cut in Dominican sugar quota barred by House-Senate disagreement.
SEPT. 2 -- Lodge resigns UN post, starts campaign tour.
SEPT. 5 -- Earl Long (D La.) dies, 9 days after winning run-off for House seat.
SEPT. 6 -- Appearance at Moscow press conference of two defecting U.S. intelligence employees brings White House description of them as "self-confessed traitors".
SEPT. 7 -- Eisenhower reprimands Russia for "aggravating" the Congo confusion, says U.S. supports UN efforts whole-heartedly. Statement by Protestant conferees on religious freedom, led by Norman Vincent Peale, says Catholic president would be under "extreme pressure" to follow political policies of his church.
SEPT. 10 -- Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) dies.
SEPT. 11 -- Nixon says it would be tragic if election were decided on religious grounds.
SEPT. 12 -- Speaking to Texas Protestant ministers, Kennedy reiterates support for separation of church and state, denies church pressures on him.
SEPT. 13 -- Sen. Hennings (D Mo.) dies.
SEPT. 14 -- Rep. Preston (D Ga. 1st Dist.) defeated in primary.
SEPT. 20 -- Khrushchev's appearance in NYC for UN General Assembly meeting brings plea from Nixon that Kennedy forego remarks that "tend to disparage America".
SEPT. 22 -- Eisenhower proposes broad peace program before UN audience including K, Castro and Tito.
SEPT. 23 -- Khrushchev's General Assembly speech, calling for replacement of Secretary-General Hammarskjold and removal of the UN from the U.S., is described by Sec. Herter as a "declaration of war against the structure and personnel" of the UN. Lt. Gov. Edward V. Long (D Mo.) named to Sen. Hennings' seat.
SEPT. 26 -- First Nixon-Kennedy TV debate, on domestic policies, draws audience estimated at 73,500,000. Castro in 4½-hour UN speech says Cuba may seek withdrawal of U.S. naval base there.
SEPT. 28 -- Sec. of Treasury Anderson gives favorable short and long-term report on U.S. economy to World Bank meeting. R.I. Democrats elect Claiborne Pell as Senate candidate.

OCT. 2 -- Eisenhower rejects proposed UN resolution sponsored by five neutral nations urging a meeting with Khrushchev.
OCT. 4 -- Eisenhower becomes oldest U.S. President -- 69 years, 355 days old -- surpassing Andrew Jackson's record.
OCT. 5 -- Bipartisan group of 165 prominent Catholic laymen issues statement supporting separation of church and state.
OCT. 7 -- In second TV debate with Kennedy, Nixon takes aggressive position to offset "me-too" impression of first debate.
OCT. 12 -- GOP VP candidate Lodge tells Harlem audience there should be a Negro in the Cabinet; Nixon makes no promise, would pick "the best men" available.
OCT. 13 -- Third TV debate ranges from hot dispute over Quemoy, Matsu islands to Harry Truman's language.
OCT. 19 -- Kennedy receives huge ticker-tape reception in NYC, described as largest since Lindbergh's.
OCT. 20 -- Eisenhower calls untrue Kennedy charge that U.S. prestige abroad has slipped.
OCT. 21 -- In fourth and final TV debate, Nixon hits Kennedy position that U.S. should support anti-Castro Cubans, says it would violate non-interference doctrine.
OCT. 28 -- Eisenhower, at a Philadelphia rally, makes the first of four major public appearances for Nixon.
OCT. 30 -- Asked to comment on letters by Puerto Rican bishops prohibiting parishioners from voting for re-election of Gov. Luis Munoz Marin, Kennedy says, "If 99 percent of the population were Catholic I would still oppose" any state religion. Answering press reports that industrialist Howard Hughes might have won favorable government treatment because of a loan to Nixon's family, Nixon's brother Donald says he never asked his brother "to do anything for me or anyone else in the Government."

NOV. 8 -- Sen. Kennedy elected President by narrow popular vote margin; Democrats retain control of House 262-175, Senate 64-36; Sen. Frear (D Del.) only Senate incumbent defeated.
NOV. 10 -- Kennedy announces appointment of Clark M. Clifford as Liaison with Eisenhower Administration and retention of Allen Dulles at CIA, J. Edgar Hoover at FBI. Republican Chairman Morton sends telegrams to Republican leaders in 11 states asking them to investigate alleged vote frauds.
NOV. 14 -- Sen. Kennedy meets with Nixon in Miami.
NOV. 15 -- 1960 census results show U.S. population to be 179,323,175, up 18.5 percent over 1950; Census Bureau announces nine states will gain House seats, 16 will lose them.
NOV. 16 -- Eisenhower announces Administration moves to check U.S. gold outflow.
NOV. 17 -- California's 32 electoral votes switch to Nixon column after absentee ballots are counted.
NOV. 25 -- John Fitzgerald Kennedy Jr. born to Sen. and Mrs. Kennedy.

DEC. 1 -- Sen. Kennedy announces first Cabinet choice.
DEC. 9 -- Rep. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.), elected to the Senate Nov. 8, dies.
DEC. 17 -- Sen. Kennedy completes Cabinet.
DEC. 19 -- Electoral College meets, officially electing Kennedy President with 300 electoral votes; Nixon receives 219 votes; Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), 15; Hawaii's 3 votes still in doubt.

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